

HR

# 人權



國際特赦組織香港分會

Amnesty International Hong Kong



## 軍備與人權 ARMS TRADE AND HUMAN RIGHTS



高遠菜穗子親談

戰火中的伊拉克

**Nahoiko Takato: My War Account**

**as a Hostage in Iraq**



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### WE WELCOME YOUR COMMENTS!

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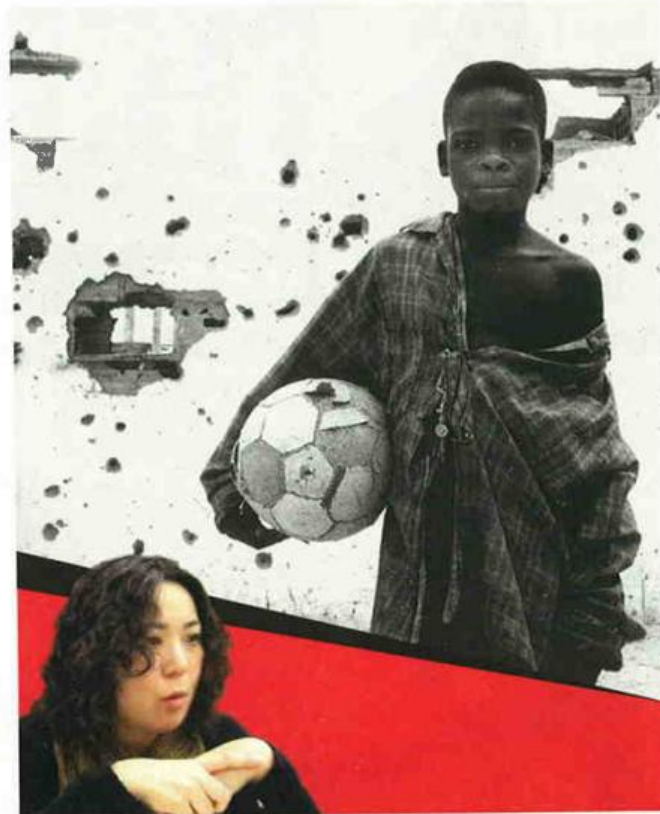


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## 您們的支持， 是我們推動人權工作的最大動力。

踏入2006年，本會有幸請得高遠菜穗子小姐來港，分享她在戰亂和貧困地區的人權工作。二月中連場的分會，座無虛席，實在叫人鼓舞。菜穗子在伊拉克的維權行動，包括救助當地流浪兒童，揭露伊拉克平民受軍方及警方酷刑、虐待等暴行，不但把陷於水心火熱的人的聲音帶到香港，香港市民也可從她的身上看到捍衛人權和人類尊嚴的理由，這正是本會致力提倡的價值。

戰火中的伊拉克，又叫人聯想到軍火對人命的摧殘。因此，國際特赦組織這幾年來與各國非政府組織合作，共同推動管制小型軍備的運動。軍火，不單在戰場上存在，某些國家的槍械在民間流通量也十分驚人，直接危害到平民百姓的性命。唯有締造一個和平安全的環境，基本人權才得以保障。我們也響應全球的呼籲，參加「百萬張臉」大行動，成功把香港市民要求各國簽署《軍備貿易條約》的聲音帶到國際舞台。

在這裡，請讓我向大家分享一位國際特赦組織支持者的來函。文中寫道：

使被囚禁的得釋放，被判死的得重生；

讓疲累者能夠安息，逃亡者能夠避靜；

教迷途人找到出路，灰心人找到意義；

燃亮黑暗中的燭光，點燃寒冰的火炬。

這是一首無比溫暖的詩，正正道出了每個衛權者的心聲。感謝你們的支持，讓我們更堅持我們的信念。我們也特別在會訊中增設分享天地，歡迎來函分享你們的人權工作，或對人權的見解。

In February 2006, AIHK invited Ms Nahoko Takato to share with us her experience in defending human rights in Iraq. Being held hostage has not undermined her enthusiasm in humanitarian work. By providing shelter to street children in Baghdad, revealing the ill-treatment and torture on the civilians in the "War on Terror" by the security forces and armed groups in Iraq, what Takato wants to show us is: "Cruel Inhuman Degrades Us All". Her experience in Iraq is not only inspiring to all of us, but also reflects the core value that Amnesty International promotes: preventing and ending grave abuses of the rights to physical and mental integrity.

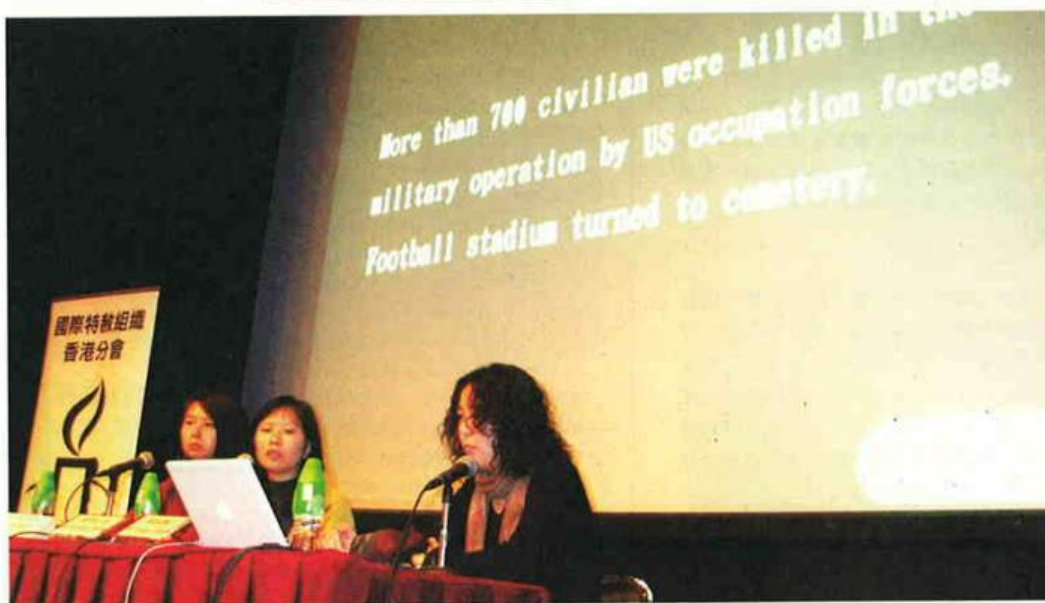
Solidarity keeps hope alive. Amnesty International, together with other overseas non-governmental organizations, are calling for a global Arms Trade Treaty and for local action to protect civilians from armed violence. Lack of controls on the small arms trade is fuelling conflict, poverty and human rights abuses worldwide. Every government is responsible. The Control Arms campaign is asking governments to toughen up controls on the small arms trade. In Hong Kong, we have successfully invited members of local community to participate in our Million Faces Campaign to show our support on arms control.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to our members, and all those who support our work. If you have any suggestions on our work, please let us know.



# Nahoko Takato: My War Account as a

## 與高遠



高遠菜穗子  
Nahoko Takato

由國際特赦組織香港分會主辦，並得到香港城邦書店和香港藝術中心贊助，高遠菜穗子主講的「我被武裝分子綁架」座談會已於二月十一日順利舉行。是次座談會反應熱烈，座無虛席，本會對反應空前，表示由衷的致謝。

遠道從日本北海道而來的高遠菜穗子，目前以志願者身份積極參與捍衛人權的工作，足跡曾遍及印度、泰國、尼泊爾、柬埔寨和伊拉克等地。

在伊拉克人眼中，現年36歲的高遠菜穗子雖身為外國人，但她並不只關心自己國家事務，更關心那些豪不認識的伊拉克人的情況，好一些更成為她的摯友。



二零零三年四月底，當美軍宣佈攻打伊拉克戰事結束後不久，高遠菜穗子不怕危險，隻身從印度遠赴伊拉克。她及後抵達費盧傑，在零聲的炮火和武裝衝突爆發中，展開人道救援工作，並把救援物資親手送往有需要的人的手上。於二零零四年，她在伊拉克不幸遇上武裝分子，並遭綁架9天，後來安全獲釋。

在美軍軍事佔領伊拉克期間，她親眼目睹伊拉克人所受的苦難，包括遭受虐待致死及無辜殺害。據國際特赦組織於二零零五年七月發表的報告In Cold Blood: Abuses by Armed

Groups指出，根據伊拉克官員估計，從二零零三年三月至二零零五年的兩年間，在伊拉克各武裝派別針對平民的襲擊事件中，約有6,000人遇難，受傷的也多達16,000人。除此之外，聯合國駐當地辦事處、紅十字會和一些人道救援組織的辦事處屢次成為襲擊對象，國際特赦組織已呼籲各武裝派系尊重國際法，停止一切針對平民的襲擊行動。



戰後的伊拉克



# Hostage in Iraq

## 菜穗子對談：戰火中的伊拉克

雖然戰後的伊拉克百廢待興，高遠菜穗子於去年在伊拉克首都巴格達成立一所中心，救助無數飽受失業、孤苦無依的伊拉克街童自力更生，獻出無比的愛心。

據聯合國兒童基金會估計，伊拉克境內有逾3,000名街童。鑑於不少人道救援組織只會照顧和幫助12歲或以下的兒童，高遠菜穗子的任務是關愛在當地12歲或以上街童的需要。

高遠菜穗子感慨地說：「因為街童頑劣，且染上毒癮，有不少伊拉克人對他們都避之則吉，甚少有人會熱心照顧。有一次，街童揮舞利刀毆鬥，警員後來要開槍制止他們。」

她指出，這所中心雖然不算豪華，然而卻為12名街童提供浴室、煮飯和洗衣服的地方。中心也設有小型工廠，讓他們可學習製造木製傢俬，自力更生，賺取生活所需的收入。她說：「設立這所中心是要讓他們重新融入社會。」

除了首都巴格達外，在費盧傑和拉馬迪，高遠菜穗子也不遺餘力協助進行戰後重建工作，更已完成重建三所遭到炸彈轟炸至體無完膚的學校。此外，在費盧傑的一條村落，她亦協助重建一間診所，現有兩名醫生駐診，為當地居民服務。

談及未來的計劃，高遠菜穗子表示，將會運送桌子、椅子至伊拉克，還打算在費盧傑興建磚廠，以便生產成本較低的磚塊，重建當地房屋。

**F**ighting injustice on the frontlines, many women around the world stand up for human rights.

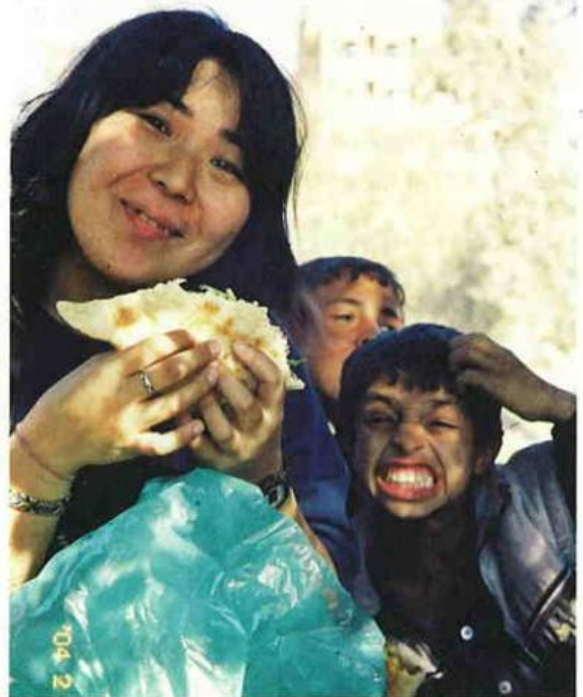
On 11 February, AIHK invited Nahoko Takato, a Japanese human rights defender, to share with us what she witnessed when she was working as a volunteer in Iraq.

Takato was helping Iraqi street children in Baghdad from 2003 to 2004. She was kidnapped by an armed group when she was on the way to Fullujah to deliver medical aid to the hospital there, and was held hostage for 9 days.

During the forum, Takato gave us an account on the torture and ill-treatment to the civilians by



高遠菜穗子與巴格達的流浪兒童



the Iraqi authority, and the ongoing conflict between the US-led Multinational Force (MNF) and Iraqi security forces.

Amnesty International has reported elsewhere on its concerns over the past two years relating to abuses by the MNF. In the recently published report "Iraq in Cold Blood: Abuses by Armed Groups", Amnesty International condemns unreservedly direct attacks on civilians as well as indiscriminate attacks, hostage-taking, torture and ill-treatment, whatever the cause of the perpetrators. Amnesty International is also calling on other governments in the region and elsewhere to prevent their territory being used by anyone to provide military or other assistance to armed groups responsible for abuses against civilians.

<<日內瓦公約>>和國際人道法均禁止在武裝衝突中以任何理由對人類施以酷刑和不人道對待，面對伊拉克種種侵犯人權的罪行，國際特赦組織在此呼籲，各國政府停止以「對付恐怖份子為由」，對在戰區被拘捕的人士施以酷刑。

提起軍備武器，我們一般會聯想到戰機、導彈、坦克等等大型軍事裝備，及隨之而來的人命傷亡。但其實在這些「重型武器」之外，有更多「小型武器」，如手槍、步槍、衝鋒槍等等的槍械，它們的「致命程度」並不下於「重型武器」，每年，全球就有超過五十萬人命喪於這些「小型武器」之下，可見小型武器更加助長各地政府及武裝份子侵犯人權的暴行。聯合國秘書長安南就曾指出：「非法買賣和囤積小型武器已達到一個危險的程度，威脅到國際間的和諧與安全，破壞社會經濟發展，亦令民主及人權的發展舉步維艱。」

## 軍備與人權

軍備買賣加劇人權危機的最明顯例子，莫過於武裝衝突。在一九九四年盧旺達內戰前夕，就有大批軍火由中國、法國、南非及埃及運到當地，我們相信，這直接助長了隨後的種族屠殺暴行。在哥倫比亞，工會組織者就往往被武裝組織威脅、襲擊、暗殺及綁架。在二零零二年一月一日至十月十五日間，就有118名工會組織者被殺。我們相信，若果人權侵犯者沒有這些軍火在手的話，他們施加這些暴行的能力將會大大降低。

軍火的不當使用，除了導致直接的人命傷亡外，亦會帶來隱性的侵犯人權情況。在發生武裝衝突的地區，武裝分子往往阻礙人道救援物資的運送：在一九九七年至二零零一年間，就有180名民間救援人員被殺，當中大部份都是被武裝分子伏擊而遇害的。國際救援組織基於安全理由被迫撤出後，平民就更難獲得性命攸關的援助，而武裝分子在沒有國際組織監察下就更加肆無忌憚地作出侵犯人權的暴行。

## 購入軍備的機會成本

對很多發展中國家來說，購入軍備的花費並非一個小數目，但它們卻經常「一擲千金」，毫不吝嗇；然而，真正要為這些軍備付出代價的，卻是一窮二白的平民百姓：原本可以用於向平民提供基本教育、醫療、生活保障等等的公共開支，結果卻花在購入加劇軍事衝突的武器上，軍事衝突又往往令經濟不能穩定地發展起來，結果貧窮國家只能夠掉入「貧窮的循環」，人民的基本經濟、社會及文化權利更進一步被剝奪。

## 「管制軍備」全球倡議運動

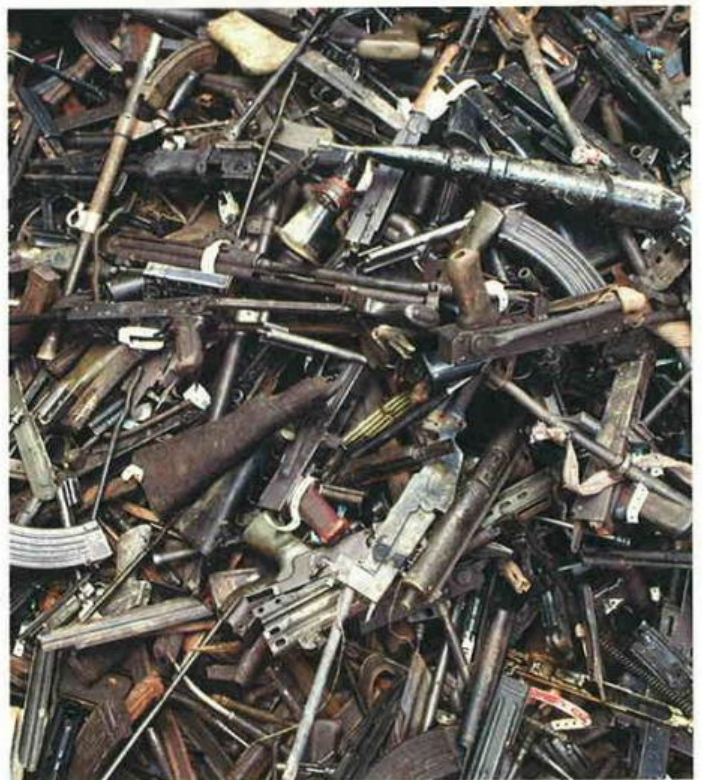
有見及此，二零零三年十月，國際特赦組織、樂施會、國際小型武器行動網絡共同開展了一個名為「管制軍備」的全球倡議運動，推動各國政府簽署一條《軍備貿易條約》，希望藉此規範武器的買賣，以防止軍備武器落入侵犯人權的政府或軍隊的手中。同時亦鼓勵發展中國家減少軍備採購，將資源直接投放於保障國民的經濟、社會及文化權利的政策上。

## 軍售與發展

220億美元/ 1700億港元

這個數目是非洲、亞洲及拉丁美洲國家每年平均用於軍備的費用，同樣數目足以為這些國家的國民提供全面的基礎教育（每年約需100億美元）以及用於降低嬰兒及懷孕的死亡率（每年約需120億美元），落實聯合國訂下的「千禧發展目標」。

# The arms trade is out of control 軍備貿易 經已失控



### 印尼

全球接受第二多淨海外援助的國家，其軍費開支與所獲的海外援助金額大致相同。

### 20%

非洲國家安哥拉及厄立特里亞每年的軍費佔其國民生產總值的百分比。

When we talk about weaponry, most of us would first think of "heavy" weapons like war planes, missiles or tanks, and the human casualties these weapons caused. However, their



"small counterparts", for example pistols, rifles and sub-machine guns are just as deadly as these heavy weapons can be. More than 500,000 people worldwide are killed each year by these "small arms", many of these killings are committed by governments and militants in violation of international human rights standard.

The Secretary General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, once said in 2002, 'the excessive accumulation and illicit trade of small arms is threatening international peace and security, dashing hopes for social and economic development, and jeopardising prospects for democracy and human rights.'

## Arms and human rights

Armed conflict is an obvious example to illustrate how the arms trade had proliferated a human rights crisis.

In 1994, in the tense months preceding the civil war in Rwanda, arms shipments were brought to the country, principally from China, France, South Africa, and Egypt. These weapons are widely considered to have encouraged and facilitated the eventual genocide.

In Colombia, trade unionists have been threatened, attacked, and assassinated, and have "disappeared". Between 1 January and 15 October 2002, 118 trade unionists were killed. It is believed that the capability of these human rights abusers to commit these violent and abusive acts can be greatly reduced if they were not given the chance to obtain the weapons in the first place.

Abusive use of small arms not only causes direct human casualties but also results in human rights violation in an implicit, less visible manner. In conflict areas, warring parties may purposely block humanitarian assistance: between 1997 to 2001, one hundred and eighty civilian aid workers were killed in acts of violence, the greatest proportion of whom died as a result of ambushes of vehicles.

## The global "Control Arms" campaign

To confront the dire situation, Amnesty International,

Oxfam and the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) joined hands in November 2003 to launch a global "Control Arms" campaign. The campaign calls on governments worldwide to sign the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) which would regulate the transfer of weapons and stop the flow of weapons into the hands of those who may use them to commit human rights abuses. The campaign also calls on developing countries to spend less on military purchases but more on protecting their people's economic, social and cultural rights.

## Arms purchases and development

US \$22 billion / HK \$170 billion

The amount of money (on average) spent by African, Asian and Latin American countries on military purchase each year. The same amount can be used to provide universal primary education (estimated at US \$10 billion / yr) and to reduce infant and maternal mortality rate (estimated at US \$12 billion / yr), which are targets set by the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations.



## Your support --- Be one in a million

Amnesty International Hong Kong launched its involvement in the "Million Faces Petition" on last year's International Human Rights Day Celebration. We have collected many photos of Hong Kong citizens, and these will join the hundreds of thousands of photos already collected around the world. Our aim is to collect one million faces as a powerful, global message of support for the Arms Trade Treaty, which will be sent to the United Nations in June 2006.

Add a photograph of your face to the Million Faces Petition. Join Amnesty International members around the world now to control the arms trade!

Join today at:  
[http://www.controlarms.org/million\\_faces/en/](http://www.controlarms.org/million_faces/en/)

### 你的參與——「百萬張臉」大行動

本會亦響應全球管制軍備的呼籲，於去年國際人權日發起「百萬張臉」大行動，收集了不少香港市民的照片。我們正在收集世界各地的自拍像，希望在今年內收集一百萬張相，並於六月送呈聯合國，以來自四方百面的民間力量遊說各國政府簽署《國際軍備貿易條約》。你也可以參與「百萬張臉」，與世界各國的國際特赦組織成員一起為管制軍備出一分力。詳情請登入這個網址：

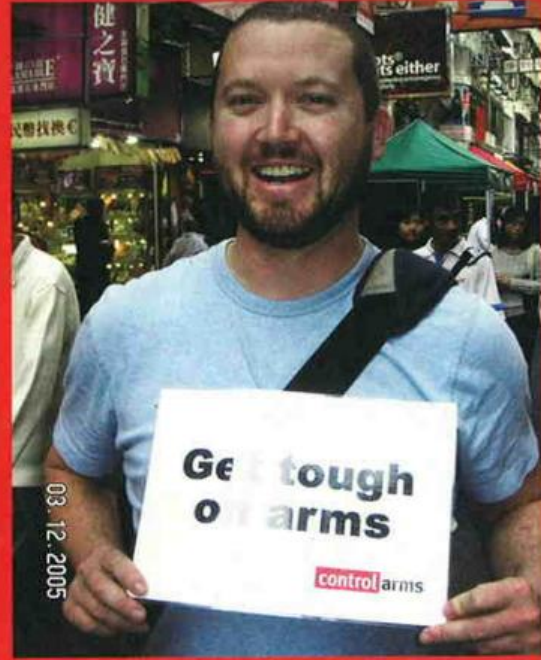
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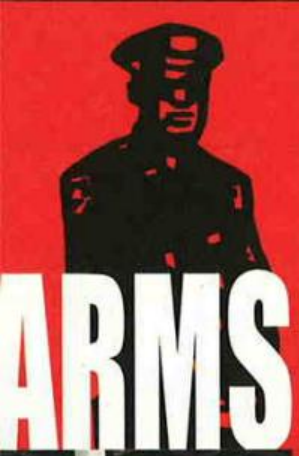
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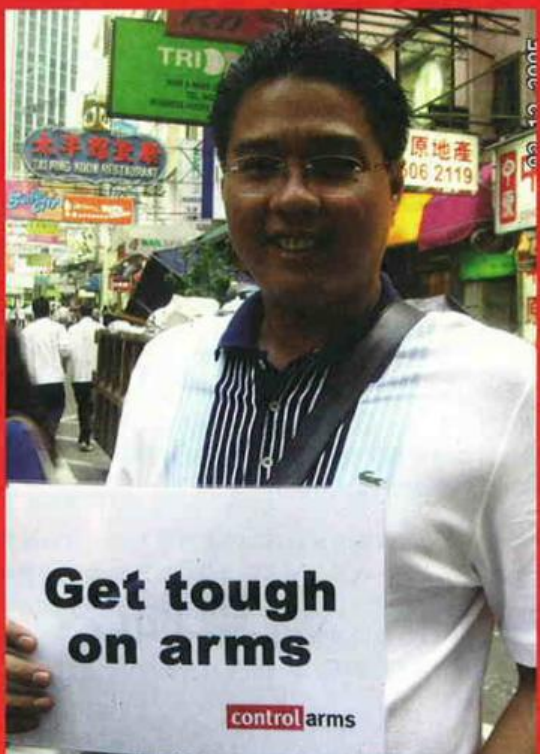


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**on A**



# ARMS



# ARMS!!

# Flagging Rights: The Use of Ordinance against anti-

## 人權大倒退：以《公安條例》起

在聖誕節這個是普天同慶的日子裡，本應一家人共聚天倫，但十四位反世貿的示威者：包括十一位韓國人、一位日本人、內地人及台灣人被迫在異鄉渡過這愉快的節日。

香港警方於二零零五年十二月十七日拘捕了千多名反世貿示威人士，當中有十四名示威者被警方以公安條例控告其涉嫌參與非法集會。最後，雖然已釋放了當中的十一名示威者，但餘下的三位韓國示威者仍被控以非法集會。（截止目前為止，警方已撤銷起訴其中一名示威者，另外兩人則被控以非法集結的罪名。）

警方這次起用公安法拘捕示威者已引起外界對該條例的關注。

### 對於基本人權的無理限制

一直以來，人權組織也十分關注《公安條例》的實施和執行，而公安法也一直被人質疑沒有符合基本法第二十七條、《公民權利和政治權利國際公約》第二十一條和香港人權法第十七條的和平集會權利。

根據《公安條例》，警務處處長有權隨意控制公眾活動，當警務處處長認為「有理由相信若繼續集會將會危害國家安全、公眾安全及秩序，或有需要保護他人的權利及自由時」，他就有權去阻止公眾的集會及示威者前進。這條文一直受到非議，因為條文的字眼相當含糊，並賦予警務處處長過大的權力去限制集會自由。



### 行使公安條例拘捕反世貿示威者

正因為公安法的聲名不佳，以致香港警方用這條法例拘捕示威者就引起了很大的回響。警察的職責是要同時確保公眾及示威者的安全，但是如要保障雙方的安全，卻不是非要行使公安條例不可。值得一提的是，香港亦於一九九九年與二零零一年分別主辦世界銀行及國際貨幣基金組織的週年會議和《財富全球論壇》，這兩次會議的示威人士都被警方以交通條例及阻差辦公的罪名控告，但最高的懲罰仍遠較違反公安法為低，很遺憾地，在這次事件上行使公安條例已經為這條例開了一個不光彩的先例。

最後，行使公安條例去拘捕反世貿示威者是沒有必要的。《公民權利和政治權利國際公約》為集會自由和公眾秩序之間提供了標準，因此，有關條例必須至少達到國際公約的標準。

國際特赦組織香港分會於二零零五年十二月八日遞交了一封公開信致保安局局長李少光，表達對以公安條例拘捕反世貿示威者的憂慮。本會聯同香港人權監察促請立法會召開一次特別會議，對被拘留人士在被扣留期間所受到的粗劣待遇作出調查。另外，本會亦呼籲香港政府在處理言論自由、結社自由及集會自由的事件上要與國際標準一致。

# Public Order

## WTO Protesters

### 訴反世貿的示威者



Christmas is always a time for celebration and family union, but this was not the case for the fourteen anti-WTO protesters — eleven Koreans, one Japanese, one Mainland Chinese and one Taiwanese — who were forced to spend their Christmas in a foreign land.

Of the 1000 protesters detained by the Hong Kong Police for the disturbance on the night of 17 December 2005, the fourteen were singled out and charged with unlawful assembly under the Public Order Ordinance (POO). The charges were eventually dropped for eleven of them, however three Koreans still face charges of unlawful or unauthorized assembly under POO.

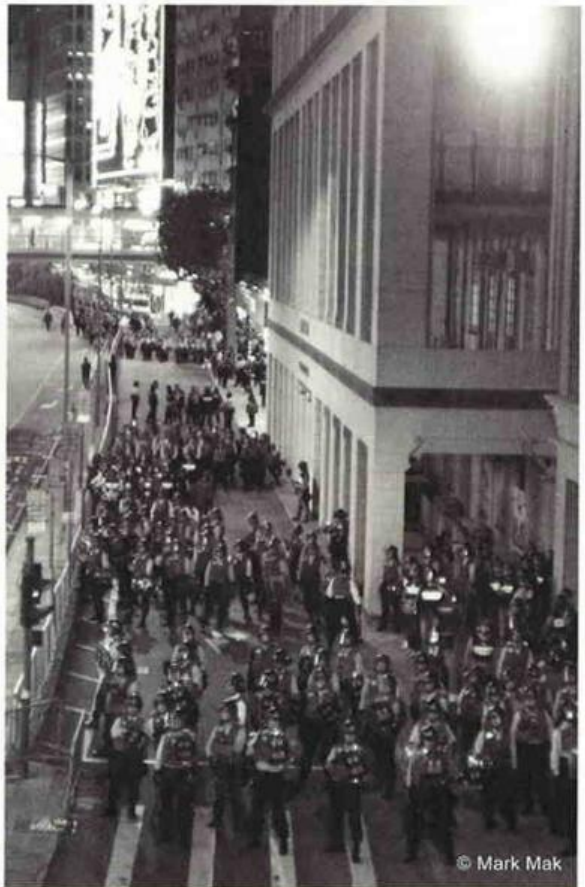
Despite accusations in regard to the prolonged detainment of the protesters, the severest criticism rests on the invocation of POO. The prosecution has drawn the world's attention to this discredited law.

### Unjustifiable restriction of fundamental rights

The POO has drawn concerns from international human rights monitoring groups. At issue is the infringement of the right to peaceful assembly, which is recognized in article 27 of the Basic Law, article 21 of the International

Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and article 17 of the Hong Kong Bill of Rights. On this the UN Human Rights Committee has called for a review of POO to bring its terms into compliance with article 21 of the ICCPR.

The conferment of wide discretionary powers to the Commissioner of Police by POO to control or prohibit public processions is particularly problematic, as the relevant provisions are vaguely worded. Under the current law, the Commissioner is empowered to impose conditions or to prohibit the holding of public meetings and processions when he "reasonably considers such prohibition to be necessary in the interests of national security, or public safety, public order (ordre public) or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others."



### Invocation of POO against anti-WTO protesters

The use of POO against anti-WTO protesters is both unnecessary and unjustifiable. If the police are to arrest any person who has committed a violent act or disrupted public disorder, this could be done without relying on the POO. Regrettably, the invocation of POO in the present case has set a disconcerting precedent.

ICCPR, which is applicable to Hong Kong, provides internationally recognised standards on the balance between freedom of peaceful assembly and public order. Local legislation, therefore, should comply with the international standards.

# Amnesty in Action:

## Oppose the Death Penalty

### 國際特赦行動：反對死刑

**F**acts Indonesia has carried out five executions since August 2004: three for drug trafficking and two for murder. Before these executions, there had not been an execution in Indonesia since 2001, and before that there had been no executions in the country for six years. At least 62 people are now believed to be under sentence of death in Indonesia. The Indonesian Constitution guarantees the right to life, yet Indonesia is increasing its use of the death penalty.

#### Some reasons to oppose the growing number of executions in Indonesia:

##### The death penalty does not stop crime

Indonesia has a serious problem with crime, and is particularly concerned about drug-related crime. But there is no evidence that imposing the death penalty is effective in combating illegal trade in drugs.

##### Why continue to use a cruel and inhuman method of punishment if it is not effective?

An innocent person may be executed

Two of the features of a fair trial are:

- Adequate legal assistance at all stages of the proceedings.
- An interpreter if the defendant cannot understand the language used in court

The Indonesian judicial system does not have these safeguards: Sakak bin Jamak, was sentenced to death for murder in 1995. He claims that he is innocent of the murders, but confessed to them being tortured by the police. Sakak bin Jamak did not see a lawyer during the police investigation or before his trial.

Two Thai nationals, Namsong Sirilak and Saelow Prasert, were executed in October 2004. They did not have access to lawyers before their trial or to Thai interpreters during the police investigation.

Without these standards in place, the defendant has not received a fair trial. In Indonesia, the risk of imposing the death penalty on the innocent is very high.

##### The injustice of serving two sentences

Sahar bin Satar, has been awaiting execution for murder for 35 years. If he is executed, he will have served two sentences.



自2004年開始，印尼已執行了五次死刑，其中三項因販毒罪，兩項因謀殺罪。但在此之前，印尼是甚少執行死刑的。到了今天，卻有至少62人被判處死刑。雖然印尼憲法保障生存的權利，但很明顯，印尼政府增加使用死刑，與憲法精神背道而馳。

#### 反對死刑的理由：

##### 死刑不能阻止罪案發生

印尼境內有多種嚴重罪行，尤以販毒最為嚴重。但到目前為止，並沒有證據可證明死刑有效打擊罪案。

##### 無辜的人有可能被處決

一個公平的審訊應有以下兩個特點：

- 一、被告在審訊的每一個過程中也得到足夠的法律援助；
- 二、如被告不懂得審訊程序中使用的語言，那必須向被告提供傳譯服務。

但印尼的司法制度顯然未達水平。1995年，Sakak bin Jamka因謀殺罪而被判死刑，但他一直堅稱無罪，而且在警方錄取口供時更聲稱曾被警方酷刑迫供。在警方調查及審訊時也沒有法律援助。也就是說，錯判無罪的人的機會是十分之高的。

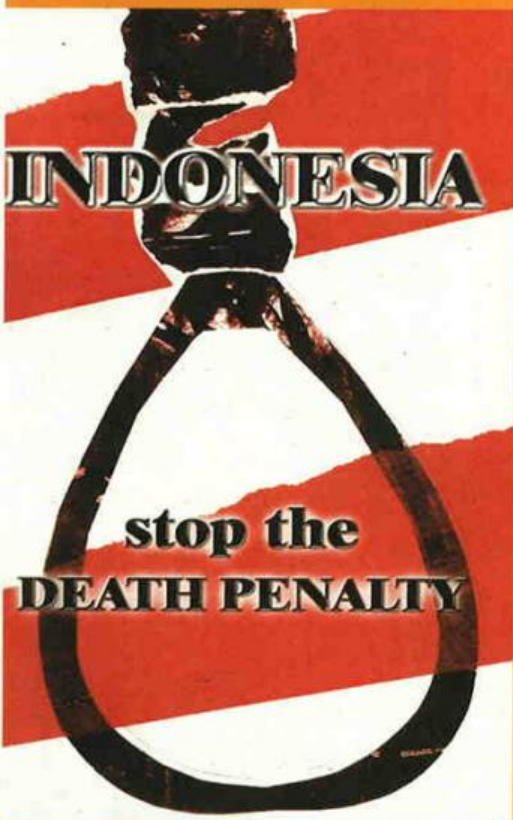
##### 同時被判兩種刑罰並不人道

Sahar bin Satar行刑前，就被判入獄35年了。如果他處決，那就等於被判了兩種刑罰。



# Death Penalty in Indonesia

## 對印尼執行死刑



國際特赦組織深信，死刑是極之殘酷和人不道的刑罰，它踐踏人類生存的權利，而是不可挽回的。廢除死刑是國際大趨勢，自1990年起，超過40個國家已全面廢除死刑，而印尼卻與國際趨勢背道而馳。

國際特赦組織推行反對死刑行動，要求印尼政府為廢除死刑定下時間表，作為廢除死刑的第一步。你們的支持十分重要，請簽署隨季刊附上的明信片，並郵寄至印尼當局如有查詢，可致電9048 1691聯絡Sarah，或電郵至：[admin-hk@amnesty.org](mailto:admin-hk@amnesty.org)

Amnesty International believes that the death penalty is the ultimate cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment. It violates the right to life. It is irrevocable and can be inflicted on the innocent and has never been shown to deter crime more effectively than other punishments.

The worldwide trend is to abolish the death penalty. Over 40 countries have abolished the death penalty for all crimes since 1990. By increasing executions, Indonesia is taking a step backwards, in the opposite direction to the worldwide trend.

Take action! Our postcard campaign calls upon the Indonesian government to impose a moratorium on executions, as the first step towards abolition of the death penalty. Please sign the postcard enclosed in this issue of "HR" and send it to the Indonesian authorities.

## STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



### 「停止暴力對待婦女」論壇

國際特赦組織香港分會、香港大學比較及公共法律中心、平等機會婦女聯合會

#### 內容:

1. 應用「盡職調查」的概念於停止暴力對待婦女的工作上、以及探討政府處理家庭暴力的責任、並參考西班牙的經驗；

2. 讓婦女、司法及法律界人士、政府官員、立法會議員等討論如何把「盡職調查」的概念引入《家庭暴力法》中。

日期	2006年3月18日(六)
時間	早上9時30分至下午5時
地點	香港大學
特別嘉賓	國際特赦組織西班牙分會 Maria Naredo 女士
詳情請電	2300-1250 鄒小姐或胡先生 (香港樂施會贊助)

### Forum on Due Diligence: A Framework to

### Stop Violence Against Women and its Implications to Domestic Violence in Hong Kong

Co-organized by AIHK, HKU Centre of Comparative and Public Law, Women Coalition on Equal Opportunities

#### Content:

1. State responsibilities in exercising due diligence and the experience of Spain;

2. Discussion among various stakeholders (women, juridical and legal professionals, government officials, Legco members, etc.) to introduce the framework of due diligence into Domestic Violence Ordinance.

Date	March 18, 2006 (Saturday)
Time	9:30a.m. – 5:00p.m.
Venue	Council Chamber, The University of Hong Kong
Special Guest Speaker:	Ms. Maria Naredo, Amnesty International Spain
For details, please call	2300-1250 Miss Chow or Mr. Wu (Sponsored by Oxfam Hong Kong)



# 護我家園：

# 讓高



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不少人為捍衛人類的基本權利而奮鬥，國際特赦組織的會員中，也不乏臥虎藏龍之輩，為人權工作耕耘。這次，我們請來香港分會會員謝煥彰，分享去年她大學畢業時在中東地區見證的侵犯人權罪行。



© Gush Shalom

## 一步一關卡

2005年7月，我來到以色列及巴勒斯坦，逗留了一個月。當時我是一名戰地記者的助手，幫忙拍攝有關以巴衝突的紀錄片。

基本上，巴人連在自己的土地上自由走動的權利也沒有，莫說要由西岸走到加沙，連住在西岸的巴人要從拉姆安拉去希伯倫都要經過重重關卡，只要以軍不許，巴人甚至不能上班上學。

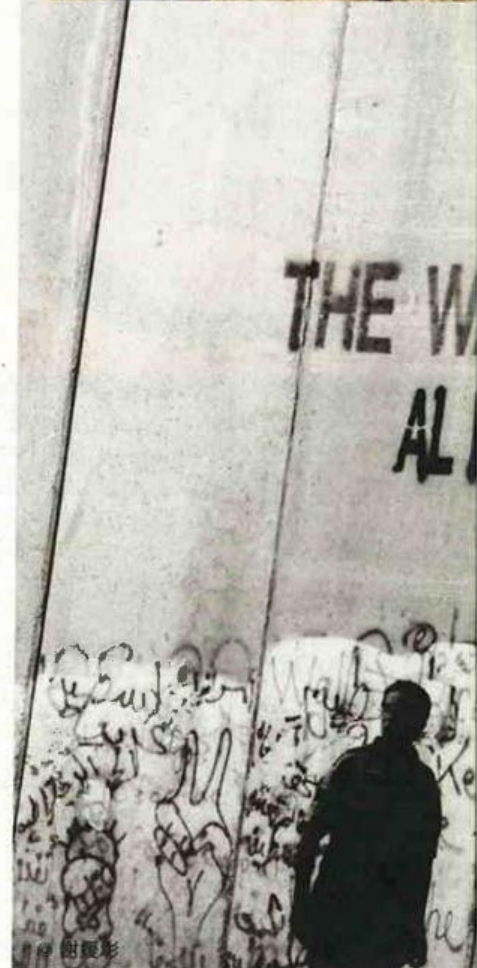
這樣說會更易明白：試想像每個地鐵站就是那些關卡，每天有軍人駐守去檢查你的身分證，如你的工作地點是中環，你得每天排長長的隊伍等候檢查，萬一有甚麼突發情況發生，軍人會立即把出入關卡鎖上，你整天滯留在地鐵站內，動彈不得，你變成自己土地上的囚徒。

## 家，變成怎麼了？

試幻想你是一個巴勒斯坦女人。有一天，你丈夫和孩子已出門。突然，你接到一張拆屋令，一小時後會用推土機把你的房屋推倒。你能做的就只是看著以軍把你的家俱拋出屋外，然後傷心地坐在頹垣敗瓦中哭泣，等待還未知情的丈夫與孩子回家。

多年來，以色列政府有一政策，就是要推毀巴勒斯坦自治區上的巴人房屋。自2000年以來，以軍已毀掉了很多巴人的房屋和農地，令他們無家可歸，陷入絕望的境地。

這每天都在巴勒斯坦發生。基本的住屋權利，對巴人來說，太奢侈了。你能夠想像家園隨時隨地會被推毀是怎樣的生活嗎？



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# 牆倒下

## 隔離牆的兩邊

隔離牆是另一個不人道的建設，令巴人的家庭四分五裂，我去過一個在耶路撒冷的地方，叫Abu Dis，有一所特別顯眼的房子，孤獨地呆在那裡，裡面有戶民居，女主人說：「以前，我與親友住在同一村內，要見面根本不需五分鐘的腳程；但現在，因為要興建那道牆，我們要繞道走四十五分鐘。當它完成後，住在裡面的親友可能再也不能出來了！」

以色列政府基於防衛理由興建隔離牆。要防衛，為甚麼要把巴人的村子一分為二呢？牆的兩邊都是巴人居住的地方。

以色列以迅雷不及掩耳的速度興建隔離牆，巴人甚為憤怒，在西岸有一條叫Bilin的村，每逢星期五，村民也到隔離牆動工的地方示威。我遇上村民Mamoud，他是村中的活躍成員，負責策劃每週的示威，可是，我走後不久，他因和平示威而被以軍拘捕了。

美國作家Johnathan Frazen說過「如果你沒有能力想像其他人的生活有多麼艱難，你又怎能夠允許自己呼吸，更不用說允許自己笑，或睡好吃好？」這或許誇張了些，但此行我真有這種感覺。一個巴勒斯坦被訪者曾說：「現狀或許不會在短時間內有所改變，但我並不認為這樣做時徒勞無功，賊是永遠捉不完的，但我們仍然需要員警。」

ALL MUST FALL  
UB ADARA

本欄歡迎會員分享他們的人權工作，請把內容電郵至[admin-hk@amnesty.org](mailto:admin-hk@amnesty.org)



有些事你覺得非做不可，儘管我們不知到什麼時候才成功。

謝媛彰



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## 好消息

2006年一月初，耶路沙冷區域法院頒下禁令，禁止即時遷拆Zarifa及Mohammed Abbasi的家。法庭下令，這對巴勒斯坦老夫婦可以繼續在家中居住，並根據法庭的指示，可嘗試申請房屋建築許可證。

這對於Abbasi一家來說，是十分重要和肯定的。如果法庭允許耶路沙冷當局向Abbasi一家實施遷拆令，他們便會無家可歸。一般來說，這樣的指令難以撤銷。我們相信，Abbasi一家的房子得以保住，以及引起國際社會關注，國際特赦組織的緊急行動網聯同其他團體的努力功不可沒。

## Good News

At the beginning of January 2006 the Jerusalem District Court issued an injunction lifting the threat of imminent demolition from the home of Zarifa and Mohammed Abbasi. The Palestinian elderly couple can therefore continue to live in their home while they try to obtain a building permit for the house, as mandated by the court.

This is a very important and positive development for the Abbasi family, who were at risk of being made homeless, had the court allowed the Jerusalem Municipality to carry out the demolition order issued for their home. Such orders are all too often impossible to reverse, and it is believed that the international concern expressed by the Amnesty's Urgent Action Network and others for the fate of the Abbasi family home may have contributed to this positive outcome.



# 國際特赦組織 Amnesty International

國際特赦組織是一個獨立自主的機構，我們不會接受任何政府或政治團體的捐獻，而只是倚仗熱心的市民大眾的捐款，以支持我們捍衛人權及生命的工作。因此您的慷慨支持對我們的工作實在非常重要。

Amnesty International is an independent organization, we do not accept any donations from governments or political parties, but depend largely on the generosity of the general public to fund our human rights and life-saving work. Therefore, your generous support is very important to our work.

## 我樂意捐助國際特赦組織

YES! I WANT TO SUPPORT AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

您可透過捐贈支持我們的工作，特別是透過每月自動轉賬捐款。因為此舉既可節省本會的行政開支，更重要的是您的長期及持續支持可讓我們更有效率地計劃我們的人權工作。

You can support our work to protect human rights by making a donation to us, especially through monthly automatic payment as it can definitely help save administrative costs, and your ongoing and continuous support can also enable us to plan our human rights programmes more effectively.



### 付款方式 PAYMENT METHOD

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你的個人資料將絕對保密！

Your personal data will be kept confidential!

捐款港幣100元以上可申請扣稅。

Donation over HK\$100 is tax deductible.

以上資料只會作發出收據及通訊用途。若閣下不希望收到組織的通訊，請來函通知。

The above information will be used for receipting and communication purposes only. Please notify us in writing if you do not wish to receive future mailings from us.

請將表格郵寄致：香港九龍渡船街32-36號富利來商業大廈3D

Please post the entire form to: D3, Best-O-Best Commercial Centre, 32-36 Ferry Street, Kowloon, Hong Kong