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INTERNATIONAL

國際特赦組織(香港)



人權
HUMAN RIGHTS



**STOP
DEATH
PENALTY**

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WORDS FROM THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

This issue's theme is the Death Penalty and features on documentaries about death row. Some of our members and friends have asked since, "Hong Kong has already abolished the Death Penalty, why doesn't Amnesty shift our global focus on other human rights issues?" The Hong Kong section has indeed highlighted the issue as our regional strategy. This is because according to the every year's global Death Penalty Report, most death sentences were adjudicated and executed in Asia. Hong Kong, being one of the few places where the Death Penalty has been abolished in the region, has an unenviable role of supporting other countries to fight the abolition of the Death Penalty. Therefore the Hong Kong section has agreed with other regional sections that this area would be our regional strategic focus. This year, the opening film of the Human Rights Documentary Film Show, "Into the Abyss: A Tale of Death, a Tale of Life", will be screened in parallel with the Taiwan and Thailand sections, and I cordially invite you all to watch it and by doing so support our ongoing campaign.

During this summer vacation, many teenagers and youths in Hong Kong have initiated a significant student movement, urging the government to revoke the National Education Curriculum, and strive to defend the core values of Hong Kong. The movement clearly unveiled the wisdom and passion of our younger generation. This campaign has inspired me considerably about the new direction of our human rights education as well. To expand this we are now preparing a feature on human rights education for the next issue.

Annie Mei Po

**GLOBAL
CAMPAIGNS**

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL


**AI URUGUAY – A FILM WE SHOULD STOP SEEING ABOUT
MATERNAL HEALTH**

Within the International Day for the Eradication of Violence against Women (25th November) last year, Amnesty International Uruguay denounces the violence that more than 44,000 women suffer annually in this country with this 0 Views Project. The video aims to become the least watched video in the internet.

More than 44,000 women give birth in Uruguay each year. The campaign features a video shown from the perspective of a woman in hospital, surrounded by professionals who push her into procedures without regard for her rights. The action works in the opposite way that the YouTube counter normally does. Each time the video is played it subtracts "one view" from the 44,000 initial views. The aim is to publish the message and claim for women's rights. We believe this type of violence should not exist anymore and this polemic video is not necessary either. We campaign against this type of violence in the hope that this video will not be necessary in the future.

Check out the video!
<http://youtu.be/fw6UFRGWBKQ>

AUSA - ARMED WITH BANANA!

Guns have fewer trade regulations than bananas! Watch the short video produced by AIUSA and agency Odysseus Arms to coincide with United Nations talks about a global Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) began on 2 July 2012.

The dirty secret of the global arms trade is out. From Russell Brand and Noel Fielding's stand-up comedy at Amnesty's Secret Policeman's Ball this year to a Times Square, New York City takeover by Amnesty activists armed with "Bananaflashes", we're spreading the word about the absurd fact that there are more regulations

regarding bananas than there are for conventional weapons. And this is costing people their lives.

Check out the video!
<http://www.amnestyusa.org/our-work/issues/military-police-and-arms/arms-trade>

AI AUSTRALIA - ARMS TRADE INFOGRAPHIC

Who supplies the world's weapons? Did you know just six countries supply a whopping 74 percent of the world's weapons?

AI Australia is testing this visually appealing online action and would like to hear what you think.

Besides telling the US government to stop sending weapons to human rights abusers, this infographic action visually represents the major weapons exporters and the human rights abuses caused by weak arms trade regulations.

Check out the action and share!
<http://www.amnesty.org.au/armstrade/comments/28384/>

Global petition
<http://amnesty.org/en/campaigns/control-arms>

THE SYRIA TEAM - EYES ON SYRIA

This site includes an interactive map documenting abuses in Syria as well as showing photos and videos taken since the uprising began, including unlawful executions, destruction of property, deaths in custody, torture and harassment of expatriates. Please continue to promote this site on Syria – visit "Eyes on Syria".

<http://eyesonsyria.org/>

IN FOCUS**THE MATTER OF
LIFE AND DEATH**

Abolishing the death penalty has the longest history among all campaigns conducted by Amnesty International. Amnesty International has been fighting for a halt to executing prisoners of conscience since her 1961 establishment. In 1977, only 16 countries had abolished the death penalty. By 2011, the number had risen to 140.

Amnesty International opposes any forms of the death penalty since it is a cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment, which violates international human rights standards. Besides, there are other ample reasons to be against it. For example, there is always a risk of wrong judgment by the court, and the death penalty deprives the criminal of an opportunity to repent.

In 1957, the campaign to abolish the death penalty became very popular in France following publication of *Reflections Sur La Guillotine*, by Nobel Prize winner Albert Camus. This is a powerful article on the abolition of death penalty. The central argument of Camus against the death penalty is its harmful impact on society. Although the death penalty can act as a deterrent to criminals, Camus suggests the execution would lead to a distortion of our humanity.

The discussion on the death penalty is not simply a dichotomous issue. It involves morality, justice, punishment, forgiveness and human nature. Only by comprehending the death penalty with thorough examination can we truly support or oppose to it.

OVERVIEW

In a months time, the 67th session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) will consider and vote upon a fourth resolution calling for a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to abolishing the death penalty. The adoption of UNGA resolutions would reinforce the worldwide trend towards the abolition of this cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment and puts pressure on retentionist countries not to execute. We believe the following four countries may consider voting in favour of the forthcoming resolution in October 2012. Your letters targeting these authorities this October would possibly influence their vote!

CUBA

DP status: retentionist
Last execution: 2003

Most death sentences were commuted in 2008, the remaining four death row prisoners had their sentence commuted at the end of 2010. As part of the country's UPR in February 2009, the Cuban delegates said that the decision to commute the sentences "was adopted as a sovereign act, in keeping with the humanitarian and ethical conduct that has characterised the Cuban Revolution since its inception" and that "Philosophically speaking, Cuba is against application of the death penalty. We are in favour of eliminating it when suitable conditions exist. We have been forced, in the legitimate defence of our national security, to establish and to apply severe laws against terrorist activities and crimes designed to destroy the Cuban state or the lives of its citizens, always adhering to the strictest legality and with respect for the most ample guarantees. Even if the death penalty prescribed in the national legislation, Cuba understands and respects the arguments of the international movement that proposes its elimination or a moratorium. For that reason, our country has not rejected initiatives in the United Nations having this aim."

MYANMAR

DP status: abolitionist in practice
Last execution: 1980s

On 16 May 2011 under the President's Office Order No. 28/2011, 657 people, including 16 women, had their death sentences commuted to life imprisonment. Further commutations were made in January 2012. Myanmar was reviewed under the UPR on 27 January 2011, where it rejected recommendations to abolish the death penalty. The country's delegation however indicated that the executive and relevant ministries would consider ratifying several human rights treaties, noting that the final decision would lie with the legislature. It was unclear whether the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR was going to be considered.

TUNISIA

DP status: abolitionist in practice
Last execution: 1991

No death sentences were imposed in 2011 but reports indicate that two men were sentenced to death so far in 2012. In January 2012, 122 death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment. In June 2012, ousted President Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali was given a life sentence in absentia by a military court over the killing of protesters last year. Members of the newly elected National Constituent Assembly (NCA) are tasked to write a new Constitution, which provides an opportunity for the abolition of the death penalty.

GHANA

DP status: abolitionist in practice
Last execution: 1993

On 11 January 2010, John Evans Atta Mills, President of the Republic of Ghana, inaugurated a Commission to review the Constitution, in order to undertake a revision of the 1992 Ghanaian Constitution. Although their final report has not been made public, the Commission has indicated that abolition of the death penalty is one of the major recommendations in the final report to the government of Ghana. Press reports have indicated that the government is willing to follow this recommendation.

THE STORY

DETERMINED, TILL EXECUTED –
CHIOU HO-SHUN

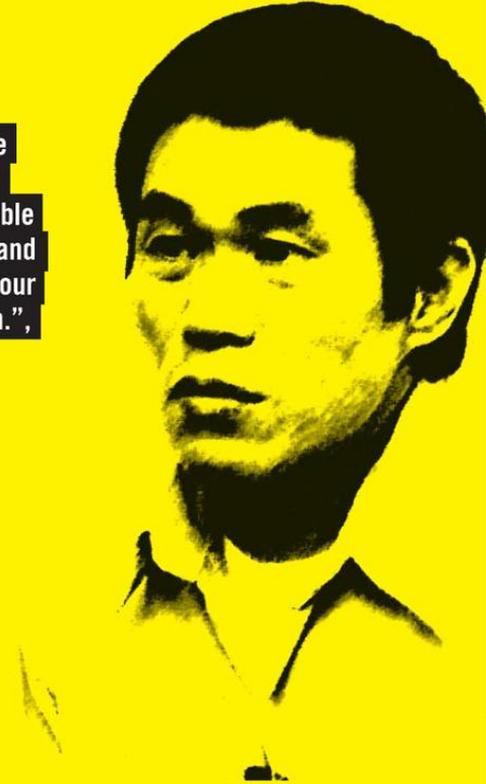
"Death is nothing to be feared of. What's truly fearful is the inexplicable and long lasting pain, and that, finally, you lose your life without any reason."

said a prisoner on death row, who has been detained for 24 years, lettered for 17 years, sentenced to death 11 times and at last, had a reaffirmed death sentence last year. Such a convoluted story comprises of the police's torturous interrogation, reckless adjudication of the Taiwanese judiciary and Chiou Ho-shun's determination. The reaffirmed death sentence will make this determination to be in vain.

The Cell

Taipei Detention Centre, New Taipei City, Chiou Ho-shun, dressed in a grey shirt and black pants for the last 24 years, is confined in a cell smaller than 10m² with a toilet and water tap in the corner. Under the constant surveillance of a camera, there is no privacy. The clock seems to be ticking in tiny steps when he has to eat alone and his walls surround a near empty room.

Nevertheless, whenever he has the once a week 20-minute visitor time or writes letters, his speech and correspondence insist, "I am innocent."



The Case

On 21 December, 1987, a nine-year-old child, Lu Cheng was kidnapped after tutorial class in Hsinchu City. Lu's family paid a ransom of 1 million TWD to the kidnapers as requested, yet, Lu has been missing since then. Nine months later, the Criminal Investigation Division of Taipei City Police Department declared the case solved and arrested 12 people including Chiu Ho-shun. Chiu was also charged with murder in the case in Miaoli County in which Ko Hung Yu-lan, a female insurance underwriter, was dismembered in November 1987.

The court adjudicated according to the confessions collected by the police, but Chiu Ho-shun and other defendants insisted they are innocent. The follow-up investigation has also found that violence and intimidation were administered during interrogation. The confessions made by the defendants were contradictory and were discrepant to the case. Important evidence was either lost or undiscovered, or if found the defendants considered unrelated to the case. For instance, the fingerprints on the ransom note did not match with any of the defendants. Furthermore, another prisoner on death row, Hu Guan-bao, claimed responsibility of the murder of Lu. Despite the series of convictions by the High Court and dismissals by Supreme Court, the death sentence of Chiu Ho-shun was reaffirmed last July. The ruling was condemned by many lawyers and legal practitioners. It is believed that the court wanted to hastily convict Chiu before the enactment of "Fair and Speedy Criminal Trials Act" this May due to the tremendous pressure and propaganda generated by his case. According to the new Act, Chiu's lengthy case would have to be dismissed and he be released. Lu Cheng's father, Lu Chin-te, has insisted that the defendants were the murderers as they had knelt before him asking for forgiveness.

In Taiwan, prisoners on death row are not informed of the execution time until the night before. They are then collected the next day and taken to the place of execution. As a result, their families cannot see them even for a last time

before execution. To Chiu Ho-shun, his execution could be in a long time or might happen in the blink of an eye. When, no one can tell.

Family

The cost of the death penalty is insufferable. Chiu Ho-shun remembers that it was his 29-year-old birthday the day he was detained. As he is now 50, he has lost his youth, which cannot be compensated for. "I have presbyopia now but life goes on no matter whether you are sad or happy, so I prefer a composed one," said Chiu. He has heard of Taipei 101 and the Metro, but he can never get on either one of them. He recalls his lifetime favourite meat balls, but he can never taste them again.

The cost of the death penalty is not only insufferable to Chiu, but also to his family. Chiu's family was once a harmonious one consisting of five members, but now, only his two daughters visit him. Chiu's father passed away while he was waiting in the last stage of his life. His mother, 87 years old, is still enduring the stress, anticipating the day of their reunion.

Belief

The 12 people arrested have gone through years of physical and mental trauma. Some of them gave up appealing as they could not withstand such torture anymore. There were also some of them who died before they were justly treated. Chiu Ho-shun, as well as Lin Kun-ming (sentenced to 17 years) and Wu Shu-chen (11 years), have been continuing their fight for justice despite little hope. Those who have visited Chiu were all touched by his smile.

"The smile was not a squeezed nor a pretended one, but a sincere one to the friends ..."

"He almost forgets that it is a detention centre, a prison, a hell. He described it as if it was a place for meditation and self-cultivation ..." (abstracted from Chiu Ho-shun's blog)

Chiu's determination might be inherited from his father. "No matter how tired and hard you feel, for the Chiu's reputation, you have to fight until the end."

Chiu's persistence might be encouraged by our support. "The sincere love of every one of you has given me the power. My gratitude is beyond words. Thanks a lot." (abstracted from his letter in the Tuen Ng Festival this year)

Chiu's perseverance might be coming from his belief. "Look at the sky through the prison bars, today (20 September 2011), what a sunny day!"

The Death Penalty

We may not be lawyers, forensic investigators, or even God. We may never know the ultimate truth. However, this case inspires us to question the meaning of the death penalty. After the conviction of Chiu, Lu Chin-te told the media, "Someone said belated justice is not justice, but I still recognise such ruling is a revelation of justice". Nonetheless, the cost of "justice" was not only the 20 more years of torture experienced by both families, but an innocent life destroyed.

"I could understand his pain of losing the son, but I am the true victim."

How many more victims of the death penalty will there be?



DIRECTOR'S ANGLE



THE POWER OF DOCUMENTARY

"Sakineh, A Symbol of State Violence" is a documentary aimed at defending Sakineh Mohammadi-Ashtiani who was sentenced to Stoning at an unfair trial. This movie was directed by Mahboubeh Abbasgholizadeh who is a feminist director from the Iranian women's movement. She is involved in the Stop Violence Against Women movement which includes abolishing stoning. Since she produced this movie she has been monitored by the authorities and her freedom of expression has been restricted. Her friends who involved in the same activities have been sentenced to 10 to 12 years imprisonment. Therefore she was forced into exile. In 2011, "Sakineh, A Symbol of State Violence" was selected for the AIHK film festival in October at the World Day against Death Penalty.

This documentary was produced on a shoestring budget, thus creating a raw style for the audience. This ambience helped to illustrate the cruelty of Stoning since the tools of this execution are the rough and raw stones. The film lasted only for 15 minutes and 56 seconds and doesn't contain graphic bloody scenes. Rather, it shows blurred shots of such executions, the empty grave in which to bury the "offender" and the used stones which show the "offender's" blood on them. With its unique background music, the film successfully creates a very frightening atmosphere.

Mahboubeh feels it is effective to defend women's rights through documentaries and says she is a born activist. She founded the internet television channel ZANAN TV. She also encouraged people to upload short clips and opinions to ZANAN TV and her social media station. She produced "Sakineh, A Symbol of State Violence" to support the Stop Stoning Campaign. As a matter of fact, the world-wide campaign regarding this issue managed to pressure the Iranian government into stopping carrying out Stoning on Sakineh. Mahboubeh argued that Stoning had a considerably more devastating impact on women than men. Therefore the Iranian feminist has listed Stop Stoning with other issues namely, polygamy, forced marriage, domestic violence, women's right to divorce and poverty as the core agenda that they currently campaign on.

Stoning is only one kind of death penalty. Amnesty International opposes the death penalty in all cases. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), article 6 states that the death penalty can only be used for the most serious crimes. However in Iran, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Iraq and Sudan, Stoning is the main sentence for adultery which cannot be categorised as a serious crime. Moreover, most of the "offenders" who had been sentenced to Stoning were women, which demonstrate a gender bias in the judiciary system. Amnesty international also criticised "offenders" lack of access to legal aid in these countries as a result of which there is a high possibility of causing a wrong prosecution. This also violates the fundamental value that "All persons shall be equal before courts and tribunals", which is clearly stated in ICCPR article 14 and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) article 15. During Stoning, the "offender" will be buried up to the waist or neck, and then people in the communities throw stones at the "offender" until she or he died. Such cruel and inhuman penalty violates the standard of the ICCPR article 7 and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT).

GOOD NEWS

CONNECTICUT ABOLISHES DEATH PENALTY

Governor Daniel P. Malloy has signed into law the abolition of the death penalty in Connecticut, making it the seventeenth US state (and the fifth in the last five years) to do away with capital punishment. However, the law is not retroactive, so 11 men remain on Connecticut's death row.

Thirty-three US states still retain capital punishment, although it is rarely carried out in many of them. Even in death penalty hotbeds like Texas and Ohio, the numbers of sentences and executions are declining.



FREEDOM FOR MYANMAR POLITICAL PRISONERS

Ko Aye Aung and Khun Kawrio have been released under a prisoner amnesty in Myanmar.

CAMBODIAN FORCED EVICTION PROTESTERS RELEASED

After one month and three days behind bars, the protesters of Boeung Kak Lake have been released on appeal.

The 13 women had their sentences reduced to the amount of time they had already served. They were originally arrested in late May, and subjected to an utterly unfair three-hour trial during which two people attempting to appear as witnesses were also arrested. These two activists were released on bail earlier this month, although the charges against them have not yet been dropped.



SINGAPORE TAKES A STEP FORWARD ON THE DEATH PENALTY

The Singapore Government is moving towards abolishing the mandatory death sentence for drug trafficking and homicide cases.

A moratorium on executions has been put in place until proposed changes in the law are enacted. These changes will be crucial in saving the lives of those currently on death row in Singapore, particularly Yong Vui Kong, a Malaysian who faced imminent execution.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

DIY REN CANDLE-MAKING WORKSHOP – LIGHTING UP HOPE IN MYANMAR

We held our very first DIY REN Candle-Making Workshop for donors on 21 April. Michael Leung from HK Honey, the REN candle's designer, showed participants how to make a REN for Myanmar candle using natural and organic beeswax. Moreover, two Burmese students, Helen and Khun Sam, joined us to describe their lives in that country.

Amnesty International has conducted many research and campaigning activities concerning Myanmar during the past 25 years, and we have been calling on the authorities there to release all prisoners of conscience for decades. Although the most famous of these, Aung San Suu Kyi, was released last year, our work on Myanmar will not stop until the very last.



LIU XIAOBO'S EMPTY CHAIR

Empty Chair, a striking five-metre-tall work of art, was exhibited in Hong Kong in June and July. It is dedicated to Liu Xiaobo, a Chinese writer and human rights activist, who was sentenced to 11 years in prison because of his support for political reform in China. In 2010, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, although neither he nor his wife, Liu Xia, was allowed to go to Oslo to receive it. So his chair at the presentation ceremony remained empty. This inspired internationally-known Dutch designer Maarten Baas to design Empty Chair in his honour and to symbolise the right of freedom of expression.

The Empty Chair attracted a lot of attention when we displayed it on our street stand at the 1 July rally, and we are going to use it at some other events. Stay tuned for more details!

AI SHOP

SHOP TO SUPPORT!

After many months preparation, we proudly present to you our newly revamped online shop – **AIHK Shop.**

We have different kinds of products from all over the world. From REN Candles to posters, from books to tote bags and so much more. The majority of the items on our site are either organic, recycled, fairly traded, educational or eco-friendly.

The revenue from sales goes to AIHK Human Rights Education Charitable Trust, so you will not only be shopping for good causes but also supporting Amnesty International Hong Kong's work.

We are ordinary people from across the world standing up for humanity and human rights. Our purpose is to protect individuals wherever justice, fairness, freedom and truth are denied.

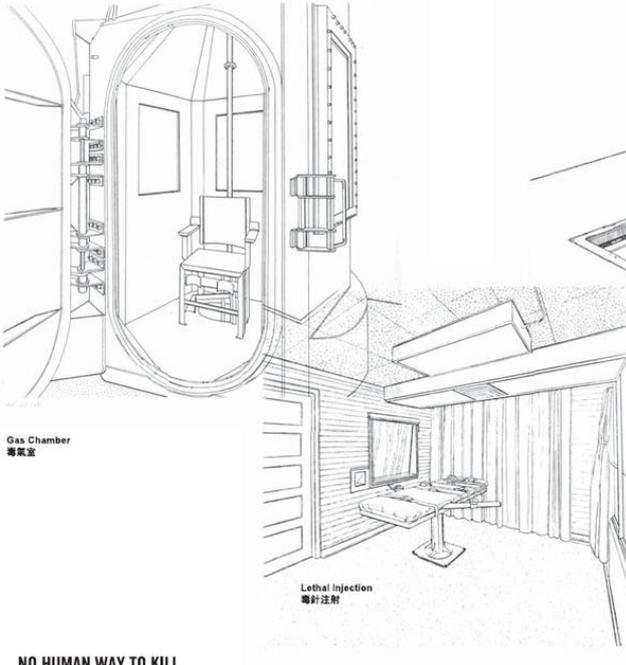
Show your support and shop for humanity. Pick a gift for yourself or your friends so as to help spread our spirit.

Find out about our interesting products at www.amnesty.org.hk/shop



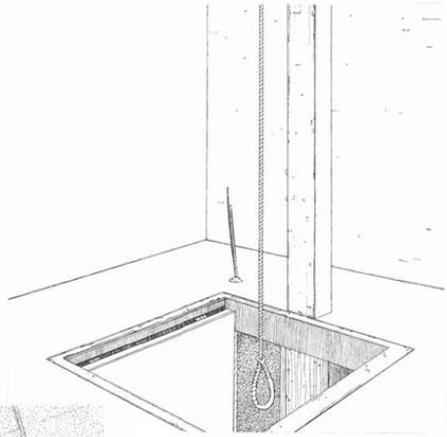
UNHEARD TRUTH

埋藏的真相

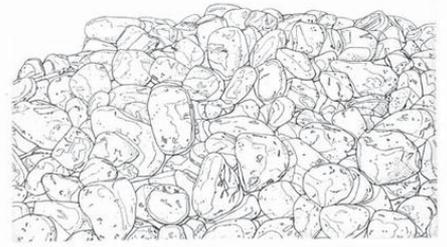


Gas Chamber
毒氣室

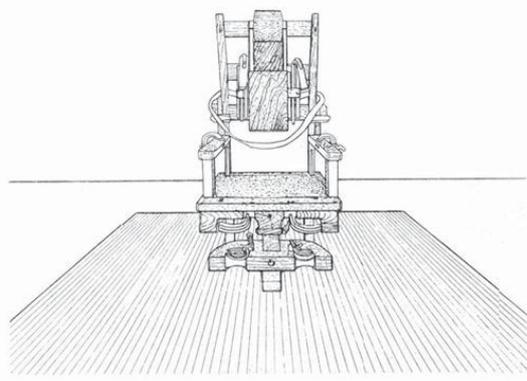
Lethal injection
毒針注射



Trap Door Gallows
絞刑台



Stoning
石刑

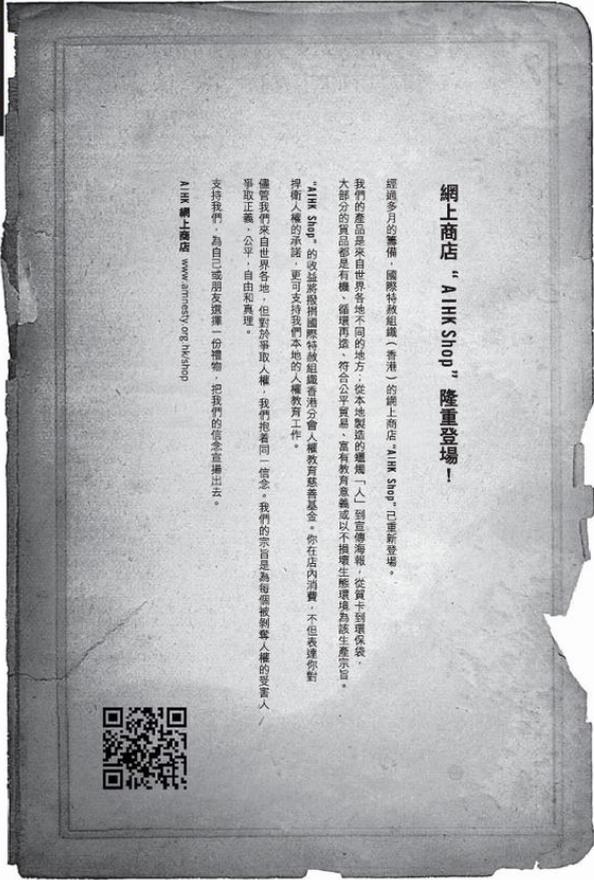


Electric Chair
電椅

NO HUMAN WAY TO KILL

These etchings, as part of the series called 'Modern Means of Execution', were made by Robert Prisman, he once said, "The death penalty doesn't prevent terrible crimes and only seems to serve as a means of revenge on those it is visited on".

沒有殺戮是人道的
「這些圖或畫由 Robert Prisman 創作，該系列名為「現代處決模
式」；他曾說過：「死刑似乎不能防止可怕的罪行，僅為復仇者服務而已」。



網上商店 "AIHK Shop" 隆重登場!

經過多月的籌備，國際特赦組織（香港）的網上商店 "AIHK Shop" 已重新登場。我們的產品是來自世界各地不同的地方，從本地製造的蠟燭「人」到宣傳海報，從買卡到環保袋。大部分的貨品都是有機、循環再造、符合公平貿易、富有教育意義或以不損壞生態環境為生產宗旨。

"AIHK Shop" 的收益將撥捐國際特赦組織香港分會人權教育慈善基金。你在店內消費，不但表達你對捍衛人權的承諾，更可支持我們本地的人權教育工作。

儘管我們來自世界各地，但對於爭取人權，我們抱著同一信念。我們的宗旨是為每個被剝奪人權的受害人，爭取正義、公平、自由和真理。

支持我們，為自己或朋友選擇一份禮物，把我們的信念傳播出去。

AIHK 網上商店 www.amnesty.org/ihkshop



**DIY 蠟燭「人」工作坊
為緬甸人權運動燃點希望**

DIY 蠟燭「人」工作坊在四月二十一日順利完成。在香梅樓書劃辦人及蠟燭「人」設計師梁志剛示範及指導，我們的親友用天然的蠟燭製作緬甸版本蠟燭「人」。另外，兩位在港進修的緬甸學生，Ting Ho 及 Ken So 亦參與我們工作坊，並分享他們在緬甸的生活。

過去的一二十年，國際特赦組織一直對緬甸處境打響及推動人權工作。多年來我們呼籲當局釋放所有良心犯，使昂山蘇丹在二零一二年獲釋。我們仍會在緬甸方面的工作上繼續努力，直至達獲一個良心犯重獲自由。



劉曉波「空椅子」

向劉曉波致敬，五米高的懸掛式「空椅子」六月時從荷蘭到港，中國作家及人權人士劉曉波因顛覆政治改革而被列入獄十二年。在二零一零年他獲頒諾貝爾和平獎，可惜中國當局不允許他或他妻子劉麗華到奧斯陸領獎，在頒獎禮當晚，在台上屬於劉曉波的椅子因此而空著。這激發了世界著名建築設計師 Marc O'Connell 設計「空椅子」，向劉曉波及言論自由致敬。

七月二日遊行當天，我們剛空椅子位於灣仔的街站展覽，吸引不少途人的目光。我們將會有「埋葬有線」空椅子」的活動，敬請密切留意後的消息！

事關生死

廢除死刑，是國際特赦組織推行的運動中最長久的一項。自一九六一年成立以來，即開始為良心犯爭取停止處決。在一九七一年，只有十六個國家廢除死刑；到了二零一二年，廢除死刑的國家已達一百四十個之多！

國際特赦組織反對任何形式的死刑，是因為此舉是有違世界人權標準，是殘忍、不人道及有損人格的刑罰。除此，反對死刑的理由還有很多，如不能避免誤判，及讓犯人有機可乘自盡的機會等。

一九九七年，當時的法國，廢除死刑是通過每點半鐘，由法國廣播電台（法文名：Radio France）向全法國民廣播，宣佈廢除死刑。這項由民間團體影響而來的決定性，大膽地指出，執行死刑令令人倫淪喪。

死刑的討論，並不是一個簡單即的簡單議題。它涉及價值觀、如何看待正義、刑罰、寬恕與人性、深入討論死刑，思慮死刑，你才能真正地支持或反對死刑。



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國際特赦組織 (香港)



停止死刑