



freedom of religion. the public to worship, encouraging exploration of public affairs as well as the right to education. Nowadays, the Temple is still a traditional place for the public to worship, encouraging exploration of public affairs as well as the right to education. was also provided to promote the right to participate in the public office in the Temple, and free education days, residents used to discuss community affairs in classified as a Grade 1 Historic Building. In the old catastrophic typhoon in 1874. The building then relocated to Public Square Street where it has been located on Pak Hoi Street, but was destroyed by a

1 The Tin Hau Temple at Yau Ma Tei

in 1984. many riots, such as the riot triggered by the taxi strike citizens there. The police station also experienced World War II. Japanese soldiers arrested and tortured During the Japanese Occupation of Hong Kong in filming location for local movies and TV dramas. as a Grade 2 Historic Building and has been classified Canton Road. It was built in the Edwardian style with Street. In 1922, the police station was relocated to Thus, Shanghai Street was originally named Station The Yau Ma Tei Police Station was first located at the junction of Shanghai Street and Public Square Street.

2 The Former Yau Ma Tei Police Station



In the past, with a lack of hospitals in Kowloon, patients had to visit hospitals on Hong Kong Island in order to get medical treatment. The government, in cooperation with the Board of Directors of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals thus decided to build the Kwong Wah Hospital in 1911. The Chinese term Kwong Wah means to serve the Chinese in Kwang Tung. The establishment of the hospital thus protects the right to health care, right to health and right to life. In 1971, the Main Hall Building was converted to the Tung Wah Museum, which has been classified as a Grade 1 Historic Building and a Declared Monument.

Photo Credit: Chong Yiu Kwong

6 The Kwong Wah Hospital

The Yau Ma Tei Fruit Market was constructed in 1913. It has been classified as a Grade 2 Historic Building. but was replaced by the Cheung Sha Wan Vegetable and Fish Wholesale Market in the mid-1960s, when it converted to a fruit-only market. In the 1970s, the Hong Kong Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) investigated police corruption that took place in the Fruit Market, triggering conflicts between the ICAC and the police. This was only settled when the Governor of Hong Kong Sir Murray MacLehose issued a pardon in 1977.

3 The Yau Ma Tei Fruit Market

The Red Brick House was constructed in 1895 and has been classified as a Grade 1 Historic Building. It was the old Water Pumping Station on Shanghai Street before being converted to the administration office and activity venue of the Yau Ma Tei Theatre.

The Shanghai Street Refuse Collection Point is across from the Red Brick House, where the Street Sleepers' Shelter Society Trustees Incorporated Yau Ma Tei Shelter is located on the 1/F. The shelter's residents suffer from problems of lice and rat infestation and problematic hygiene, showing that their right to adequate housing, freedom from inhumane treatment and respect for dignity are not well protected and fulfilled. Due to an expansion of the Yau Ma Tei Theatre, the Refuse Collection Point is soon to relocate; the government has controversially insisted on keeping the shelter on top of the new refuse collection point.

Photo Credit: Pak Chai

5 The Red Brick House



The Yau Ma Tei Theatre was constructed in 1930. It is the only pre-war theatre still existing. It has been classified as a Grade 2 Historic Building. It was built with opera face masks and it still retains the stage arches. Its business had taken a turn for the worse. By 1994, it began a programme in which whole-day tickets were sold to watch pornographic films from different countries, in hopes of boosting profits. Yet, in 1998, it shut down. The theatre has changed to become a performance venue for Chinese opera since 2012. It continues to provide entertainment to the public and serves as an example of the right to participate in cultural life.

4 The Yau Ma Tei Theatre

Human rights spots near Amnesty International Hong Kong

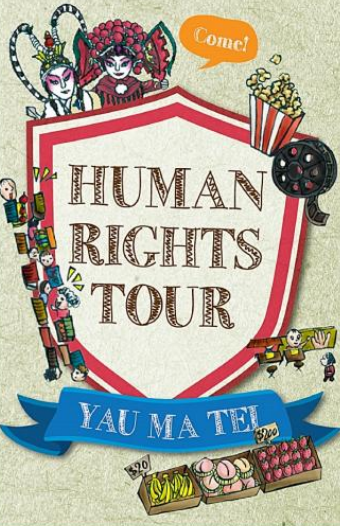
1 Austin Road was constructed in 1870 and named after John Gardiner Austin, the colonial secretary of the Governors Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy and Sir John Pope Hennessy. Before being the colonial secretary in Hong Kong, Austin was responsible for the trafficking of Chinese workers to British Guiana to fill labour vacancies after the abolishment of slavery by the United Kingdom in 1834.

2 The New Asia College began as the Asia Evening College of Arts and Commerce and was initially located on Wai Ching Street.



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HUMAN RIGHTS TOUR - YAU MA TEI

After the First Opium War, the Chinese and British governments signed the Treaty of Nanking in 1842, and Hong Kong Island was ceded to Britain. In 1860, the Chinese and British governments signed the Convention of Peking and Kowloon Peninsula was ceded to Britain. The colonial government first developed 'Yau Ma Tei', a place now dotted with historical buildings such as the Tin Hau Temple, the Red Brick House and the former Yau Ma Tei Police Station, which are closely related to human rights.

Reclamation Street
(It was built by prisoners and
has its original Chinese name
meant punishment)

Green Wave Art
(Shanghai Street Artspace)

It was named to commemorate the Battle of Waterloo, which Napoleon was defeated by British and Prussian armies.

Recommended route: (2 hours)

The Tin Hau Temple at Yau Ma Tei →
The Former Yau Ma Tei Police Station →
The Yau Ma Tei Fruit Market →
The Yau Ma Tei Theatre →
The Red Brick House →
The Kwong Wah Hospital
(The Tung Wah Museum)

Temple Street
Night Market

Police Station prior to the former Yan Ma Tei Police Station in 1922
(It is now the Henry G. Leong Yan Ma Tei Community Centre)

Mido Cafe



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