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人權



國際特赦組織香港分會

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Hong Kong

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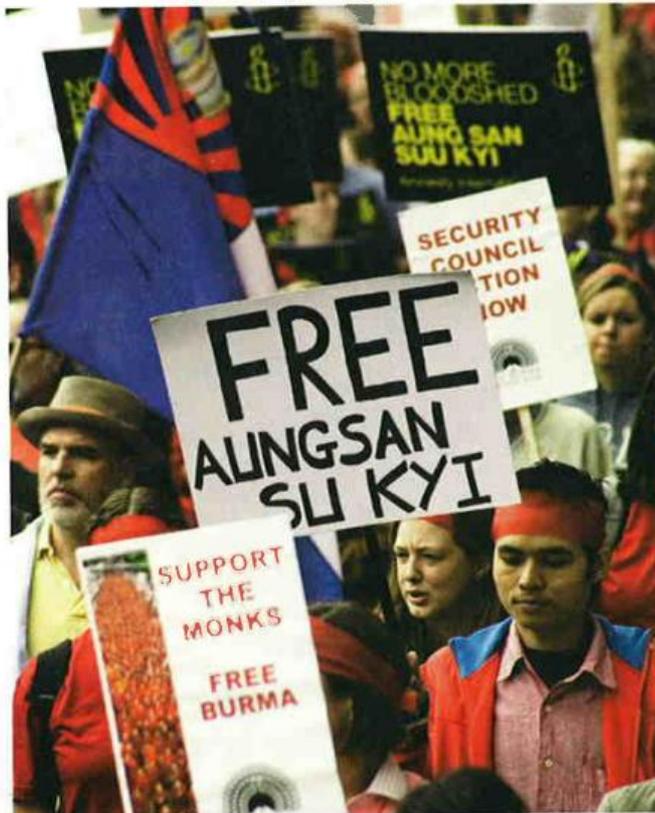
國際特赦組織香港分會 Amnesty International Hong Kong
香港九龍渡船街32-36號富利來商業大廈3樓D室
電話 Tel : (+852) 2300 1250
傳真 Fax : (+852) 2782 0583
網址 Web: <http://www.amnesty.org.hk>
電郵 Email : admin-hk@amnesty.org.hk

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WE WELCOME YOUR COMMENTS!

Share with us your views on our work or actions you've taken for human rights. Please include your name, phone number, address and email address.



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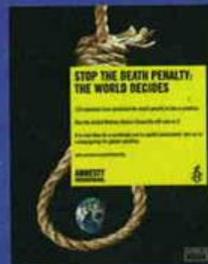


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International Council Meeting



今年8月10日至17日，國際特赦組織於墨西哥舉行了第28屆國際議會會議(ICM)，來自全球各地的與會者聚首一堂，討論本會的方向與政策。今年我們見到很多年青新血加入，來自各地的與會者之間亦有很多分享和討論。連續7天的會議對於每個參與的人來說都有點疲累，但香港分會的成員卻重新感受到一份國際特赦組織的使命感。

回來後不久，我們就見證了由佛教僧侶帶領著平民百姓，在仰光及其他城市的街道上舉行和平示威，最終卻被軍政府以暴力鎮壓。在寫這封信之時，正是暴力鎮壓後的三周，但拘捕行動仍然繼續。我們在某些人權工作上，有著鼓舞性的進展：例如全球性廢除死刑的趨勢持續，聯合國大會亦引入要求全球停止執行死刑的議案，停止這種既殘忍又不人道的懲罰。然而最近緬甸人民的人權受到嚴重的侵害，提醒我們國際特赦組織需要做的事情還有很多，所有個人和團體都正努力提倡及保護人權。

本人十分鼓勵閣下參與國際特赦組織抗議緬甸軍政府以暴力鎮壓和平示威者的行動。這一期的《人權》包括了國際特赦組織的全球性行動、要求立即釋放示威者及所有良心犯的行動呼籲。國際特赦組織香港分會亦呼籲會員去信中國國家主席胡錦濤，要求中國政府在緬甸的問題上採取行動。本雜誌內有一封信件的範例，請盡快寄出。

陳江秀
國際特赦組織香港分會主席

This year Amnesty International held its 28th International Council Meeting (ICM) from August 10 to 17, 2007 in Mexico. Delegates from the worldwide movement met to decide Amnesty's direction and policies. This year saw an increase in youth participation as well as many dynamic discussions among delegates from different areas of the world. The ICM is hard work for everyone involved but the Hong Kong delegates returned with a renewed sense of commitment to Amnesty's mission.

Soon after our return, we witnessed Myanmar civilians, led by Buddhist monks, peacefully protesting on the streets of Yangon and other cities, followed by a brutal crackdown by the army. At the time of writing, it has been nearly three weeks since the crackdown and arrests continue. We see encouraging progress in some areas of our human rights work: the trend towards worldwide abolition of the death penalty continues and a global moratorium on this cruel and inhuman form of punishment is being presented at the United Nations General Assembly. But the recent blatant violation of the human rights of the people of Myanmar is a salutary reminder of just how much work remains for Amnesty International and all individuals and organizations striving to promote and protect human rights.

I encourage you to take part in Amnesty's actions to protest against the brutal crackdown against the demonstrators in Myanmar. This issue of HR includes a link to Amnesty's worldwide action, calling for the immediate release of the protesters and all prisoners of conscience. At Hong Kong is also asking members to write to President Hu Jintao, calling on the Chinese government to take action on Myanmar. A sample letter is included in the magazine – please send it as soon as possible.

Kong-sau Tan
Chair, Amnesty International Hong Kong



緬甸僧侶在倫敦特拉法加廣場遊行
Burmese monks at rally in Trafalgar Square, London



國際特赦組織香港分會於皇后像廣場參加燭光晚會。
AI Hong Kong at a vigil in Statue Square.

今年八月，緬甸國內燃油價格大幅上升，2007年9月21日全國性的大型和平示威開始升級。這場抗議政府示威由佛教僧侶和平民百姓帶領，要求調低商品價格、釋放所有政治囚犯及促請全國和解。

示威人數不斷上升，估計人數由一萬至十萬不等。這是自1988年以來，緬甸首次出現如此大規模的示威，那次示威最終被軍政府以暴力手段鎮壓，有大約3,000名和平示威者被殺。

緬甸軍政府於2007年9月25日開始鎮壓示威者，實施為期60天、由晚上9時開始至凌晨5時為止的宵禁，亦向公眾發出警告，表示會向示威者採取法律行動，並在首都仰光、第二大城市曼德勒及其他地方展開拘捕行動。

在仰光的示威者當中，被拘捕的人包括僧侶、全國最大反對派全國民主聯盟（National League for Democracy, NLD）的國會議員和黨員，以及其他公眾人物等等。國際特赦組織相信這些被捕人士很有可能面臨酷刑和虐待等對待。

據國營電視台報道，事件中最少造成9人死亡，包括8名示威者以及1名日本籍記者。雖然並未知道是次暴力鎮壓的詳細情形，但外界普遍相信死傷數字被嚴重低估，亦有報道指受傷人數達數百人之多。



國際特赦組織瑞士分會於日內瓦舉行集會。
AI Switzerland demonstrates in front of the Myanmar Mission in Geneva.

緬甸 Myanmar



國際特赦組織香港分會的總幹事於2007年9月29日到中央人民政府駐香港特別行政區聯絡辦公室（中聯辦）門外，要求中國政府阻止緬甸侵害人權的事件繼續發生。
The Director of Amnesty International Hong Kong calls for action to prevent further human rights violations in Myanmar outside China's Liaison Office in Hong Kong, September 29, 2007.

一段有關違反人權的歷史

國際特赦組織一直十分關注緬甸日益嚴重和有系統地違反人權的事件。在緬甸，以和平方式向政權表達不滿是一種罪行，而警方在沒有拒捕令的情況下展開拘捕行動，不允許被捕者與其他人士接觸等情況亦經常發生。政治犯的審訊程序未能符合國際人權標準，對政治犯施以酷刑更是常見之事。在發生今次暴力鎮壓事件以前，緬甸的政治犯人數已超過1,160人。

緬甸軍政府向來都有以集體懲罰的手段來打壓少數族裔，例如被當局懷疑是同情反對派武裝分子的克倫族與欽族。軍隊焚燒他們的村莊與房屋、破壞農作物、強迫平民遷徙、強迫勞動及徵召童兵亦是常見。這種侵害人權的手段在緬甸很普遍，亦是有系統地進行。

需要即時行動

國際特赦組織歡迎聯合國安理會所發出的聲明，要求緬甸政府進行實質的行動去改善現時狀況。我們促請安理會不應只密切監察該國的人權狀況，亦應為改善人權狀況的進程定下時間表與標準。

國際特赦組織要求立刻釋放逾千名因參與和平示威而被捕的人士，並釋放該國反對黨領袖昂山素姬及其他長期被囚的良心犯。另外，該國亦應給予處理緬甸問題的聯合國特使自由無阻地進出緬甸。

我們亦要求聯合國安理會立刻對緬甸實施武器禁運，國際特赦組織促請供給緬甸軍火的最大供應國——中國、印度、俄羅斯、塞爾維亞、烏克蘭及東盟成員國，停止再供應軍備及其他保安設備予緬甸。

一齣人權的悲劇

a human rights tragedy unfolds

Following a steep rise in fuel prices in August, Myanmar saw an escalation in mass peaceful protests nationwide starting from 21 September 2007. Led by Buddhist monks, clergy and ordinary people took to the streets, protesting against the government, calling for a reduction in commodity prices, release of political prisoners and national reconciliation.

The numbers of demonstrators increased, with estimates of 10,000 to 100,000. Demonstrations on this scale have not been seen since the nationwide protests in 1988, which were violently suppressed by the authorities with the killing of approximately 3,000 peaceful demonstrators.

On 25 September 2007, the authorities began a crackdown on the protesters, introducing a 60-day 9pm-5am curfew and issuing public warnings of legal action against protesters. Arrests followed in the former capital Yangon, the second-biggest city, Mandalay, and elsewhere.

Among those arrested in Yangon were monks, members of parliament from the main opposition party, the National League for Democracy (NLD), other NLD members and other public figures. Amnesty International believes these and other detainees are at grave risk of torture or other ill-treatment.

The full extent of the violent crackdown is not yet known. State television reported the killing of at least nine people, eight protesters and a Japanese journalist. This number is widely believed to be an under-estimate. There were reportedly hundreds of injuries.

A history of human rights abuses

Amnesty International has long-standing concerns at the widespread and systematic violations of human rights in Myanmar. Peaceful expression of political dissent is criminalized and there are frequent arrests without warrant and incommunicado detention. Trials of political detainees have failed to meet international standards and torture is common. Even before the current crackdown, over 1,160 political prisoners were being detained.

The Myanmar army has resorted to collective punishments against ethnic minority groups, such as the Karen and the Chin, who they suspect of sympathising with opposition armed groups. The army has burnt houses and villages, destroyed crops, and forcibly relocated civilians. Forced labour is widely used, as is the use of child soldiers. These violations have been widespread

and systematic, constituting crimes against humanity.

Immediate action is needed

Amnesty International welcomes the United Nations Security Council's statement calling for concrete action to improve the situation from the Myanmar government. Amnesty urges the Council not only to keep the human rights situation under close and constant review but also to set a clear timetable and benchmarks for progress.

Amnesty calls for the immediate release of the thousands of people detained for participating in peaceful protests, as well as Aung San Suu Kyi and other long-standing prisoners of conscience. The United Nation's Special Rapporteur on Myanmar must be given prompt and unhindered access to the country.

Amnesty International also calls on the Security Council to immediately impose a comprehensive and mandatory arms embargo on Myanmar. Amnesty urges the principal suppliers of arms to Myanmar – China, India, Russia, Serbia, Ukraine and ASEAN nations – to prohibit the supply of military and security equipment to Myanmar.

立即行動 Take action

1. 加入國際特赦組織全球性的行動，要求釋放被捕的示威者：
<http://web.amnesty.org/pages/mmr-270907-action-eng>
2. 去信中國當局，促請中國運用其對緬甸軍政府的影響力，中國是聯合國安理會的常任理事國，並與緬甸政府保持密切關係。請去信國家主席胡錦濤，要求中國政府保障緬甸人民的人權。你亦可同時將副本寄給香港行政長官曾蔭權。

請以中文或英文書寫，閣下亦可參考本雜誌內的信件範例。如閣下希望親自寫信，請參考國際特赦組織的指引：
<http://www.amnesty.org/campaign/letter-guide.html>

1. Join Amnesty International's worldwide action calling for the release of protesters:
<http://web.amnesty.org/pages/mmr-270907-action-eng>
2. Write to the Chinese authorities, urging them to use their influence on the Myanmar authorities. China is a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council and has a close relationship with the Myanmar government. Please write to President Hu Jintao to urge the Chinese government to take action to protect human rights in Myanmar. You may also send a copy to Chief Executive Donald Tsang.

Please write in English or Chinese. You may use the sample letter enclosed in this magazine. If you wish to write your own letter, please refer to Amnesty's letter-writing guidelines on
<http://www.amnesty.org/campaign/letter-guide.html>



國際特赦組織南韓分會在首都首爾參與示威。
AI South Korea's Myanmar demonstration in Seoul.

President Hu Jintao,
c/o Commissioner Lu Xinhua
The Chinese Foreign Ministry in the Hong Kong SAR
42, Kennedy Road
Hong Kong

Fax: (852) 21066734
Email: fmco_hk@mfa.gov.cn

Dear President Hu,

I am writing to express my concern about the human rights situation in Myanmar, following the violent crackdown on peaceful protesters by the Myanmar authorities. I am particularly concerned for the safety of those who have been detained as there are persistent reports of torture and ill-treatment of the detainees.

China's key role in drafting the presidential statement issued by the UN Security Council on October 11th, deploring the violence in Myanmar and calling for the early release of detainees was an important sign that the Chinese government shares the concerns of many individuals around the world. The statement is a demonstration of the concern of the international community, and needs to be followed by sustained action.

The Security Council must keep the human rights situation in Myanmar under constant review, and set a clear timetable and benchmarks for progress with the Myanmar authorities. If there is to be any progress towards genuine dialogue and national reconciliation, Aung San Suu Kyi and other prisoners of conscience, and those detained for participating in peaceful protests, need to be released immediately.

We have witnessed weapons supplied from overseas to the Myanmar government being turned against peaceful demonstrators. As one of the principal suppliers of arms, I urge the Chinese government to prohibit the supply of military and security equipment from China to Myanmar, and to call for a comprehensive and mandatory arms embargo on Myanmar in the Security Council, in the interests of maintaining peace and stability in Myanmar and the wider region.

As a permanent member of the Security Council, and a country with considerable influence over the authorities in Myanmar, China is uniquely placed to take a leading role in securing a peaceful solution and national reconciliation in Myanmar. I urge the Chinese government to make use of its key position within the region and in the Security Council to continue to put pressure on the Myanmar authorities to take concrete actions to improve the human rights situation in their country.

Yours sincerely,

致：中國國家主席胡錦濤
(由特派員呂新華轉交)
中華人民共和國外交部駐香港特別行政區特派員公署
香港中環堅尼地道42號

傳真：(852) 21066734
電郵：fmco_hk@mfa.gov.cn

胡錦濤主席先生：

在緬甸當局以武力鎮壓和平示威者之後，我非常關注緬甸的人權狀況。持續有關於被關押人士被施以酷刑及虐待的報道，令我尤其關心被關押人士的安全。

聯合國安理會於2007年10月11日通過主席聲明，對緬甸的暴力情況深表遺憾，促請早日釋放被關押人士。中國在草擬這項聲明的過程中擔當關鍵角色，這具有重要象徵意義，顯示中國政府與世界各地不少民眾共同關注緬甸的情況。聲明彰顯國際社會的關注，以及持續行動跟進的必要。

聯合國安理會必須持續檢討緬甸的人權狀況，並就其進展制訂清晰時間表及進度標準。假如未來能夠取得進展，邁向真誠對話及國內和解，應立即釋放昂山素姬和其他良心犯，以及因為參與和平示威而被關押的人士。

我目睹緬甸政府利用外國供應的武器轉用來對付和平示威者，而中國是向緬甸提供武器的主要國家之一，因此我促請中國政府禁止供應軍事及保安裝備到緬甸。為了維護緬甸及更廣泛地區的和平與穩定，我亦促請中國政府在安理會提出對緬甸實施全面及強制的武器禁運。

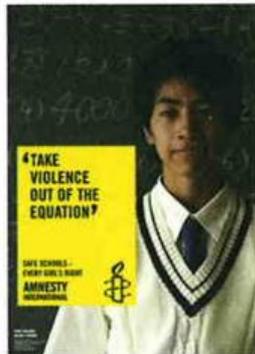
中國身為安理會常任理事國，對緬甸當局又具有相當影響力，這獨特的地位使中國可以在推動緬甸尋求和平解決方案及國內和解上，扮演帶領角色。我促請中國政府運用在安理會以及在區內的重要地位，繼續向緬甸當局施壓，促使緬甸採取具體行動改善國內人權狀況。

祝好！

安全的學校是每個女童的權利

Safe Schools: Every Girl's Right

在1999年的聯合國大會中，訂下每年的11月25日為國際消除對女性使用暴力日。該國際日源於一股日漸壯大的全球性運動，為了中止蹂躪婦女及女童生命的悲劇，希望藉著這個日子，提醒政府和公眾為停止暴力對待婦女出一點力。



暴力對待婦女及女童，是男性與女性權力在歷史上不平等的象徵，並因容忍這種暴力行為而令它得以繼續。這是一個嚴重違反人權的事情，因為它違反很多其他權利，例如生命權、健康權、因虐待而喪失的自由權等。透過使用或威脅使用暴力，婦女及女童被歧視和置於一個弱勢位置。

其中一個歧視女童的後果是不能讓她們公平地得到教育，而暴力對待女童更進一步限制她們得到教育。這種暴力發生在全球很多教育機構中：女童每日在上學途中都需要面對侵犯，有些被其他同學以性侵犯來威脅，亦有老師要求以性來換取給她們更高的分數；而有些則以不守紀律為名被毆打。

以暴力對待女童不止傷害她們和令她們害怕，亦會降低女童的自尊心。暴力可導致這些女童在學校的表現較差，惹上性病、非自願懷孕和情緒抑鬱，令受害者身心受創。當女童因暴力而沒法繼續學習，她將來的就業機會和財政上的獨立性將受到嚴重影響。當一位女童位缺乏教育，其早婚的機會會增加，而在青春期間懷孕會對女童健康構成傷害，甚至會造成過早死亡。缺乏教育亦令女童很容易成為被拐賣的對象。

教育既是人權，亦是通往享受其他權利的道路。它對女童打破貧窮的惡性循環、推動社會經濟發展及阻止愛滋病的蔓延都有著十分重要位置。國家應確保女童能夠在沒有暴力的環境下獲得教育機會。

國際特赦組織提倡為女童提供安全學習環境的活動將於2007年11月25日展開。國際特赦組織(香港分會)會舉行一些活動，對被剝奪教育機會和飽受針對性別的暴力的受害者作出關懷和支持。若閣下有興趣參與該活動，請與本會廖珮珊聯絡 sliu@amnesty.org。

November 25 was officially designated as International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women by the United Nations General Assembly in 1999. Stemming from a growing global movement to end a tragic epidemic that devastates the lives of women and girls, it is hoped that the making of the day will build momentum for action by governments and the general public to stop violence against women.

Violence against women and girls is a symbol of the historically unequal power relations between men and women that is continued through the tolerance of violence as an acceptable form of behaviour. It is a grave human rights violation because it violates many other rights, such as the rights to life, health, and freedom from ill treatment. Through the use or threat of violence, women and girls are kept in an inferior position and discriminated against.

One consequence of discrimination against girls is their unequal access to education. Violence against girls may further restrict their access to education. Such violence takes place in and around many educational institutions all over the world. Every day, girls face being assaulted on their way to school. Some are threatened with sexual assault by other students. Others may be offered higher marks by teachers in exchange for sexual favours. Some are caned in schools or beaten in the name of discipline.



Violence against girls causes not only fear and pain, but also lowers girls' self-esteem. It can lead to poor performance at school, sexually transmitted infections, unwanted pregnancies and depression. It damages both the mental and physical health of victims and survivors. When violence disrupts or ends a girl's education, the implications for her future employment opportunities and financial independence are serious. Lack of education increases the likelihood that girls will enter into early marriage, which carries risks to their health and even premature death resulting from giving birth before reaching maturity. Lack of

education also makes girls vulnerable to trafficking.

Education is both a human right in itself and a pathway to the enjoyment of other rights. It is a key to empower girls and break the cycles of poverty, to propel social and economic development, and to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS. States must ensure access to an education free from violence for girls.

Amnesty International's campaign for safe schools for girls will start on November 25, 2007. AI Hong Kong will organize activities to show our concern at violence against girls in education and to support the victims and survivors who have been denied educational opportunities and suffered gender-based violence. If you are interested in participating in the campaign, please contact Si-si Liu at sliu@amnesty.org.

邁向一個沒有死刑的世界

A world without the death penalty is possible!

國際特赦組織在任何和沒有例外的情況下都反對死刑，並認為這是侵犯生命權利、是最殘酷、非人道和貶抑人格的處罰。全球都有邁向廢除死刑的趨勢：2006年只剩下25個國家仍然執行死刑，而中國、伊朗、伊拉克、巴基斯坦、蘇丹和美國6個國家執行死刑的數字佔全球的91%。

年復一年，廢除死刑變得愈來愈迫切，現時已有130個國家廢除了死刑，就算是在亞洲這個通常被視為會反對廢除趨勢的地區，也是充滿希望的：菲律賓於2006年6月廢除了死刑；南韓自1998年以來都沒有執行過死刑，並正在考慮一項廢除死刑的法案。

愈來愈多國家支持這個趨勢，她們採取國際與地區廢除死刑的條約。聯合國大會已採納標準限制死刑之使用，並認可保護面對死刑人士權利的保護措施。這包括公民和政治權利國際公約第二任擇議定書和《保護面臨死刑者權利的保障條款》。

2006年9月19日，95個國家簽署或參加了在第61屆聯合國大會所發表的聲明：「要求其他仍然保留死刑的國家完全廢除它，並於現在暫停執行」。

第62屆聯合國大會於2007年9月18日召開，而要求全球停止執行死刑的議案將於今年12月開始辯論。聯合國大會之決議案可建構一個強而有力並重申各成員國決心廢除死刑的承擔。

該議案本身不能阻止國家執行死刑，但該議案的權威性來自聯合國的全體成員國，這將令國家在行使死刑上更加困難，為邁向全球性廢除死刑鋪路。

國際特赦組織促請所有聯合國成員國成為聯署人，並在聯合國大會要求全球中止行刑的議案中投贊成票。我們相信該議案應包括下列原素：

- 確保生命的權利，說明要保護人權就必須廢除死刑；
- 要求仍然保留死刑的國家建立一個暫停執行死刑的決議，作為邁向廢除死刑的第一步；
- 要求仍然保留死刑的國家尊重國際標準，並確保那些要接受死刑的人，得到受保障的權利；和
- 要求聯合國秘書長在下一屆聯合國大會上，報告暫停執行死刑決議的進程。

註：全球中止使用死刑的議案(文件號碼：A/C.3/62/L.29)已獲通過，投票結果是99票贊成、52票反對及33票棄權。



2006年11月，示威者聚集於吉爾吉斯斯坦首都參加「城市反對死刑」活動
Demonstrators gather in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan for the "Cities for life - Cities Against the Death Penalty" event in Nov 2006.

Amnesty International opposes the death penalty in all cases and without exception believing it to be a violation of the right to life and the ultimate cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment. The worldwide trend is towards abolition with only 25 countries carrying out executions in 2006. Six countries were responsible for 91 percent of these executions: China, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Sudan and the USA.

The case for abolition becomes more compelling with each passing year. The death penalty has been abolished by 130 countries in law or practice. Even in Asia, which often seems to buck the abolitionist trend, there is still hope. In June 2006 the Philippines abolished the death penalty, and in South Korea, there have been no executions since 1998 and a

Death Penalty Abolition Bill is under consideration.

This trend is further supported by the growing numbers of states adopting and ratifying international and regional treaties providing for the abolition of the death penalty. The United Nations General Assembly has adopted standards to limit the application of the death penalty and endorsed safeguards to protect the rights of those facing capital punishment. These include the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Safeguards Guaranteeing Protection of the Rights of Those Facing the Death Penalty.

On 19 September 2006, 95 states signed or joined a statement presented at the UNGA 61st session "calling upon states that still maintain the death penalty to abolish it completely and, in the meantime, to establish a moratorium on executions."

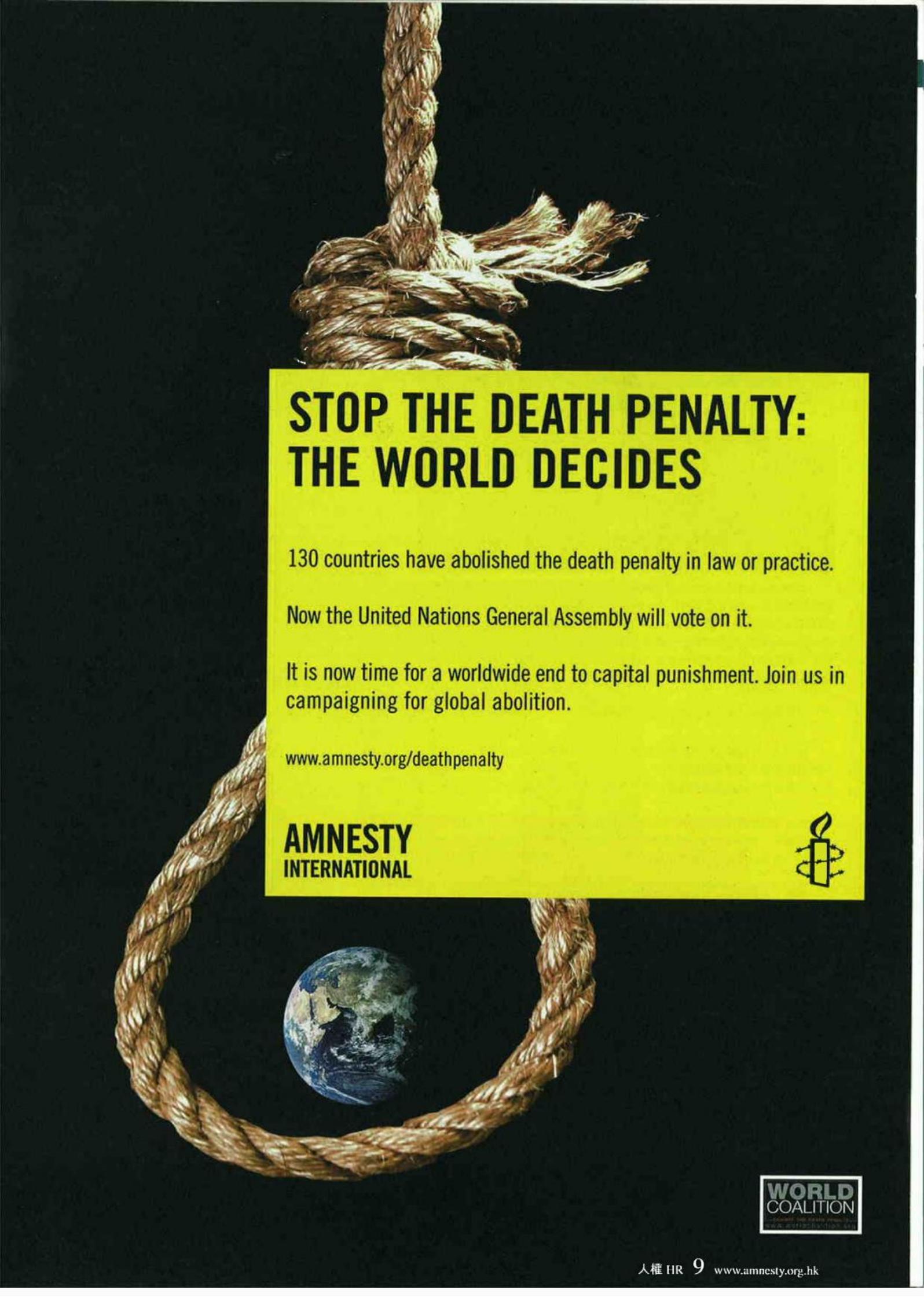
A resolution calling for a global moratorium on executions will be introduced at the UN General Assembly 62nd session, which began on 18 September 2007, and is due to be debated in December. A resolution by the General Assembly, the UN's principal organ of universal membership, would constitute a powerful and timely reassertion of member states' commitment to work towards abolition of the death penalty.

The adoption of a resolution will not in itself prevent a state from imposing death sentences or carrying out executions. But the authority of such a resolution, coming from the body representing all UN member states, will make it much more difficult for states to carry on executing people. It will pave the way for worldwide abolition.

Amnesty International urges all UN member states to co-sponsor and vote in favour of the proposed UNGA resolution calling for a global moratorium on executions. AI believes that such a resolution must include the following elements

- Affirming the right to life and stating that abolition of the death penalty is essential for the protection of human rights;
- Calling on retentionist states to establish a moratorium on executions as a first step towards abolition of the death penalty;
- Calling on retentionist states to respect international standards that guarantee the protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty; and
- Requesting the UN Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the moratorium to the next session of the UNGA.

Note: The draft resolution on a moratorium on the use of the death penalty (document A/C.3/62/L.29) was approved by a recorded vote of 99 in favour to 52 against, with 33 abstentions.



STOP THE DEATH PENALTY: THE WORLD DECIDES

130 countries have abolished the death penalty in law or practice.

Now the United Nations General Assembly will vote on it.

It is now time for a worldwide end to capital punishment. Join us in campaigning for global abolition.

www.amnesty.org/deathpenalty

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FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY
www.abolitionofdeathpenalty.org

每人都應有的人權：同志*運動人士為他們的權利遊行

Human rights are for everyone: LGBT* activists march for their rights



2007年6月拉脫維亞的同志遊行
Riga Pride marchers, Riga, Latvia, June 2007

今年5月，約有500名支持者參與國際特赦組織及其他團體舉辦的遊行，慶祝國際反恐日。世界衛生組織在1990年的這一天把同性戀從精神病名冊中剔除。

遊行主題是「立法要同步，教育有出路」。由於香港未有禁止性傾向歧視的立法，香港的性少數族群遇到很多不公平的對待。但在香港，同志社群至少可以無懼地走出來遊行。

在其他國家，類似的遊行及活動亦有同樣舉行。

2007年5月，國際特赦組織的俄羅斯研究員在描述同志社會運動人士在莫斯科受到的言語及肢體襲擊時表示：「我正參與一個和平遊行……並沒有辦法相信同志社會運動人士周日在市長辦公室門外所遇到的暴力與攻擊。」

主辦單位舉辦這次莫斯科同性戀遊行的目的，是要紀念同性戀在俄羅斯非刑事化14週年。海外支持者、明星及數位歐洲議會成員亦有與當地運動人士一起參與遊行，莫斯科市長早前曾禁止是次遊行，並稱之為「魔鬼撒旦的行為」。

遊行人士嘗試將一封請願信交給市長，要求擁有舉行公開遊行的權利。就在和平示威期間，遊行人士在很少警力保護下，被反對示威者以言論和肢體攻擊。

拉脫維亞的同性戀示威者的運氣則比較好，在6月的同志遊行中，有包括來自8個歐洲國家的國際特赦組織成員，超過400人參與支持拉脫維亞同志社群的遊行。全靠國際特赦組織的努力游說，參加者能在警方的保護下安全地參與遊行。但在此之前的兩年，遊行則以保安風險大為由被禁。

無論同志運動人士在哪裡舉行遊行，國際特赦組織都帶出相同的訊息。政府必須：

- 保證所有個人都獲得自由和平集會的權利；
- 公開譴責那些攻擊及騷擾同性戀的人士，清楚表明這樣的暴力行為實屬罪行，不可以容忍；
- 確保公務員不會因針對同性戀社群而發出恐同語句；
- 保障所有個人的人權，包括同志人士。

如希望了解更多關於國際特赦組織香港分會同志組的工作，請聯絡 Madeleine
lgbt@amnesty.org.hk

In May, around 500 supporters joined Amnesty International and other groups on a march to celebrate International Day Against Homophobia, the day in 1990 when the World Health Organization removed homosexuality from their list of mental disorders. The theme of the march was "Legislation is the Best Education". Sexual minorities in Hong Kong suffer from inequalities, as Hong Kong has no law against discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation. But in Hong Kong, LGBT activists can at least march without fear.

In other countries, similar activities and marches were carried out.

"I attended a peaceful picket ... and could not believe the violence and aggression with which Pride activists were met on Sunday outside the Mayor's office." Amnesty International's Russia researcher describing the verbal and physical attacks on LGBT activists in Moscow, May 2007.

The organizers of Moscow Pride were marching to mark the 14th anniversary of the decriminalization of homosexuality in Russia. Local activists were joined by overseas supporters, pop stars and several Members of the European Parliament (MEPs). The march had previously been banned by the Mayor of Moscow, who called it, "a work of Satan".

The marchers tried to deliver a petition to the Mayor, demanding the right to hold a public march. During their peaceful protest they were verbally abused and punched by counter-demonstrators, with little police protection.

Pride marchers in Latvia were luckier. At Riga Pride in June, more than 400 people, including Amnesty members from more than 8 European countries, demonstrated their support for the rights of Latvia's LGBT community. Thanks in part to lobbying efforts by Amnesty, participants could march in safety knowing the police were there to protect them from attack. But for the previous two years the march had been banned as a security risk.

Wherever LGBT activists are marching for their rights, Amnesty's message is the same. Governments must:

- Safeguard all individuals' right to freedom of peaceful assembly;
- Publicly condemn attacks and harassment of LGBT people, making it clear that such violence is a criminal offence and will not be tolerated;
- Ensure that public officials do not make homophobic statements targeting the LGBT community;
- Provide training to law-enforcement officials on their duty to protect the human rights of all individuals, including LGBT people.

To learn more about Amnesty International Hong Kong's LGBT group, contact Madeleine Mok at
lgbt@amnesty.org.hk.

*同志= "女同性戀、男同性戀、雙性戀及跨性別者" *LGBT = "Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender"

難民活動 Refugee activities

2007年6月20

日是世界難民日，國際特赦組織會員及支持者在當天遊行至立法會大樓，表達我們對全球難民困境的關心。我們亦宣讀聲明，要求所有政府承擔起國際義務，尊重並保護難民及尋求庇護人士的權利。本會特別關注的，是180位仍被無了期拘留在香港青山灣入境事務中心的難民。國際特赦組織相信，難民及尋求庇護人士在香港的權利，在沒有將難民公約的應用延伸至本港的情況下，是不能得到足夠的保障。

今年7月，本會成員亦有參加由本地組織十字路口舉辦的模擬難民活動，目的要令參加者親身感受難民的生活，從而提高對難民境況的醒覺。

2006年9月6日，難民組邀請了藝術家簡梁以瑚女士，分享她與越南難民一起進行藝術創作的經驗。在70年代至80年代期間，有很多越南人逃到香港。至1991年就有超過64,300名越南難民住在難民營當中，而最後一個難民營於2000年5月關閉。

國際特赦組織香港分會希望在此多謝十字路口的David Begbie，舉辦了一個非常精彩的模擬活動，並提供了一頓很好的「難民營午餐」。本會亦希望多謝簡女士與我們一起分享她的個人想法及感受，更為我們帶來越南難民如此震憾和美麗的藝術品。

如閣下有興趣加入國際特赦組織香港分會的難民組，或希望了解多些難民組的活動，請聯絡我們：

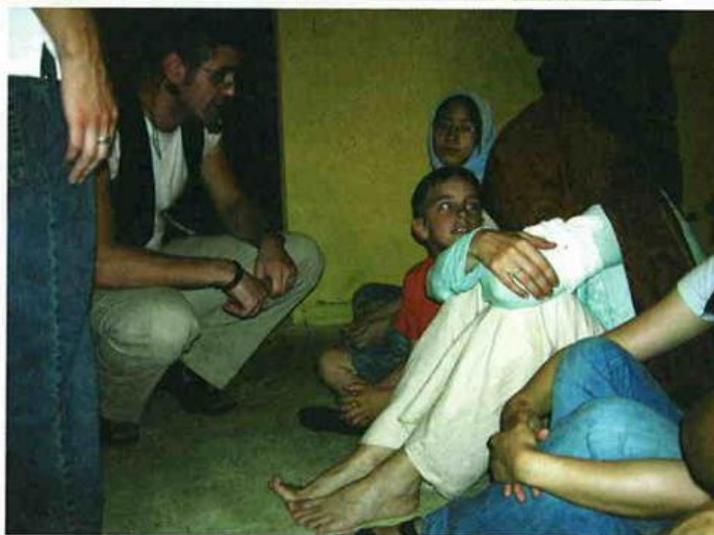
<http://groups.google.com/group/refugeeahk>

如要閱讀國際特赦組織香港分會在國際難民日的聲明全文，請到：

<http://www.amnesty.org.hk/html/modules/news/article.php?storyid=64>



模擬難民活動
Refugee Simulation



Kong and in 1991 there were more than 64,300 Vietnamese asylum-seekers in detention camps. The last camp closed in May 2000.

The AIHK Refugee Group would like to thank David Begbie of Crossroads for organizing a wonderful simulation event and for providing an extraordinarily good "slum lunch". The Group also wishes to thank Ms Liang for sharing her personal thoughts and feelings with us, as well as the haunting and beautiful art work of the Vietnamese asylum seekers.

If you would like to join the AIHK Refugee Group or know more about group events please contact us at:
<http://groups.google.com/group/refugeeahk>.

To read the full text of AIHK's World Refugee Day statement, go to:
<http://www.amnesty.org.hk/html/modules/news/article.php?storyid=64>

On World Refugee Day, June 20 2007, Amnesty members and supporters marched to the Legislative Council Building to express our concern about the plight of refugees worldwide. We read out a statement, in which Amnesty called upon all governments to uphold their international obligations to respect and protect the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers. We expressed particular concern about the detention of asylum seekers in Hong Kong at Castle Peak Immigration Centre, where 180 asylum seekers remain in indefinite detention. Amnesty believes that the rights of refugees and asylum seekers in Hong Kong cannot be adequately protected without extending the application of the Refugee Convention to the SAR.

In July, group members also took part in a Refugee Simulation organized by local organization Crossroads, as part of their Life X-perience project. The aim of the simulation was to raise awareness by allowing participants to experience how it is to live as a refugee. On September 6, 2007, the Refugee Group invited prominent local artist, Evelyn Liang Kan to speak about her experiences creating art work with Vietnamese asylum seekers. During the 1970's and 1980's, many Vietnamese fled to Hong



國際議會會議中展開遊行直標
Banner at the ICM China Olympics action.

國際特赦組織每兩年都會舉行國際議會會議，以回顧、計畫及決定我們的人權工作。2007年8月，來自世界各地的國際特赦組織會員，齊集墨西哥的可可優克，分享對人權的共同視野。

在會議中，與會者都認為不平等、侵犯人權者免受刑責和貧窮是當今世界最迫切的人權挑戰。國際特赦組織的領袖們承諾將重新集中到我們最主要的活動——防止暴力對待婦女；我們亦會努力令性與生育權利得到尊重。

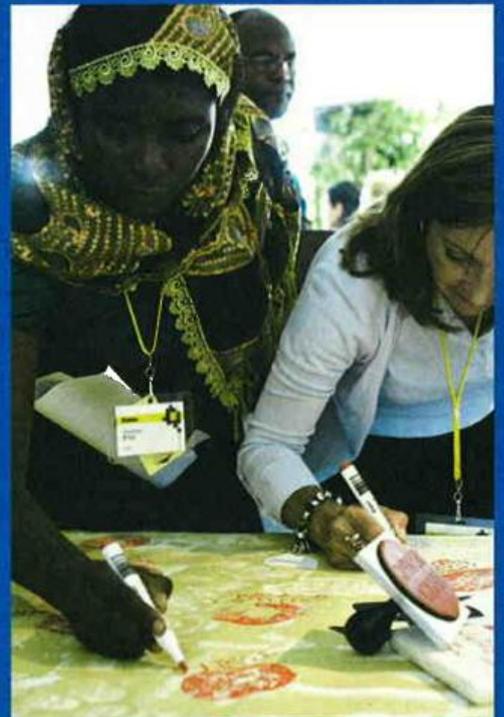
國際議會會議亦為距離2008年北京奧運一年進行倒數，我們都認為應加強明年奧運的活動，促使中國政府及國際奧委會履行當初決定在北京舉行奧運，將有助改善中國人權的承諾。

我們繼續以為邊緣人士發聲為宗旨，國際特赦組織最迫切的任務，是為那些因貧窮或偏見而獲得最少人權的人提升尊嚴。



國際特赦組織國際議會會議中的死刑行動。最少有71位兒童及年輕成人是在伊朗獄中等候處決。
Death Penalty action at AI's ICM. At least 71 children and young adults are in prison in Iran awaiting execution.

2007年 International



如我們要克服這些人權挑戰，國際特赦組織需要增加會員人數、經費及多元性，並整合國際特赦組織的資源來處理人權問題。為了堅守使命和與現今多變的世界繼續接軌，國際特赦組織須要在侵犯人權事件發生頻繁的全球南方和東方地區，加強人權工作的效力及影響力。

如閣下希望了解更多關於國際議會會議所定下的目標，請致電國際特赦組織香港分會 23001250 或電郵至 admin-hk@amnesty.org.hk

請閱讀國際特赦組織致全國人大常委會委員長吳邦國的公開信，抗議最近北京公安在預備北京奧運期間，使用勞改或其他懲罰性的行政拘留手段。

<http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGA.SA170202007>

國際議會會議 (ICM) Council Meeting (ICM) 2007

Amnesty International holds the ICM every two years to review, plan and decide our human rights work. In August 2007, Amnesty members from all over the world, sharing a common vision of human rights for all, met at Cocoyoc, Mexico.

Delegates at the meeting agreed that inequality, impunity and poverty are urgent human rights challenges in the world today. Amnesty International's leaders committed themselves anew to our major campaigning focus - the prevention of violence against women. We also affirmed our intention to work for universal respect for sexual and reproductive rights.

The ICM also marked the one-year countdown to the Beijing Olympics, 2008. We agreed to intensify our campaign around the Olympics over the next year, to hold the Chinese government and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) accountable to their pledge that holding the Games in Beijing will help to develop human rights in China.

To stay true to our mission to stand up for the marginalized, AI has acknowledged that promoting the dignity of people who by reason of poverty and prejudice have least access to human rights is AI's most pressing task.

If we want to be effective in addressing these human rights challenges, Amnesty needs to grow both in membership, money and diversity, and act to address human rights problems as "One Amnesty." Amnesty needs to increase its presence, effectiveness and impact more in the Global South and East, where the most pressing of human rights abuses occur, if it is to be true to its mission, and remain relevant in today's changing world.



If you would like more detail about the decisions made in the ICM, please call AIHK on 2300 1250 or email admin-hk@amnesty.org.hk.

Read Amnesty's Open Letter to Wu Bangguo, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, protesting against recent attempts by the Beijing police to extend the use of Re-education Through Labour (RTL) and other forms of punitive administrative detention, in the lead-up to the Olympics:

<http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENG.ASA170202007>



代表於國際特赦組織2007年國際議會會議參加「世界茶座」，討論其他世界性議題。
Delegates take part in 'World Cafe' discussion about the 'External World' at AI's 2007 ICM.



尊重婦女的重要

Respect for Women's Essential Rights

國際特赦組織自2004年推動「停止暴力對待婦女」運動後，有關強姦、亂倫、在軍事衝突中以性暴力作為武器，以及其他導致婦女非自願懷孕等極度不公平事件，都得以廣泛曝光。國際特赦組織最新制訂的性與生殖權政策，支持當婦女面對嚴重違反人權的處境和暴力對待的情況下，她們有獲得安全的墮胎服務，以及因墮胎而引起的併發症治療的選擇。

國際特赦組織認同國家有權就墮胎的時限加上妊娠期的限制，即在超過相當的懷孕期後則不可進行墮胎。國際特赦組織所提倡的政策，是要求國家：

- 為婦女提供具質素的因墮胎而引起的併發症治療；
- 為因強姦、性侵犯或亂倫而導致的非自願懷孕的婦女，與及那些如繼續懷孕會令生命和健康受到嚴重威脅的婦女，提供合法、安全的墮胎服務；
- 為男性與女性提供關於性及生殖健康的全面服務，當中應包括有權去尋找及獲得各種相關資訊，因該類資訊及服務可以避免非自願懷孕及墮胎。

我們亦反對婦女因墮胎而受到監禁或其他刑事懲治的對待，以確保婦女不會因尋求墮胎而被逮捕。

作為一個人權組織，國際特赦組織不能在面對婦女受苦時保持沉默；而國際特赦組織在性及生殖權上的工作，是在暴力對待婦女問題上的一個有原則而又務實的回應。



菲律賓Mapanique村落的「自由祖母」。日軍於1944年11月23日在該村強姦了170名婦女及女童，有68位現時仍生存，並竭力爭取道歉及補償。

Malaya Lolos, "Freedom Grandmas" from Mapanique, Philippines. The Japanese army raped 170 women and girls in Mapanique on 23 November 1944. 68 are still alive and fighting for an apology and reparations.

人權——性與生殖權

Sexual and Reproductive Rights



Amnesty International's "Stop Violence Against Women Campaign", launched in 2004, has exposed terrible widespread injustices against women. These include the use of sexual violence as a weapon against women in armed conflict, which can result in unwanted pregnancy. AI's recently adopted policy on sexual and reproductive rights supports the right of women to safe and accessible abortion, and treatment for complications arising from abortion, in situations where they are victims of sexual violence.

Amnesty recognizes that states have the right to impose reasonable gestational limitations on access to abortion services: in other words, governments may place time limits on women's access to abortion within certain months of pregnancy. Within this context, Amnesty calls upon governments to:

- Provide access to legal, safe and accessible abortion in the case of an unwanted pregnancy as a result of rape, sexual assault or incest, or if the pregnancy poses a risk to the life or grave risk to the health of the woman;

- Provide access to quality services for management of complications arising from abortion;

- Provide comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services for women and men, consistent with the right to seek and receive information and ideas of all kinds, recognizing the fact that such information and services will help prevent unwanted pregnancies and abortions.

Amnesty opposes imprisonment or other criminal penalties for abortion, which may result in women being sent to prison for seeking or having abortions. As a human rights organization, Amnesty cannot remain silent in the face of the suffering of women and its work on sexual and reproductive rights is thus a principled and pragmatic response to violence against women.



剛果民主共和國強暴倖存者在等候進行手術。該醫院每月治理最多二百位強暴倖存者，當中很多是需要接受整形手術的，但只有兩間在剛果民主共和國東部的醫院才能提供這種治療。(為了掩飾事主的身份，相中婦女的面部變得特別深色)

Rape survivors awaiting surgery in the Democratic Republic of Congo (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. (The women's faces have been darkened to disguise their identity.)

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