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香港 HONG KONG



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# 尊嚴與人權

DEMAND DIGNITY





**國際特赦組織(香港)**  
**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  
 Unit D, 3/F, Best-O-Best Commercial Centre, 32-36  
 Ferry Street, Kowloon, Hong Kong

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](mailto:admin-hk@amnesty.org.hk)

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**P3-4 好消息**  
**Good News**

**P17-18 專題**  
**Feature**

**P5-12 尊嚴與人權**  
**Demand Dignity**

**P19 籌款活動**  
**Fundraising Events**

**P13-14 世界住房日**  
**World Habitat Day**

**P20 周五茶聚**  
**Friday Coffee Talk**

**P15-16 世界反死刑日**  
**World Day Against the Death Penalty**

**P21 國際議會會議**  
**International Council Meeting**

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**P22 實習生, 義工及會員**  
**Interns, Volunteers & Members**

喪失人類基本的需求，例如：食物、醫療服務、住屋、乾淨的食水，就是貧窮。表面上看，一個人是否貧窮取決於他能夠掙得多少以及他所能夠運用的資源。當然，剝奪了一個人基本的需求已是明顯地表述了貧窮的定義。《世界人權宣言》第二十五條提到每個人都有權活於足夠的生活水平上以維持其健康及福利。很清楚，所有人都有權去維持合乎需要的日常生活，無論是在肉體、精神或是心理上。

生活在貧窮中不單止是指一個人沒有足夠的資源可用，同時也表示他無法去決定資源到底該怎樣分配。貧窮同時亦可以指缺乏獲取資訊及向決策者反映意見的渠道。一個近來經常見到的例子就在本地的一些舊區，例如深水埗。這些舊區，在打著重建的旗號下被拆卸，事實卻是照顧著大地產財團的利益。舊區住客大半生住在區內，但他們的聲音，對重建發展的意見統統被忽略。於是，居民只能帶著政府單方面提出的賠償被遷徙。將居民重新安置同時亦會將他們多年所建立及依靠的人際網絡摧毀。很可惜，重置並不一定保證會帶來更好的生活質素。有好些像觀塘一樣在社會及經濟方面仍然充滿生機的舊區，重建的工作在缺乏該區居民的意見及參與的情況下仍在進行。如是者，居民一直被排拒於參與決策以外，他們無權無勢且被邊緣化的場景只會不斷重複。貧窮不得不持續下去，不得不成為社會制度的一部份。

去年十二月，聯合國大會通過了《經濟、社會、文化權利國際公約任擇議定書》。該議定書為那些被完全侵害包括教育、醫療服務、住屋等社會及經濟權利且無法在國內申訴的人提供了一個國際平台給他們去得到公正的對待。直至二零零九年九月，已有二十個國家簽署了該議定書。國際特赦組織相信被侵害人權的受害者有絕對的權利去得到公正的對待。承認侵害社會、經濟、文化權利等同侵害人權，能夠為實現《世界人權宣言》所提及的再踏進一步。國際特赦組織將會繼續呼籲各國簽署該議定書，為人權被侵害的人提供援助。

陳江秀  
國際特赦組織(香港)主席

Being deprived of basic necessities – such as food, healthcare services, housing and clean water – is called poverty. At face value, whether or not a person is poor is related to how much he or she can earn and the resources he or she has access to. Being deprived of basic necessities is an obvious manifestation of poverty. Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that every human being is entitled to a standard of living that is adequate for his or her health and well-being. It is therefore clear that all people have the right to resources that are adequate for maintaining their daily lives, physically, mentally and psychologically.

Yet, living in poverty means more than just not having sufficient resources at one's disposal. It also means being excluded from decisions about how those resources are allocated. Poverty also means lack of access to information and channels to reflect one's opinions to those who have the power to make decisions. We have recently seen a number of examples of this in Hong Kong, such as the demolition of old local communities like Sham Shui Po in the name of urban redevelopment and in the interests of multi-million-dollar property companies. Residents who have spent their lives in those communities find their voices are not being heard and their opinions about such redevelopment are being ignored. The amounts of compensation they are awarded are arbitrarily decided by the government, and they are also being forced to relocate to areas where they are deprived of the social networks they have built up and relied on throughout their lives. Sadly, relocation does not necessarily improve their standard of living. A number of other urban redevelopment projects are also taking place in old but socially and economically vibrant communities, such as Kwun Tong, without the voices of their residents being heard and without their participation. Patterns of powerlessness and marginalisation are perpetuated by this kind of exclusion from decision-making processes. They create the types of situations that sustain and institutionalise poverty.

Last December, the UN General Assembly adopted the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The Optional Protocol provides for access to justice at an international level, if it is denied at national level, for those who suffer from systemic violations of their social and economic rights, such as education, healthcare and housing. Up until September 2009, 20 states had ratified the Optional Protocol. Amnesty International believes that access to justice is an essential right of all victims of human rights violations. Recognising that violations of social, economic and cultural rights are violations of human rights is one step forward towards the fulfilment of what is enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Amnesty International will therefore continue to call on states to ratify the Optional Protocol and to provide remedies to those whose rights are violated.

Kong-sau Tan  
Chair, Amnesty International Hong Kong



## 阿根廷：軍事獨裁者判終身監禁

聖地亞哥·奧馬爾·裏維羅斯(Santiago Omar Riveros)一位在阿根廷軍事獨裁期間掌管羈留中心的前將領因侵犯人權而被判終身監禁。裏維羅斯8月13日被控虐待毆打一名15歲的男孩致死，還綁架了該男孩的母親，罪名成立。裏維羅斯，被控以超過40條違反人道的罪行，當中包括數項綁架罪名。在列奧波爾多·格爾蒂埃里將軍(General Leopoldo Galtieri)執政期間，約有30,000人在保安部隊手中消失，至今仍下落不明。

### GENERAL DURING ARGENTINA'S MILITARY DICTATORSHIP SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT

Santiago Omar Riveros, a former general who ran a detention centre during Argentina's military dictatorship has been sentenced to life in prison for human rights violations. He was found guilty on 13 August of torturing and beating to death a 15-year-old boy and abducting his mother. Santiago is also accused of more than 40 crimes including various kidnappings. Around 30,000 people vanished at the hands of the security forces during the military rule of General Leopoldo Galtieri and they are still unaccounted for.

## 六名岡比亞新聞從業員獲釋

六名因誹謗及煽動罪被囚的岡比亞新聞從業員，在9月4日經總統特赦後獲釋。2009年6月15日報業工會發表聲明，批評總統賈梅(Yayha Jammeh)，認為他在國營電視台對2004年謀殺觀點報編輯達伊達·海達拉(Deyda Hydara)懸案發表的言論「不恰當」。六名新聞從業員隨即被捕。岡比亞之傳媒長期受到壓迫。牽涉有新聞從業員及維權人士的司法案件愈來愈欠缺獨立性。國際特赦組織，會同非洲的民間社會團體，於7月22日組織行動，抗議岡比亞政府侵犯人權 - 包括對傳媒的打壓。

### SIX GAMBIAN JOURNALISTS RELEASED

Six Gambian journalists who had been imprisoned for defamation and sedition were released on a presidential pardon on 3 September. The six journalists were arrested on 15 June 2009 after publishing a Press Union statement that criticised President Yayha Jammeh for "inappropriate" comments made on state television about the unsolved 2004 murder of Point Editor Deyda Hydara. Repression of the media has a long history in The Gambia. The lack of independence of the judiciary in cases involving journalists and human rights defenders is also increasing. Amnesty International and other civil society groups across Africa, have organized to protest against continuing human rights violations in The Gambia on 22 July, 2009, including repression of the media.

## 尼日利亞為死刑輪候冊劃上句號

尼日利亞其中一個最具影響力的州郡特赦及釋放了三名死囚，為廢除死刑踏出重要的一步。另外37個拉哥斯州的死囚亦獲得減刑，當中有29人會改判為終身監禁。州長巴巴通特(Babatunde Fashola)說希望給他們機會去改過自新及重新融入社會。



Disused execution posts outside in Lagos  
拉哥斯州 已停用的行刑柱。© Private

### DEATH ROW PRISONERS FREED IN NIGERIA

One of Nigeria's most influential states has taken an important step towards abolishing the death penalty by pardoning and releasing three condemned prisoners. 37 death row inmates in Lagos State also had their sentences commuted, including 29 who will now face life imprisonment. Governor Babatunde Fashola said he wanted to give the prisoners a "hope of changing their behaviours and [being] rehabilitated into society".

## 三載冤獄終得雪 墨西哥女原居民重獲自由

被誤控以綁架六名聯邦政府人員而入獄三年的墨西哥良心犯赫莘塔(Jacinta Francisco Marcial)獲釋。來自墨西哥克雷塔羅(Querétaro)行政區Santiago Mexquititlán的奧托米族原居民赫莘塔，是6名子女的母親，於2006年12月被判囚21年。由於證據不足而，法官亦不得不取消起訴。國際特赦組織曾要求當局對調查作出全面及公平的檢討，包括對共同被告阿拔塔(Alberta Alcantara)及謝麗莎(Teresa Gonzalez)的指控。他們同被起訴與赫莘塔一起綁架六名聯邦政府人員。



Jacinta Francisco Marcial.  
赫莘塔。© Amnesty International (Photo: Ricardo Ramírez Arriola)

### Freedom for Indigenous Mexican woman who was wrongly imprisoned for three years

Jacinta Francisco Marcial, who was held in prison for three years after being falsely accused of kidnapping six federal agents, was finally released. The mother of six an Otomí Indigenous woman from Santiago, Mexquititlan in the Mexican state of Queretaro, was sentenced to 21 years imprisonment in December 2006. The judge's decision to release Jacinta was inevitable due to lack of evidence against her. Amnesty International has also called for a full and impartial review of the investigation, including the case against co-defendants Alberta Alcantara and Teresa Gonzalez, who were also convicted of kidnapping of the six federal agents along with Jacinta.

## 多國政府簽訂維護經濟、社會和文化權利協議

9月24日，20個國家在紐約的聯合國總部簽署「經濟社會文化權利國際公約任擇議定書」（下稱議定書）(Optional Protocol on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)以解決經濟、社會和文化權利受侵犯的問題。全球不少人士，特別是貧窮人及受歧視的人，他們的權利受到侵害卻未能在自己國家討回公道。議定書為他們在國際層面上尋求公義，並鼓勵國家努力確保為受害者作出有效的補償。以下是有簽署議定書之成員國：阿根廷、比利時、智利、厄瓜多爾、芬蘭、加彭、加納、危地馬拉、盧森堡、馬利、蒙特內哥羅、荷蘭、葡萄牙、塞奈加爾、斯洛伐克、斯洛文尼亞、所羅門群島、西班牙、烏克蘭及烏拉圭。

### GOVERNMENTS SIGN UP TO DEFEND ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Twenty states became the first to sign the Optional Protocol on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to address violations of economic, social and cultural rights at the United Nations in New York on 24 September. Many people around the world, particularly those who are living in poverty and being discriminated against, suffer violations of their rights and are denied justice at the national level. The Optional Protocol will enable them to seek justice at the international level, and it will also support efforts within countries to ensure that effective remedies are available to victims. The following states were the first to sign the Optional Protocol: Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Ecuador, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Mali, Montenegro, The Netherlands, Portugal, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Ukraine, and Uruguay.



# 尊嚴與人權一覽

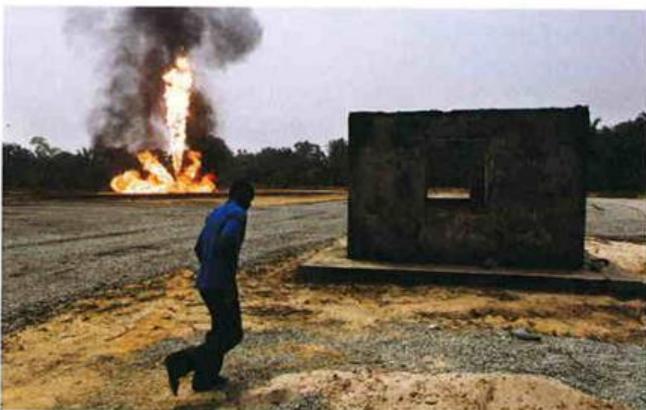
## Demand Dignity: At A Glance

### 概覽

貧窮是世界上最嚴重的人權危機，而非以人權為中心的扶貧措施，必定不能帶出長遠的影響。換言之，保護貧窮人士的權利是解決貧窮的重要部份。

貧窮人要面對的不只是被剝削。他們更被困於四個相互影響的因素：剝奪、不安全、遭排斥和求助無門。

人權是解開困局的重點。尊重人權需要有包容性；需要讓人們發聲；需要當權者確保人們能在沒有恐懼和苛求中生活。



Burning gas from oil exploration in the Niger Delta. The oil industry in the Niger Delta has pushed many deeper into poverty. 煤油爆炸產生的氣體燃燒。位於尼日利亞 三角洲的石油工業導致更嚴重的貧窮。 © Kadir van Lohuizen/NOOR

充分尊重人權要求每個人都有權有尊嚴地生活，有權得到食物、水、基本醫療、教育和住屋。這些要求已被列入國際法和世界標準，給貧窮人一個工具去改變使他們未能脫貧的權衡現況。

國際特赦組織計劃在最少未來六年幫助貧窮階層轉移權衡現況，使他們能夠說出自己的故事，參與決定自己的未來。

開始時，我們會把力量集中在幾個相互影響的主要範疇：剝奪、不安全、排斥和不受重視。我們總體的目標是消除所有導致人們貧窮的人權侵犯。

### 我們的關注

#### 產婦死亡率

女性有權擁有健康，可是當她們尋求醫療保健時卻往往要面對因經濟、文化及社會狀況產生的困難。每年有超過五十萬名婦女死於懷孕中感染的併發症。若這些孕婦都能及時接受適當保健治療，她們或者都能活命。在貧窮地方生活的婦女，特別是沒有接受教育的一群，她們都缺乏對併發症產生的風險的知識。醫療保健的成本窒礙了她們接受應有的治療。居住在偏遠地區的一群，更

因交通成本高昂或道路不通，而更難接觸醫療設施。女性應該有權決定是否願意懷孕，可是她們經常被拒絕使用避孕措施或欠缺生育控制的資訊。更甚的是，這些婦女對自己的身體根本沒有自主權。

### 貧民窟

全球超過二十萬個社區被定義為貧民窟，當中居住了超過十億人口。這些社區有著共同的特點，例如破爛的房屋，不完善的公共衛生和水務系統；惡劣或缺乏水電供應；過度擁擠；和經常發生暴力行為。這些地區多被視為“違法”或“不合規格”。因為歧視和貧窮被罪惡化，對於這些居住在貧民窟的人來說，公義從來不屬於他們，而社會在決策制定影響貧窮人生活的措施時，他們的意見總是慣性被忽視。貧民窟居民沒獲肯定的居住權，他們要隨時面對被迫遷的危險，亦沒有能力爭取被安置。

### 企業責任

企業和其他商家對個人及社會的權利有著重大的影響力。有時，這些影響力可以是危險的。

生活在發展中國家貧窮地區的人，時常要面對來自企業不當經營和陋習的衝擊。微弱的本土規範，無效的執法，和企業自身的雙重標準使貧戶沒有能力控制在他們的土地和社會上發生的事。他們亦只能得到有限資訊，也無法參與任何決策和計劃未來本地社區事務。

### 我們的行動

人權 = 減少貧窮：國際青年行動周

包括了來自不同地區和組織的青年人協調者和活躍份子，國際青年行動周的策劃部選定2009年10月12至17日為全球同步行動。此行動旨在鼓勵青少年推動人權打破貧窮困局，同時又激發其他青年人採取行動。

在香港，亞太區青年網絡亦舉辦了“雨傘快閃黨”以示參與，希望通過爭取更多人權以應付貧困問題。請看下一節內容了解亞太區青年網絡及其他活動。

### 改變對貧窮的辯論 一 沒被理會的真相：貧窮與人權

尊嚴與人權運動之一環節 - “改變對貧窮的辯論”由出版聽不見得真相：貧窮與人權開始。此書由國際特赦組織秘書張簡愛蓮女士撰寫，並得到David Petrasek的合作所寫成。

“改變對貧窮的辯論”旨在解決尊嚴與人權運動面對的其中一個最重大問題，那就是如何改變人們對貧窮的理解，和堅持解決貧窮的方法不止於經濟上而是要建基於人權上。

所有來自該書的收益將會撥歸國際特赦組織。



A boy stands in one of the largest informal settlements in Kenya. 一個男孩站在肯亞其中一個最大的非正式安置區。© Amnesty International

## Overview

Poverty is the world's worst human rights crisis, and any response to poverty that isn't centred on human rights will fail to have a long-term impact. In other words, protecting the rights of those who live in poverty is an essential component of any solution to the crisis.

Such people face more than just deprivation. They are trapped in the interplay of four key factors: deprivation, insecurity, exclusion, and a sense of voicelessness.

Rights are the key to releasing that trap. Respect for human rights demands inclusion, it demands that people be given a say, and it demands that those in power ensure that people can live free from fear and want.

Full respect for human rights requires recognition that everyone has the right to live in dignity, and the right to food, water, basic healthcare, education and shelter. These demands, which have been codified in international laws and universal standards, give people who live in poverty a tool to change the balance of power that keeps them poor.

For at least the next six years, Amnesty International will work to shift the balance of power towards the poor themselves, and to allow them to tell their own stories and engage in the processes that determine their future.

Initially, we will focus our efforts on a few key areas that illustrate the interplay of deprivation, insecurity and exclusion, and of voices being ignored. Our overall goal will be to end the human rights violations that keep people poor.

## Our Concerns

### Maternal Mortality

Women are entitled to the best-possible standards of health, yet they face economic, cultural and social obstacles when they seek to gain access to healthcare. More than half a million women die each year of pregnancy-related complications, and every one of them could have been saved by receiving proper medical care at the right time. Women and girls living

in poverty have no access to information about the risks when complications occur, particularly if they have had no schooling or they are illiterate. The cost of healthcare often prevents them from obtaining it when they need it. Those who live in remote areas find it hard to reach health facilities – transport costs may be prohibitive or routes impassable. Women should have the right to determine when they become pregnant, yet they are often denied access to contraception or information that would allow them to control their fertility. Furthermore, many women and girls are denied control of their own bodies.

### Slums

More than 200,000 communities around the world can be defined as slums, and they are home to more than 1 billion people. Such neighbourhoods share common characteristics, like inadequate housing, sanitation and drainage; poor or non-existent water and electricity supplies; overcrowding; and high levels of violence. Many are classified as "illegal" or "irregular". Access to justice is routinely denied to people who live in slums, due to discrimination and the criminalisation of poverty, and their voices are routinely ignored in the processes and decision-making that affects their lives. Their residents have very insecure rights of tenure, which places them at constant risk of being forcibly evicted, and with no power to fight for redress.

### Corporate Accountability

Corporations and other businesses have an enormous impact on the rights of individuals and communities. Sometimes, this impact can be dangerous.

People living in poverty in developing countries often bear the brunt of corporate bad practices and abuses. Weak domestic regulation, ineffective enforcement, and corporate double standards mean they have no control over what happens to their land and their communities. They have little access to information, and they are denied any role in decision-making or future plans for their local areas.

## Our Actions

Human Rights = Less Poverty: The International Week of Youth Action

Consisting of a youth coordinator and activists from various sections and organisation, the International Week of Youth Action Planning Group chose to make 12-17 October 2009 a week of simultaneous activities around the world. Its aim was to encourage young people working for human rights to contribute to breaking the cycle of poverty, while striving to encourage other youngsters to take action.

In Hong Kong, Asia Pacific Youth Network (APYN) participated by hosting an Umbrella Flashmob, which called for more human rights to tackle poverty. Please refer to the next story for details of APYN and the event.

### Changing the debate about poverty – The Unheard Truth: Poverty and Human Rights

The "Changing the Debate" strand of the Demand Dignity campaign kicked off with the publication of *The Unheard Truth: Poverty and Human Rights*, authored by Irene Khan in collaboration with David Petrasek.

"Changing the Debate" aims to tackle one of the biggest challenges faced by the Demand Dignity campaign, which is to change people's perceptions about poverty, and to ensure that solutions to it go beyond economics and are based on human rights.

All the proceeds from the book will go to Amnesty International.

# 尼日利亞：石油開採權比人權更重要？

## Nigeria: Should Oil Rights Come Before Human Rights?



Gas flaring near the village of Nigeria.  
在尼日利亞一條村附近的天然氣燃燒。  
© Kadir van Lohuizen/NOOR

多年來，尼日利亞的尼日爾三角洲石油工業產生的污染物一直影響當地居民生活。數以千人因而失去食物和水，小孩與孕婦染病，土地遭到毒化。

此人權災難源自於石油洩漏、廢物傾倒、以及天然氣燃燒。作為全球最大石油公司之一，蜆殼與尼日利亞政府合作，成為尼日爾的主要石油生產商。

雖然利潤達到9位數字，但業務使75%的農村村民得不到乾淨的水。還有，900萬桶石油從管道倒入微妙生態系統的陸地和水。作為食用及為居民提供生計的魚類亦因水質污染而死去。陸地污染扼殺了農作物的成長。人民本應有權得到食物、乾淨水、健康、適足的生活水平及生計。然而，這一切一切都被石油工業褫奪了。

此人權災難的成因之一是尼日利亞政府未有為此追究石油工業。雖然現有的法律和規例要求石油公司符合國際認可的標準 -- 「良好油田守則」，但政府未有強制執行。負責執行的政府機構沒有效率，且在某些情況下因利益衝突而妥協。監督不足、資料不足，使受影響的社區並未獲得政府有效的補償。這充份表現出政府沒有好好保護人民免其受石油相關的污染影響。

國際特赦組織要求尼日利亞政府與石油公司立即為他們的行為負責。我們促請當局：

### 清理

- 尼日利亞政府必須為石油工業建立有效的獨立監督機制
- 尼日利亞政府必須以刑法制度問責石油公司
- 石油公司需要負責所有清理工作費用

### 提高透明度

- 社區一定要得到有關資料，而資料數據須提及石油洩漏詳情和源頭、清理措施，及土壤與水的污染程度
- 有關以上資料由尼日利亞政府及石油公司負責

### 補救措施

- 足夠的補償及復原原有的陸地及水源
- 提供詳細資料給受影響的社區
- 由於地方法制失效，政府須為當地居民提供國家級的法制保障

### 立即行動：

以信件樣本作藍本，致函給蜆殼的新任行政總裁

Mr. Peter Voser或瀏覽[www.amnesty.org.hk](http://www.amnesty.org.hk)作出網上行動。



Oil installation on the water in Nigeria.  
在尼日利亞水中的石油設施。 © Kadir van Lohuizen/NOOR

The oil industry's widespread pollution has for many years been devastating the livelihoods of those who live in the oil-producing areas of the Niger Delta in Nigeria. Oil spills, waste dumping, and gas flaring cause human rights disasters. They deprive thousands of people of food and water, make children and pregnant women ill, and poison the land they live on.

Shell, one of the world's largest petroleum companies, is partnering with the Nigerian government as the Niger's primary oil producer. Its operations have yielded billions of dollars in profits. At the same time, they have left 75% of the area's rural population without access to clean water. Nine million barrels of crude oil have poured out of pipelines into the land and water of a delicate eco-system. Water pollution has killed the fish that provided food and income for local communities. Land pollution has made it impossible to grow crops. The oil industry has simply deprived the people of their rights to adequate food, clean water, health, adequate standards of living, and livelihoods.



An Amnesty International mission delegate's fingers covered in oil from an oil spill. 一名國際特赦組織的代表的的手指沾滿了洩漏的石油。 © Amnesty International

The government's failure to hold the oil industry accountable is another contributing factor. Its existing laws and regulations that require companies to comply with internationally recognised standards of "good oilfield practice" are poorly enforced. Government agencies responsible for their enforcement are ineffective and, in some cases, compromised

by conflicts of interest. The absence of adequate monitoring and lack of information and effective remedies for affected communities are clear signs of the government's failure to protect its people from the hazardous impact of oil-related pollution.

Amnesty International is calling on the Nigerian government and oil companies to clean up their act. We are demanding:

### A Clean-Up

- The Nigerian government must put into place effective independent oversight of the oil industry;
- It must hold oil companies to account through a system of penalties; and
- It must force them to fund a clean-up.

### Transparency

- Information must be made available to communities, and it must include details of oil spills and their causes, the measures being taken to clean them up, and the state of affected soil and water; and
- Both the government and the companies must take responsibility for providing this information.

### Remedies

- Adequate compensation and rehabilitation of land and water;
- Information for affected communities; and
- Access to justice at state level, because the local justice system has failed.

### Take Action:

Send a letter to the new CEO of Royal Dutch Shell, using the sample letter as a basis. Or take action online at [www.amnesty.org.hk](http://www.amnesty.org.hk)

Mr Peter Voser, Chief Executive  
Royal Dutch Shell  
P.O. Box 162  
2501 AN The Hague  
The Netherlands

Dear Mr Voser,  
I am very concerned about the devastating impact that pollution and environmental damage, associated with the operations of Shell, are having on the human rights of people in the Niger Delta, Nigeria. Shell has failed to take effective measures to address the social impact of its activities in the Niger Delta. Oil pollution has damaged crucial sources of livelihood for communities, including farming and fisheries.

Communities are rarely provided with information on the impact of oil company operations on their environment and human rights.

As the new Chief Executive of Royal Dutch Shell, this is your chance to come clean and start your mandate afresh. I urge you to:

- Undertake a comprehensive clean-up of all oil pollution, in consultation with affected communities, and report on this publicly and regularly; and
  - Disclose all information on the impact of oil operations on the environment and human rights, including any studies Shell may have made on the impact of its operations on the communities and the environment in the Niger Delta.
- Yours sincerely,

# 青年為人權上街： 捕捉尊嚴及雨傘快閃黨



Umbrella Flashmob in Causeway Bay.  
在銅鑼灣舉行的雨傘快閃黨。© Billy Leung

亞太區青年網絡（下稱青年網絡）是國際特赦組織旗下的地區性青年網絡。此網絡聯繫著亞太區執意改變社會之年青人，讓有共同理念的年青人一起為人權議題行動。

由9月底在國際特赦組織（香港）佐敦辦事處舉行的歡迎會至今，香港青年網絡已經成立了一段短時間。來自不同學校及社會背景的年轻人因為一個共同信念而參加網絡 -- 倡議人權 改變社會。

2009-2010年，青年網絡正跟其他亞太區國家成員一起為「尊嚴與人權」運動而行動。要以人權作為基礎，青年網絡相信提高公眾對『尊嚴』的理解是非常重要的。

本年活動之頭砲是「捕捉尊嚴」。在9月27日，會員在九龍區不同地方以照相機拍攝不同的尊嚴影像。會員經過兩小時在繁忙的街道上發掘影像後，便回到佐敦的辦事處，分享他們的照片。照片林林總總，拍下的繼有有關貧窮與文化、尋常路人、甚至路牌的照片。會員明白尊嚴乃一抽象概念，於不同的人 and 事會有南轅北轍的演繹。但大家都同意在活動中彼此都能在作品中反映出「尊嚴」這個概念，亦上了一課。活動照片將隨後擺放在網站，讓大眾投票。一公開比賽亦將舉行，歡迎香港參加者提交尊嚴照片參賽。結果將於2010年2月公佈。

以回應國際青年周行動之呼籲，其他地方之青年網絡亦有各自的活動。香港網絡在10月17日，世界減貧日，舉行了尊嚴雨傘快閃行動。青年網絡13位會員及非會員在銅鑼灣心臟地帶集合。他們在行人專用區打開貼上人權和尊嚴口號的黃色雨傘，固定姿勢。快閃黨成功虜獲銅鑼灣行人的目光，並獲本地主流報章 -- 星島日報報導。

未來數月，青年網絡之行動將會繼續。行動計劃包括於聖誕節期間舉辦尊嚴聖誕運動，喚起人們對人權和尊嚴的認知，還有更多活動未能盡錄。



Spreading the human rights message to the public.  
向公眾發放人權信息。© Billy Leung

# Young people take to the streets for “Capture Dignity” and “Umbrella Flashmob” human rights actions



More Human Rights = Less Poverty  
更多人權 = 更少貧窮 © Billy Leung

The Asia Pacific Youth Network (APYN) is the regional youth network under the umbrella of Amnesty International. It connects young people across the Asia Pacific region who want to make social change happen. Its goal is to provide like-minded individuals with opportunities to work together and act on human rights issues.

The first meeting was held at the AIHK office in Jordan in late September. Even so, it already unites young people from various schools and social backgrounds who share a common vision of making social changes happen through human rights activism.

The Hong Kong network has been working together with other members from across the Asia Pacific on the Demand Dignity campaign for 2009-2010. This advocates the importance of raising public awareness about the notion of “dignity” as the basis of human rights.

To kick off the campaign in Hong Kong, the APYN staged its first-ever event here – “Capture Dignity” – on 27 September. Members gathered in different areas of Kowloon and tried to use their cameras to capture various images of “dignity”. After exploring the city’s busy streets for two hours, they gathered to share their photos at the Jordan office. These covered a wide range of subjects, including scenes of poverty and culture, ordinary pedestrians, even street signs.

Members realised that “dignity” is actually an abstract concept that can be interpreted in very different ways, according to the individual or the situation. Nevertheless, they agreed they had been able to reflect on the theme, and that they had learnt lessons about it. Their photos will be posted on the Hong Kong APYN webpage later, and the public will be invited to vote on them. In addition, the Hong Kong public will be invited to submit their images of “dignity” in a competition, the results of which will be announced in February 2010.

APYN responded to the call for an International Week of Youth Action by holding events in their respective countries. In Hong Kong, thirteen members of APYN and their friends took part in the “Dignity Umbrella Flashmob”, on October 17, the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty. They gathered in the heart of Causeway Bay in the form of an “umbrella flashmob”, freezing in different poses in the middle of pedestrian areas and using large yellow umbrellas with dignity and human rights slogans as props. The happening succeeded in creating immediate awareness about the subject among passers-by, and it was reported in Sing Tao Daily, a mass-circulation local newspaper.

APYN plans to stage many more actions in the coming months, including the “Dignity Santa” Christmas awareness campaign.

## 青年網絡 - 工作坊分享



APYN Local Community Ambassadors from all over Asia Pacific.  
來自亞太區的本地社區大使。 © Nathan

在國際特赦組織支持下，青年網絡於9月17日至22日在香港舉行工作坊。工作坊聚集亞太區20多位青年領袖，共同研究即將展開的「尊嚴與人權」運動的行動計劃。

工作坊開始，我們發掘了構成青年網絡的歷史和理念，並繼續審視其目標和使命。

還有，我們在一些搞運動方法及方式上分享意見，例如同輩支援小組、能力建立、主動參與及發聲運動。之後，我們討論未來六個月的行動計劃，與所有大使在如何透過不同媒體有效地展開行動（如推動、合作、創意運動及成功領導）上協商。在其他大使指導下，我們學習人權教育、有效率地為行動計劃融資及不同的網上運動方法。

每日辛勞後，晚上都有不同的活動安排了給大使，讓大家發掘香港這亞洲大都會的文化及夜生活。首晚我們先到尖沙咀飽覽著名的維多利亞港及燈光表演。然後我們前往旺角這個繁華鬧市血拼、宵夜。另一晚，我們留在突破青年村舉行「文化夜」活動。每位大使都穿著不同的傳統服飾，各自介紹他們的獨特文化。

在工作坊所得的收穫及鼓舞著實不少。短短幾天，來自世界各地的大使一起工作，互相學習。各自帶來的

行動計劃得以分享、落實，使我們更有信心讓計劃付諸實行。

最後，能遇上這麼多來自不同地方活躍年青人，一起跟貧窮人尋求改變，實在教人鼓舞。

「尊嚴與人權」運動定當能在亞太地區獲得一定成就，未來六個月實教人引頸以待。

Karen Chui  
亞太區青年網絡本地社區大使

# APYN – Workshop Sharing



Nathan and Karen, Local Community Ambassadors from the Philippines and Hong Kong respectively.  
來自菲律賓的大使Nathan與香港的大使 © Nathan

Amnesty International Hong Kong sponsored an APYN workshop in Hong Kong from September 17th to 22nd. It brought together more than 20 youth leaders from across the region to study upcoming action plans for the Demand Dignity campaign.

The workshop opened with an exploration of the history and concept of the Asia Pacific Youth Project, which led to the establishment of the APYN, and further examination of the Network's objectives and mission.

We shared ideas about campaign methods and approaches, such as peer support groups, capacity building, active participation and vocal activism. Next, we moved on to discuss our action plans for the campaign during the upcoming six months, conferring with all the ambassadors about how we can take effective action in different ways, such as mobilisation, partnerships, creative campaigning and successful leadership. In addition, under the guidance of the other ambassadors, we learned about human rights education, efficient financing for action plans, and various forms of online campaigning.

After each day's hard work, a programme of different activities gave the ambassadors a chance to explore the city of Hong Kong, and immerse themselves in the culture and nightlife of Asia's World City. On the first night, we went to Tsim Sha Tsui to visit the famous

Victoria Harbour and the spectacular light show. Afterwards, we travelled to Mong Kok, Hong Kong's busiest district, for some shopping and a late-night bite. Another evening, we remained at Breakthrough Village for a Cultural Night, in which each youth ambassador dressed up in their country's traditional costume and introduced aspects of their culture.

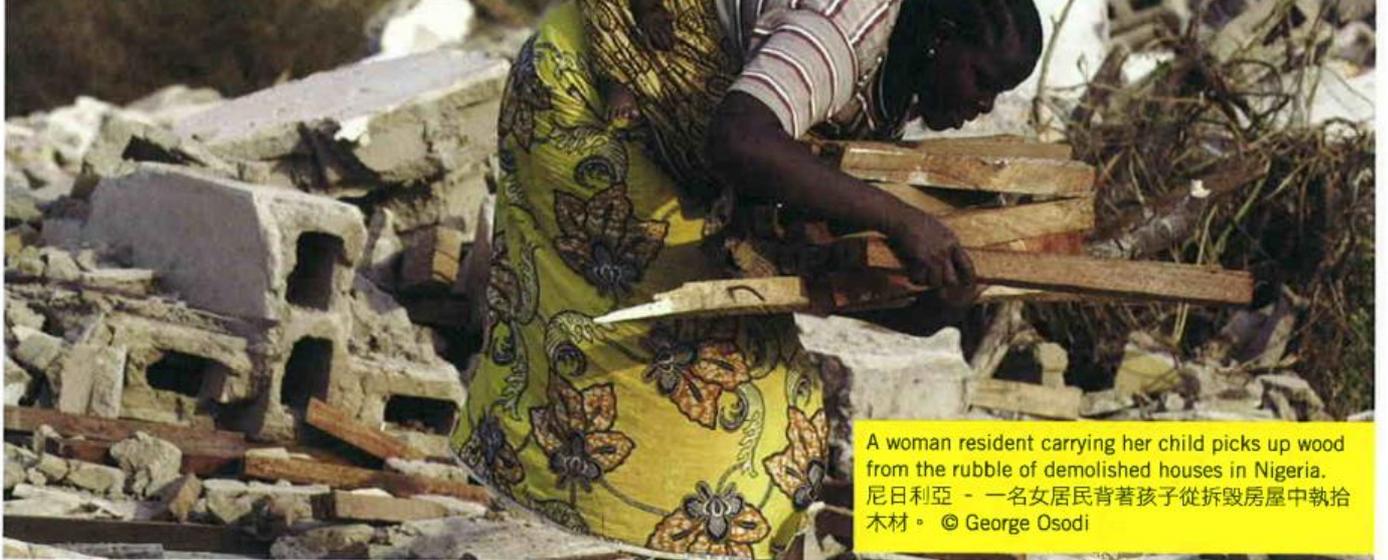
The APYN workshop was a very rewarding and encouraging experience. Not only were we able to work with and meet people from a number of different countries, we also learned a lot from one another during our few days together. Every country's action plans were shared and finalised, giving us the confidence and support we need to begin taking action.

Finally, it was inspiring and motivating to see how so many active young people in different parts of the world are campaigning together with the victims of poverty in order to call for change.

The Demand Dignity campaign will surely be a success throughout the Asia Pacific region, and I can't wait to see how much we will accomplish in the next six months.

**Karen Chui**  
APYN Local Community Ambassador

# 世界住房日：非洲政府必須終止強迫遷徙當地居民



A woman resident carrying her child picks up wood from the rubble of demolished houses in Nigeria. 尼日利亞 - 一名女居民背著孩子從拆毀房屋中執拾木材。 © George Osodi

國際特赦組織在世界住房日發言：「非洲各國政府必須停止強迫遷徙平民，此舉導致每年數以千人被迫遷，喪失家園」。

在大部分的迫遷個案中，均缺乏正當程序、諮詢、足夠的通知或補償；而處理官員通常會對居民使用過分暴力。

國際特赦組織非洲項目副主管Erwin van der Borgh指出：「非洲各國政府仍然違反地區及國際法律，包括違反《非洲人權憲章》(African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights)，實在不能接受。」

「政府有責任確保非洲各地不會再出現強迫遷徙的事件，而受影響的居民必須獲得足夠的住房補償。」

國際特赦組織在非洲多國紀錄到迫遷個案，包括：安哥拉、乍得、埃及、赤道畿內亞、加納、肯尼亞、尼日利亞、蘇丹、斯威士蘭和津巴布韋。強迫遷徙可以是十分災難性的，尤其對於處在貧窮邊緣的人。

Erwin van der Borgh 繼續稱：「強迫遷徙不單令受影響的居民失去家園及財產，被迫遷徙之後，他們可以不再獲得清潔食水、食物、衛生設施，甚至失去工作、健康及教育。」

2009年7月20-26日期間，在鄰近安哥拉首都羅安達的伊拉克及巴格達，就有約3,000家庭被迫遷，家園財物盡毀，無家可歸。

在2008年2月的乍得，成千上萬的人民在首都恩賈梅納遭迫遷，以至流離失所。鄰近幾個地區的房屋及建築物都遭拆卸。清拆行動維持至2009年9月底，相信更多人要面對迫遷威脅。

2009年7月，在肯尼亞，有超過3,000人在肯尼亞首都奈洛比的哲埠羅村(Githogoro)被勒令離開家園。當局在沒有足夠的通知及諮詢情況下強行迫走村民。多人頓失棲所，部份則被迫住在被毀後的頹垣敗瓦中，得不到清潔食水、衛生及醫療服務。

2009年8月，在尼日利亞，河流州強行遷走數以千計當地居民，以圖撥出土地興建戲院大樓；再有數千人要面對迫遷和貧窮的威脅。遭迫遷者控訴州政府於這次有計劃迫遷中未有足夠諮詢。迫遷過程中，居民並未有獲得足夠替代住房。

非洲各國的人民都計劃在「世界住房日」舉行遊行，譴責政府強迫遷徙當地居民。

國際特赦組織與非洲各國的支持者（布基那法索國、象牙海岸、加納、肯尼亞、尼日利亞、塞內加爾、多哥及津巴布韋）攜手為遭迫遷居民一同於10月5日發聲，表達對非洲多國強迫遷徙居民的行徑的不滿。

本會在世界各地的支持者（包括：奧地利，加拿大，芬蘭，冰島，荷蘭，瑞士，英國和美國）都會同時響應，作出相同行動。

「是次活動，發起非洲人民對抗非洲各國政府大規模迫走居民這種暴行，是要喚醒非洲的領袖們終止強迫遷徙當地居民」Erwin van der Borgh 說。

「當家園遭政府非法破壞，人們不會袖手旁觀。」

本著國際特赦組織的尊嚴與人權，本會促請非洲政府要在人民遷徙時，需採取符合國際人權法的「聯合國搬遷和遷離基本準則」(UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-Based Evictions and Displacement)，符合國際人權法。

# World Habitat Day: African governments must end forced evictions

Governments in Africa must end the practice of forced evictions which leave hundreds of thousands homeless every year, Amnesty International said on World Habitat Day, 5 October.

Most of these are conducted without due process, consultation, adequate notice or compensation; and the officials who carry them out often use excessive force against the residents.

"It is completely unacceptable that governments across Africa continue to act in violation of regional and international law, including the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights," said Erwin van der Borgh, Amnesty International's Africa Programme Director.

"Governments have a responsibility to ensure that no further forced evictions take place in Africa, and that victims of forced evictions receive adequate alternative housing and access to effective remedies."

Amnesty International has documented cases of forced evictions in Angola, Chad, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Sudan, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. Their effects can be catastrophic, particularly for people who are already living in poverty. "Forced evictions result not only in people losing their homes and personal possessions. Afterwards, they may no longer be able to access clean water, food, sanitation, work, health and education," van der Borgh noted.

In Angola, around 3,000 families were forcibly evicted from their homes in the adjoining neighbourhoods of Iraque and Bagdad in the country's capital Luanda between 20 and 26 July. Their homes were demolished, their possessions destroyed, and they were left without shelter.

Since February 2008, tens of thousands of people have been made homeless after being forcibly evicted from their homes in N'Djamena, the capital of Chad. Houses and other structures have been demolished in several neighbourhoods. Homes were still being demolished in late July 2009, and more people are at risk of being forcibly evicted.

In Kenya, approximately 3,000 people were forcibly evicted from their homes in Githogoro village, in the Kenyan capital, Nairobi, during July 2009. The evictions were carried out without adequate notice or any consultation with those affected. Many were left without shelter; some were forced to live in the rubble of their former homes, without access to clean water, sanitation or healthcare.

In Nigeria, the government of Rivers State began forcibly evicting thousands of people to make way for a cinema complex in August 2009. They have been



A woman sits in the ruins of houses destroyed in Luanda, Angola. 安哥拉羅安達 - 一名婦女坐在房屋的廢墟中。 © Private

given no adequate alternative housing. Thousands more remain at risk of forced eviction and destitution. Many of them are claiming that the state government's consultation on the planned evictions was not adequate.

People from all over the African continent were planning to stage World Habitat Day protests to condemn the mass forced evictions being carried out by governments.

Survivors of mass forced evictions, residents of informal settlements and Amnesty International supporters in Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo and Zimbabwe intended to speak out with one voice against forcible evictions in Africa on 5 October.

Amnesty International members in Austria, Canada, Finland, Iceland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the UK and the US were also preparing to engage in simultaneous campaigning activities in solidarity with them.

"The mobilisation of people from all over Africa in defiance of the hugely destructive practice of mass forced evictions carried out by governments continent wide was a wake up call to African leaders," said van der Borgh.

"People will not stand by while their homes are illegally destroyed by their government."

As part of its Demand Dignity campaign Amnesty International is calling on governments in Africa to adopt guidelines for evictions that are based on the UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-Based Evictions and Displacement, and which comply with international human rights law.

# 「我反對死刑」 “I Oppose the Death Penalty”



Student activists demonstrating the cruelty of judicial hanging in Mongkok.  
學生於旺角示範絞刑的殘酷。 © Billy Leung

10月10日，世界各地的市民為第七屆世界反死刑日促請各國政府廢除死刑。

作為世界反死刑聯盟會員之一的國際特赦組織(香港)連同香港取消死刑聯合委員會攜手舉行活動，提高市民關注及爭取全球廢除死刑。

活動當日，收集了300多張明信片，促請日本新政府停止處死精神病囚犯。有部分支持者還手持「反對死刑」紙牌拍照，表達對生命的尊重及對死刑的不認同。此外，大會亦透過展覽，顯示出全球的死刑狀況。

當日，國際特赦組織(香港)舉行了一個無死刑的世界的行動，一班學生模擬受絞刑的死囚犯人，從絞索中被釋放出來，意味著對生命權的堅持，以及對受殘忍，不人道和有辱人格待遇或處罰的不容忍。

策略經理羅櫻子表示：「雖然死刑對香港是一個遙遠的話題，似乎與香港人無關，但近在咫尺的中國大陸仍是處決最多囚犯的國家，亦不時有香港人在內地被判死刑或被處決。這令我們不能置身事外。收集到數以百張的明信片及簽名反映到香港還有一部份非常關注遠方受虐待及失去生命權的人，因為我們都知道以殺戮去阻止殺戮是荒謬而沒有成效的。」

國際特赦組織相信死刑既不人道又殘忍，且難免造成不可挽回的錯判，因此必須全球廢除。

Thousands of people in many countries marked the 10 October as the seventh “World Day Against the Death Penalty” by calling for a world without executions.

As a member of the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, AIHK joined hands with the Joint Committee for the Abolition of the Death Penalty to raise awareness and to working towards the universal abolition of the death penalty.

More than 300 postcards were collected to urge the Japanese government to stop executions of mentally-ill prisoners. Supporters also posed for photos to oppose the death penalty. Both organisations displayed panels to inform the public about the latest information concerning the death penalty worldwide.

In addition, AIHK organised a short ceremony to symbolise a world without the death penalty. Students impersonated prisoners on death row being hanged, and subsequently released their nooses to symbolise the right to life, and the right not to be subjected to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment.

As Campaign Manager Clara Law commented: “The death penalty may appear to be a very distant subject in Hong Kong. Yet, China continues to hold the world record for the greatest number of executions. In fact, Hong Kong people are executed in China from time to time. We cannot stand by and do nothing. The many postcards and signatures we collected reflect the fact that a lot of people in our community care deeply about those far away who are subjected to cruel treatment and who lose their right to live”.

Amnesty International believes the death penalty is cruel, inhumane and prone to irreversible errors, and that it should be abolished worldwide.



# 記者尊嚴不可損毀

## The dignity of reporters must not be harmed!

在一個自由民主，尊重人權，明白人人平等的社會裏，人的尊嚴，會獲得尊重及保護。然而，這願景往往在新聞工作者執行職務時，都不能實現。根據國際的記者組織紀錄由今年初至十月中，全球新聞工作者執行職務時被殺害的人數，已錄得62人，2008年則有109人，而2007年更高達172人。不過，這些數據只反映新聞工作者被殺，並未包括數之不盡記者被襲擊、誣告、恐嚇或辱罵等。

新聞工作者的尊嚴被受侵犯或鄙視的事例，可謂數之不盡，最令人印象深刻的乃今年九月五日，三名香港新聞工作者在新疆採訪時被武警用腳襲擊的片段，傳送到香港市民眼內，引起迴響。然而，這只不過是冰山一隅。被襲擊的新聞工作者既不限於香港新聞工作者，也不囿於受襲地區只是中國大陸，還包括其他各國種族的同業在全球各地受襲。十月初，一名在伊拉克工作的新聞工作者便因採訪一宗謀殺案，遭執法人員毆打。

新聞工作者被鄙視的地區，據紀錄顯示，恆常地在新聞自由不受尊重的地區中出現，在這些國家或地區中，中國大陸是其中一個國家尋常地出現無禮對待新聞工作者，甚至粗暴襲擊。且以香港記者被新疆武警襲後，執法人員並未醒悟自己的野蠻行為是社會所不容，在短短周，再度以同一態度對待記者，只是，今次是三名日本新聞工作者，他們在北京飯店內因執行職務被勒令跪地、更遭人拍打頭部兼砸爛 部手提電腦，穿著制服的執法人員在場也未隻眼開隻眼閉。

執法人員濫用權力，幾近隻手遮天的程度，引致非境內新聞工作者被受針對之餘，即使境內的新聞工作者亦往往成為他們展露霸權下的犧牲品。

今年十月十七日，一名河南省洛陽市的新聞工作者因採訪一宗交通意外，既遭執法人員阻撓採訪，更遭他們揮拳擊頭導致昏迷倒地，最後再被執法人員帶返公安局，用手銬把記者雙手扣在鐵椅上長達八小時，不准如廁，執法人員更刻意用力拉手銬致記者的手腕疼痛不已。九月初在較為開放的廣州，先後便出現了三宗新聞工作者被毆打致入院的事例。再推前到五月，數名記者前赴湖北省因調查「鄧玉嬌」女服務員自衛殺人案而被鎮政府派人跟蹤。

新聞工作者被執法人員、政府代理、保安員或調查者毆打，從他們的行為表現已清楚展述他們是否重視新聞自由，尊重新聞工作者，不過，行為以外，說話及權位也可表露。

今年七月五日，新疆首次因種族不和而引發騷動事件，一名香港新聞工作者六日抵達現場執行工作。孰料，一輛載有三名執法人員的警車突然攔腰阻截，一名執法人員邊搶邊打攝錄師，當攝錄師高呼兼展示工作證時，該名執法人員竟回應謂：「記者又怎樣，打你就打你？」

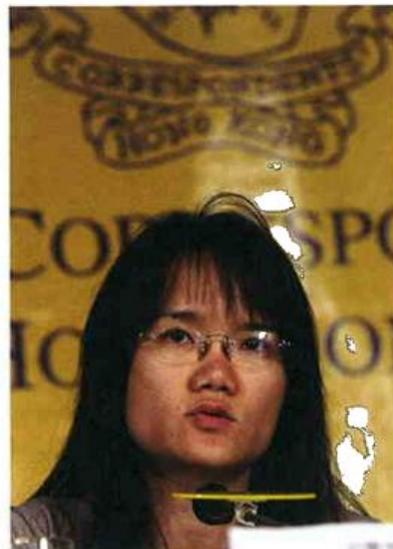
去年十二月，四名中國大陸新聞工作者調查哈爾濱一宗執法人員涉嫌毆斃青年案時。其中一人被帶到派出所，餘下三人聞風趕赴派出所瞭解真相，執法人員除立即要求檢查記者的身份證，當記者依法拒絕手後，執法人員竟高聲指喊說「你像通緝令上的哪個犯罪嫌疑人，查他！」

由語言以至行為粗暴對待新聞工作者，背後除反映當事人對人權的尊重程度有多少之餘，更間接揭露他們置身的地方是否一處尊重新聞自由之處。一個國家倘重視兼高舉新聞自由，那些語言侮辱，甚至侵犯新聞工作者人身安全的不光彩行為，我深信會相對少。可是，有多少國家的當權者或地方政府的主政者能真正的清楚明白及接受，民眾有知情權，新聞工作者只是履行職務的本質，監察社會，把事實向公眾交待，尊重他們的知情權而已，而並非是什麼的間諜、滋事者，甚或煽動者。

我從事新聞採訪二十多年，環顧同業，不見有新聞工作者要求地位過人，更沒有要求非法待遇，新聞工作者要求的只是世界共同擁抱的核心價值就是新聞自由，追求的是好好把工作完成，向公眾報道事實的真相，這簡單的要求，何以會換來多國的領袖包括中國、地方政府領導或政府部門的普通公職人員視之如洪水猛獸，要予以殲滅？

新聞工作者與你與我與常人一模一樣，都是人，尊嚴同樣須予尊重及保護，對任何刻意污辱、鄙視或踐踏，我們一定說「不」！

國際記者聯會(中國及香港)代表胡麗雲



Serenade Woo 胡麗雲

Human dignity is respected and protected in democratic societies that embrace the values of human rights and equality. Yet, this vision is not applied to journalists when they are carrying out their duties. In fact, international journalists associations have reported that 62 reporters were killed during the course of their work between January and October this year. Another 109 were murdered in 2008, and 172 in 2007. Moreover, these statistics do not include the numbers who have been attacked, falsely accused, threatened or verbally abused.

The dignity of journalists has been violated or disregarded on countless occasions. One of the most memorable of these occurred on September 5, 2009, when three Hong Kong journalists were physically abused by the police when they were reporting in Xinjiang. A video clip showing this was posted on the Internet, and it provoked a strong reaction among the Hong Kong public. However, this case was only the tip of the iceberg. Cases of journalists being attacked are not confined to China, and they are not limited to journalists from Hong Kong. Journalists of other ethnicities are also being abused in similar ways around the world. For example, an Iraqi journalist was assaulted by law enforcement officials in early October, while he was reporting about a murder.

Records show that journalists are often maltreated in places where the principle of the freedom of the press is not upheld. China is one of the countries where journalists are often treated rudely, even brutally. The public must not tolerate the fact that law enforcement officers in Xinjiang failed to acknowledge that their behaviour had been barbaric. Just two weeks after the attack on the Hong Kong journalists, a group of Japanese journalists working on an assignment in a Beijing restaurant were assaulted. They were ordered to kneel on the ground, then beaten on their heads. Their laptops were destroyed. The uniformed police simply turned a blind eye to the incident.

Such grave abuses of power by law enforcement officers are not only directed against non-resident journalists. Resident journalists are victims of their bullying too.

On October 17, 2009, a journalist from Luoyang City, Henan Province, who was reporting a traffic accident suffered a vicious attack that left him unconscious. He was later taken to the Public Security Bureau, where he was made to sit on an iron chair for eight hours. He was not allowed to use the bathroom during that period, and the law enforcement officers deliberately tightened his handcuffs to cause pain to his wrists. In early September, a total of three journalists were attacked during separate incidents in Guangzhou, a place which is supposed to be more open than other regions of China. Those journalists were beaten and later admitted to hospital. In early May, several journalists heading to Hubei province to investigate a murder case in which the defendant, Deng Yujiao,

pleaded that she had acted in self-defense, were tailed by town government officials.

Beatings of journalists reflect whether or not press freedom and the dignity of journalists carrying out their work are being respected by law enforcement officials, government agents, security guards and investigators. Their attitudes and words also reveal their perception on press freedom.

Social unrest resulting from ethnic disharmony broke out in Xinjiang on July 5. Two Hong Kong journalists were abruptly detained by the police when they arrived in the region on the following day. One of them, a cameraman, was attacked by two law enforcement officers. When he showed them his work permit, one of them said: "So what if you're a journalist? I can still beat you!"

In December 2008, four mainland journalists were investigating a case in which a law enforcement official had beaten a youth to death in Harbin. One of them was taken to a police station. When the other three followed him to find out what was going on, the police asked to check their ID cards and they refused, then a law enforcement official barked at them: "You look like suspects. Check them!"

The language and behaviour meted out to journalists reflect the degree of respect the Communist Party has for human rights. Moreover, such incidents indirectly reveal whether the country they occur in respects press freedom as well. I believe that verbal abuse and violation of the safety of journalists seldom occur in countries where this principle is upheld. But the leaders of many national and local governments fail to grasp the fact that the people have a right to know the truth. Journalists are merely fulfilling their duties, which are to monitor society, report the facts to the public, and respect the public's right to know. They are not spies, troublemakers, nor instigators of crime.

I have been a journalist for more than 20 years. I have never seen members of my profession requesting special status or treatment. In fact, journalists simply want freedom of the press to be regarded as a core value in communities worldwide. We want to do our jobs, and report the plain truth to the public. How can the leaders of so many countries – including Chinese national government, local government and government bureau officials – regard a simple request like this as such a threat to society that it needs to be trampled upon?

Journalists are also human beings. Their dignity needs to be respected and protected. We must therefore unite in saying "no" to deliberate insults, derision, and suppression!

**Serenade Woo Lai Wan, International Federation of Journalists Project Coordinator (Hong Kong and China)**

# AI徽章日

## AI Badge Day

「AI徽章日」已於六月首三個星期六、日舉行。是次籌款活動遍及全港各區。

該活動為本會帶來約港幣53,000元（未扣除開支），眼見愈來愈多市民透過不同渠道參與我們的活動，讓我們有更多機會接觸群眾，宣揚人權信息，實在令人鼓舞。

謹此，我們向以下協助宣傳之機構致謝（以英文名稱次序排列）：

- 中大學生報
- 香港論壇
- 基督日報
- HK Magazine
- 香港藝穗會
- 開台
- 想飛傳播

AI Badge Day – our territory-wide fundraising event which sells pins promoting human rights awareness – was held over three consecutive weekends from June 6 to 21, 2009. It raised HK\$53,000 in gross income.

We are happy to note that more and more people have been joining Amnesty's activities through different channels, and we are encouraged by our success in gaining a growing number of opportunities to spread human rights messages among the Hong Kong public.

We would like to express our gratitude to the following organisations, who gave us a great helping hand in promoting the event:

- Chinese University Student Press
- Forum4HK.com
- Gospel Herald Hong Kong
- HK Magazine
- Hong Kong Fringe Club
- Open Radio Hong Kong
- SOFREE MEDIA



Students volunteering on a Saturday afternoon.  
學生在星期六做義工。 © Clara Fok



AI Badge Day stall at Causeway Bay.  
在銅鑼灣的AI徽章日檔攤。 © Clara Fok



Tourists from Taiwan showing their support.  
來自台灣的旅客示支持。 © Clara Fok



Volunteers selling badges at Sha Tin.  
義工在沙田義賣徽章。 © Clara Fok

# 校園驗毒計劃與人權

## The School Drug-Testing Scheme and Human Rights

一群關心校驗毒計劃的市民於10月9日在本會聚會，一邊討論有關計劃，一邊享受咖啡及自製的布朗尼糕點。

雖然參加者都一致認為校園濫藥情況嚴重，亦歡迎政府的打擊行動，可是有部分參加者仍憂慮驗毒計劃的潛在問題。

儘管計劃的出發點正確，有參加者擔心計劃未有尊重學生的權利。丘律邦表示：「假如學生的意願受到尊重，這計劃的本質並無問題。但實行時把不願驗毒的學生交給社工跟進，無疑就是向學生施加壓力，削弱學生的自主權。另外，學生會否在師長的無形壓力下「同意」自願驗毒，亦存疑問。」

Tony Chau亦有同類的擔憂並希望政府能為學生作以下項保證：學生有權拒絕測試；拒絕測試者有權不受歧視；學生有權擁有測試記錄，並有權授予他人使用其個人記錄。

另一方面，有些參加者更認為政府打擊校園驗毒的方向不正確。林杞榆認為：「若要對青少年負責，應選擇激勵性的教材，而非『自願』性監督的阻嚇。」

周五茶聚系列是為了讓參加者能在舒適的環境下分享個人對人權的意見及理解。討論更讓本會職員與會員及義工有直接對話的機會。

有關校園驗毒計劃，國際特赦組織(香港)歡迎香港政府打擊校園吸毒問題，不過我們關注到計劃的某些部份有點模糊，可導致濫權，甚至乎不能夠符合起初設立計劃的目的和侵犯個別人士權利。我們呼籲政府重新審視計劃，考慮加入措施保障學生的人權，特別是私隱權。



Secondary school student sharing her opinion on the school drug-testing scheme.

一名中學生分享對驗毒計劃的意見。 © Clara Law



Individuals engaged in a discussion on the school drug-testing scheme.

校園驗毒計劃討論。 © Clara Law

A group of individuals gathered to discuss the recent school drug-testing scheme over a cup of coffee and homemade brownies on Friday, 9 October.

While recognising the severity of the drug-abuse problem among young people and welcoming government action, some participants were unable to foresee the potential benefits of the school drug-testing scheme.

Despite its good intentions, a number of people are worried that the scheme fails to respect the rights of students. "If students' decisions are respected, there will essentially be no problems with the scheme. However, that is not the case. Students who refuse the test will be passed on to social workers for follow up, and this will undoubtedly put pressure on them, and undermine their autonomy. Moreover, it is debatable whether the students will be pressured by their teachers to 'voluntarily' take the test," says Leo Yau.

Tony Chau also has similar concerns, and he would like to see the government ensure three things: The right to refuse to take the test, the right not to be discriminated against for not participating in the test, the right to the ownership of records concerning it and the right to give other people access to personal records.

On the other hand, some participants found the government's efforts to tackle teenage drug abuse are simply going in the wrong direction. Astrid Lam voiced her opposition, saying: "To take responsibility for our youngsters, we should choose education that inspires them, rather than 'voluntary' supervision that deters them."

The Friday Coffee Talk series was started with the intention of providing a comfortable environment for participants to share their thoughts and opinions about human rights issues. The heated debates also enable AIHK to have a direct dialogue with its members and volunteers.

Regarding the school drug-testing scheme, Amnesty International Hong Kong welcomes the government's efforts, but we are concerned that certain elements of the proposed drug-testing scheme are quite vague, and they may lead to abuse, or even defeat the purpose for which the scheme was set up and violate individual rights. We therefore urge the government to review the scheme, with a view to installing safeguards that will guarantee and protect the human rights of individual students, especially their right to privacy.

# 我的國際議會會議經驗

## My ICM Experience

來土耳其安塔利亞時未有帶著什麼期望，回程時卻為自己是國際特赦組織一員而感到驕傲。

是次會議教我感恩不已。設備齊全的會場、安排妥善的研討會及各項活動，還有高效率的工作人員。最感激的是各國代表均能就著本地及國際層面，討論未來維護人權及宣揚人權訊息的計劃。那裡我大抵見證了一個真實的例子，說明了「同一個世界 同一個夢想」。

隨行之義工亦驚嘆各代表長時間貢獻給人權工作。每位均有與人權有關的特別背景。我們當中，有人在大學成立國際特赦組織支部，有人則在進修法律，期望投身人權工作。

在不同場合，我聽到簡愛蓮 - 國際特赦組織秘書長的講話。她及其工作著實教人感動，令我不其然想到生命是如何影響生命。更教人感動的是研討會最後一天的一節小插曲。我被安排上台頒發紀念品予她，以感謝她多年的貢獻及對國際特赦組織的影響。為何是我？可能我是當中最年青的義工，又是會議的青年代表，對國際特赦組織作為一個義工組織來說有著象徵意義。無論如何，有幸把紀念品交到她的手中，我實在感到無上光榮，感覺就有如她也給了我一些奇妙的物事一樣。

最後，很感謝國際特赦組織(香港)如給予我這機會，享受一次難忘的國際議會會議經驗。一如以往，雖然我是一位義工，得著的卻比付出的多。

陳健邦



ICM banner. 會議旗幟。 © Edmond Chan



Volunteers of the human rights movement.  
人權運動的義工。 © Edmond Chan

I arrived in Antalya, Turkey, to attend the International Council Meeting (ICM) without any great expectations; yet I came back feeling proud to be part of Amnesty International.

Appreciation was one of my strongest emotions about the ICM. The venue was extremely well equipped, the conferences and events were well organised, and the staff members were efficient. But my greatest appreciation was reserved for the delegates, who had come to the ICM from all over the world to discuss future plans to defend and promote human rights at both local and international levels. Somehow, they seemed to exemplify and embody the ideal of "One World, One Dream" perfectly.

My fellow volunteers were absolutely no less amazing than the delegates who had many years of experience of working for human rights. Every one of them came from a special background related to human rights. There was one person who had started an AI chapter in his university, and another who was studying law with the aim of working for human rights.

I listened to Ms. Irene Khan, the Secretary General of AI, on various occasions. She and her work were so impressive that I couldn't help but think about how the lives of so many people could matter such a lot to one individual; and at the same time how one person's life could influence those of so many others. Even more impressive was an episode on the last day of the conferences. I was told to come up to the stage to present a souvenir to her in appreciation of her contribution to AI and her impact on it over the years. Why me? Perhaps because I was the youngest volunteer and youth delegate at the ICM. It might have had a symbolic meaning to AI as a voluntary organisation. Whatever the reason, I felt incredibly honoured to hand her the souvenir, and in some sense she was also giving me something unbelievable.

Finally, I would like to thank AIHK for giving me the opportunity to enjoy such a wonderful ICM experience. As always, they made me feel that, while I am just a volunteer, I actually receive more than I give.

Edmond Chan



我第一次知道國際特赦組織及其作為一個人權方面的非政府組織，是在四年前為一份有關死刑的功課做資料搜集的時候。國際特赦組織的報告很有深度，而且持平，令我印象深刻。那些報告豐富了我對當時所研究的人權議題的認識。因此當我打算選擇一個非政府的人權組織進行暑期實習時，我馬上想起了國際特赦組織。我非常感激國際特赦組織（香港）給我這個暑期實習機會。實習裡的人和事都帶給我奇妙的體驗。

實習期間，我很榮幸可以幫忙準備六四和七一活動的材料。國際難民日的電影放映會和七月的中學生公民教育營同樣是難忘的經驗。雖然有時某些工作看來很瑣碎，但我真的覺得很有意義，因為我知道，無論我所做的有多麼微小，我正在為正義和人權事業，一個能造福人類的偉大事業作出貢獻。我尤其喜愛將國際特赦組織的英文文章翻譯成中文，衷心希望我微不足道的貢獻能提升本地公眾對人權議題的關注。在國際特赦組織（香港）實習為我帶來極大的滿足感。

最後，我想謝謝國際特赦組織（香港）的全體職員和其他實習生。你們是我遇過的人當中，其中一群最好的人。你們愛美食，愛玩，為我的實習增添了不少樂趣！

歐廣榮

I first learned about Amnesty International and its role as a human rights NGO when I was conducting research for an assignment about the death penalty four years ago. I was impressed by the depth and impartiality of Amnesty's reports. They greatly enriched my understanding of the human rights issue I was researching.

I therefore immediately thought about Amnesty when I made plans to work as an intern at a human rights NGO this summer. I must add that I deeply appreciate the summer internship opportunity that AI offered me. It has been a wonderful experience, both in terms of the work I did and the people I met.

During the internship, I was privileged to be given the chance to help prepare materials for AI's campaign activities on June 4th and July 1st. Equally unforgettable was the experience of helping to stage a film screening on International Refugee Day and a civic education camp for high school students in July. Some of the tasks I did might seem trivial, but I found them very meaningful because I realised that no matter how small the tasks were, I was contributing to a greater cause that would benefit humanity: the cause of justice and human rights. I especially loved translating English AI articles into Chinese, hoping that my small contributions would raise awareness about human rights issues among the local public. Interning at AIHK really gave me great satisfaction.

Finally, I would like to thank the staff of AIHK and my fellow interns. You are one of the nicest groups of people that I have ever met. Your love of delicacies and fun made my internship even more enjoyable!

William Au



在國際特赦組織（香港）做義工是一段難忘的經歷。儘管我十分關注世界各地的人權問題，我一直因為自己愛莫能助而感到有些無奈；能夠有機會在國際特赦組織擔任義工，改變了我的想法。我的工作包括打電話籌款募捐，看上去好象不是一個重要，或者困難的工作，但對於我來講卻很有意義。我向那些潛在的捐贈者闡明他們很少的捐款能為其他人的生活帶來重大的改變。我從來不用煽情的說話令他們捐款，而是清楚的表明，

我說的都是事實。

我在國際特赦組織工作期間，令我驚訝的是認識人權議題的人十分少；更遑論認識國際特赦組織（香港）的願景和工作的人。當我有機會向他們講解更多有關組織工作，和我們如何一起解決社會的不平等，這不單單改變他們對組織的感覺，還希望令他們啟發更多他們身邊的人。

我在國際特赦的工作可以用興奮和有啟發性來形容，我明白到我們的

參與是多麼重要；和參與國際特赦（香港）工作是多麼容易的事。

Daniel Cheng

Volunteering at AIHK is an incredible experience. Despite being very concerned about human rights issues around the world, I always felt so powerless not being able to do anything about it. The chance to help out the work in AIHK completely changed my mind.

My tasks here involved making phone calls for fundraising, which may not seem like an important or difficulty job. Yet, it was something I found very meaningful. When I told a potential donor the small amount he or she donated would make a big difference in other people's lives, they were never some sentimental words put together to get them donate. It is the truth I was telling. One thing surprised me when I worked at AIHK was how little some people understood human rights issues, let alone vision of and contributions made by AIHK. When I had the chance to explain to them what AIHK is really about and how they could be part of our efforts to end social inequality, not only it changed their perceptions toward AIHK and its work, they might even go on to inspire people around them.

My experience can be best summarized as inspiring and exhilarating. It taught me how important our participation is and how easy everyone can take part in it.

Daniel Cheng



我在國際特赦組織（香港）的工作非常愉快。這次實習給了我一個絕好的機會來體驗整個世界如何來保障人權。我參與和協助策劃各種主要活動，其中包括世界各地的良心犯、柬埔寨和緬甸難民的迫遷，中國的天安門鎮壓和綠壩等。我也有機會接觸來自不同國家和不同背景的人，包括活躍分子、難民、前線難民工作者，以及經歷過天安門鎮壓的中國大學生和尋求庇護者。我親耳聽到的和看到的，與他們在報章上的故事簡直是天壤之別。我非常珍惜這次實習的機會，因為它開闊了我的視野，也讓我有了機會參與了維護各方面人權的工作。

我很榮幸與一群專業的活動策劃人在一起工作。我從我的上司那裡獲得了寶貴的意見和指導，我亦可自行尋找解決問題的方法，從而使我能夠在極少的限制下，充分發揮我的創造力和潛力。還有，這次實習中最美妙的一部分是能夠和一群熱情的人一同工作，而我們都相信着這樣一個共同的信念——建立一個更美好的世界。雖然我的實習已經結束，但我所學的將令我終身受益。

林炎紅

I had a really great time working with AIHK. The internship offered me incredible exposure to the protection of human rights around the world. I got to participate in and even to assist with organising campaigns on a wide range of themes, including prisoners of conscience worldwide, forced evictions in Cambodia and Burmese refugees, as well as the Tiananmen Crackdown and Green Dam in China. I also had the chance to meet people from different countries and backgrounds, ranging from activists, refugees and frontline refugee workers to undergraduates during The Tiananmen Crackdown and asylum seekers. There are big differences between reading their stories in the newspaper and hearing about them firsthand. I cherish the opportunities the internship gave me to broaden my horizons and contribute to various areas of human rights protection.

It has been an honour to work with a group of professional campaigners. My supervisor gave me valuable advice and guidance, and I was also allowed to develop my own solutions to problems. This enabled me to use my creativity and potential fully, with few constraints. However, the best part of the internship was the amazing experience of working with such passionate people who share a common belief about building a better world. Although it has now ended, what I learned is going to benefit me for life.

Lam Yim Hung

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