



**CAMBODIA: URBAN  
DEVELOPMENT OR SLUM  
RELOCATION?**

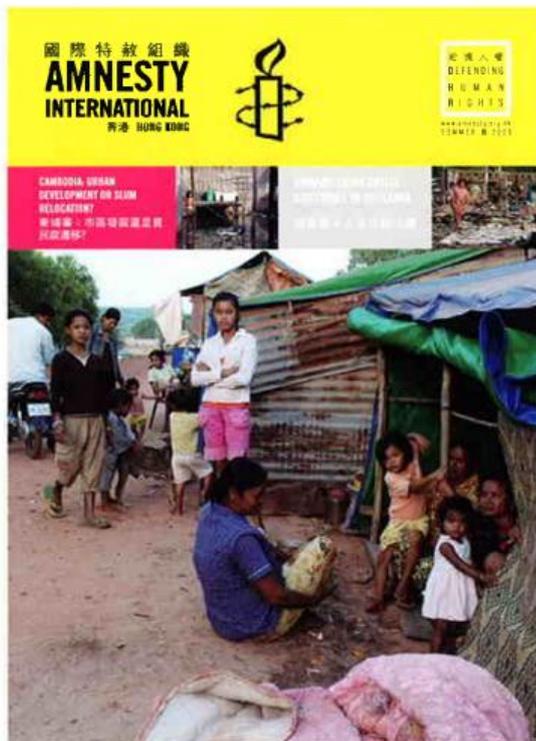
柬埔寨：市區發展還是貧  
民窟遷移？



**HUMANITARIAN CRISIS  
CONTINUES IN SRI LANKA**

斯里蘭卡人道災難持續





國際特赦組織(香港)  
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閱後請把季刊送贈朋友  
Share this newsletter with your friends

P3-4 好消息  
Good News

P11-12 七·一  
July 1st

P5-6 難民  
Karen Refugees

P13-14 尊嚴運動  
Dignity Campaign

P7-8 二零零九年國際特赦組織報告  
Amnesty International Report 2009

P15 國際反恐同日  
IDAHO 2009

P9-10 六四  
June 4th

P16-17 斯里蘭卡  
Sri Lanka

P18 實習生，義工及會員  
Interns, Volunteers & Members

2009是中國多個周年紀念交錯的年份：五四運動90周年；中華人民共和國成立60年；天安門民主示威20周年。這些日子在中國的歷史和發展上都非常重要，因為它們都代表對國家的憧憬——一個更強、更民主的中國及人民生活的改善。

過去一個世紀，人們渴求如現代化、平等、民主、言論自由、政治參與權的聲音不絕於耳。這些訴求在公民社會中獲得不少支持者的回應。公民運動即使面對壓迫亦未嘗放棄實現這些訴求。

當中國因其繁榮的經濟踏上國際舞台時，國際社會繼續呼籲中國確認《世界人權宣言》中的人權。而事實上，中國仍然未兌現其在申辦奧運時所作出之承諾。它不但承諾會達至社會及經濟進步，亦承諾會改善人權狀況。中國政府推出的《國家人權行動計劃》，是確認人權重要的一大步。但該計劃投放在強調經濟、社會及文化權利的比重較公民及政治權利為多。

國際特赦組織的多個研究顯示，中國對公民及政治權的侵犯一直沒有改善。舉幾個例子：非法拘留維權人士、缺乏公平審訊、全世界最高的死刑執行數字。忽略某幾種人權即是承認人權是可分割的。這是錯誤的。人權是不可分割和不可轉讓的。中國的人權改進正落後於國際趨勢。

為紀念這些因維護人權而失去自由甚至生命的人，這些周年紀念日常在我們腦海中。而我們心中牢記的還有這些創始者推動的、未完的夢和憧憬。

陳江秀  
國際特赦組織(香港)主席

China is marking several important anniversaries during 2009: the 90th anniversary of the May Fourth Movement; the 60th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic; and the 20th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square pro-democracy protests. These dates are important in the nation's history and development, because they all signify similar visions – a stronger, democratic China, and better lives for its people.

For a century, demands have been made and petitions have been organised for modernisation, equality, democracy, freedom of expression, and the right to political participation, to name just a few. Such aspirations have been echoed by their numerous supporters in the civil society. Civil movements have never stopped trying to make them a reality, even in the face of oppression.

While China's economy has flourished and the country has stepped onto the international stage, the international community has continued to call on it to affirm human rights, as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In fact, China has still not delivered on the promise it made when it bid to host the Olympics Games. It promised not only social progress and economic development but also an improvement in its human rights situation. The Chinese government took a huge step forward in recognising the importance of human rights when it released the National Human Rights Action Plan. However, this action plan puts more emphasis on economic, social and cultural rights than on civil and political rights.

A number of researches by Amnesty International show that violations of civil and political rights in China are far from being remedied. To name just a few examples: the unlawful detention of human rights defenders, lack of access to fair trials, and the highest number of executions in the world. Neglecting certain kinds of human rights suggests that human rights are divisible. This is not true. Human rights are indivisible and inalienable. In this context, the improvement of human rights in China is lagging behind the international trend.

As we mark these anniversaries, we always remember those who risked and sacrificed their own freedom and lives for human rights. And we also remember the unfulfilled dreams and visions these pioneers advocated.

Kong-sau Tan  
Chair, Amnesty International Hong Kong





### 阿塞拜疆

阿塞拜疆一名著名維權人士的誹謗罪獲撤銷。國際特赦組織認為該項針對Leila Yunus的指控對言論自由造成難以接受的障礙，並非常歡迎有關當局撤銷對她的指控。

#### Azerbaijan

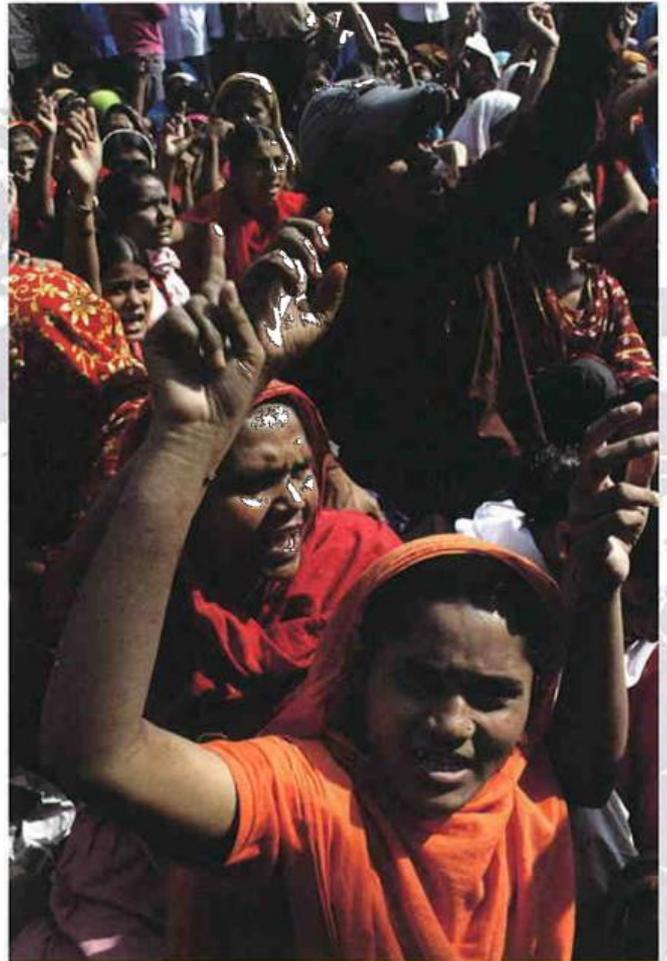
A defamation suit against a prominent human rights defender was dropped in Azerbaijan. Amnesty International labeled the suit against Leila Yunus an unacceptable obstacle to freedom of expression, and we welcome the decision to drop the case against her.

### 岡比亞

岡比亞知名反對派人士兼新聞記者Halifa Sallah，經過數周的非法拘禁後被無條件釋放。Halifa之所以被逮捕，懷疑是因為早前他發表的出版物指控政府曾嚴重侵犯人權。國際特赦組織一直關注Halifa可能遭受酷刑和惡劣待遇，故現在得知他獲釋感到非常安慰。

#### Gambia

Halifa Sallah, a prominent Gambian opposition figure and journalist was released unconditionally following his unlawful arrest a few weeks before. It is suspected that his arrest was related to publications he wrote which accused the government of committing gross human rights violations. Amnesty International was concerned that Mr Sallah was at risk of torture and ill treatment, and was pleased to learn of his release.



### 孟加拉

孟加拉的獨立戰爭期間發生了大量侵犯人權行為及戰爭罪行。逾35年後，這個小國的政權正調查和起訴參與在內的罪犯。國際特赦組織讚賞孟加拉政府的行動，同時也讚揚聯合國提供協助，把這些毫無人性的犯人繩之以法。

#### Bangladesh

More than 35 years after gross human rights violations and war crimes were committed during the Bangladesh Independence War, the government is taking steps to investigate and prosecute the criminals involved. Amnesty International applauds the steps by both the government and the United Nations to bring these criminals to justice.

## 台灣

台灣立法院批准了兩項關於人權發展的重要國際公約。儘管台灣早在1967年就已經簽署了該兩項公約，但由於接下來的立法程式遇到了各種阻力，結果耗費了42年才完成整個立法程序。國際特赦組織非常歡迎相關公約毫無保留地獲得批准。

### Taiwan

The Taiwanese legislature has ratified two of the most important international conventions for the development of human rights. Although the two conventions were originally signed in 1967, there were various obstacles to the rest of the process, and it has taken 42 years to finalise. Amnesty International is extremely pleased about the ratification of these two conventions, which were passed without reservation.

## 巴林

巴林國王頒佈了特赦令後，178名政治犯獲無條件釋放。被釋放的人當中，有些已經被囚禁了超過15個月。他們被控的罪名由煽動推翻政權到加入非法組織不等。辯護律師及維權人士指責這些人都是由於遭受到酷刑和其他惡劣待遇而被迫招供的。

### Bahrain

The King of Bahrain has granted a full pardon to 178 political prisoners who have been released unconditionally. Some of those who were released had been imprisoned for more than 15 months and had been convicted on criminal charges ranging from incitement to overthrow a regime to membership of an illegal organisation. Lawyers and human rights activists alleged that they had been forced to confess as a result of torture or other ill treatment.



## 馬來西亞

為印裔馬來西亞人維護權利的印裔權益行動委員會的成員Uthayakumar Ponnusamy, Manoharan Malayalam及T Vasanthakumar於2007年11月因舉辦示威抗議被捕和拘留，三人現已獲釋。

### Malaysia

Uthayakumar Ponnusamy, Manoharan Malayalam and T Vasanthakumar, who belong to Hindu Rights Action Force (HINDRAF), a group dedicated to defending the rights of ethnic Indian Malaysians, were released after being arrested and detained for organising protest rallies in November 2007.



Displaced villagers in Papun District in Kayin State return to their hiding site, after retrieving food supplies from their abandoned village. Earlier the villagers had fled following the Myanmar army's establishment of a new camp close to their village.

克倫邦Papun區的流徙村民在棄置了的村莊找食物後回到匿藏地。他們早前因緬甸軍在他們的村莊附近設營而要逃離。©KHRG

## 看不見的苦難 The Invisible Sufferings

他們失去所有財產和家的概念，如幽靈般到處飄泊，途中遇到恐懼、敵意，和偏見。他們常常在逃、在哭、在痛、在捱餓……他們是國內流離失所者，我們看不見、聽不到、也感受不到他們。

多年來克倫族，一個源於中國和西藏的少數民族，不斷受緬甸軍(又稱tatmadaw)攻擊，攻擊方式往往包括非法殺人、酷刑及其他嚴重人權侵犯，例如強迫失蹤、任意拘捕及強制勞動。

這些平民之所以成為攻擊目標，只因他們是克倫族的一份子，或因他們居住在大部份人屬於克倫族的地方，又或因他們要為武裝反對組織克倫族解放軍的所作所為而受苦。

據官方統計，近3,500,000克倫族人住在緬甸，當中超過830,000住在克倫邦。克倫族中有佛教徒、基督徒及萬物有靈論者。克倫族解放軍在1949年緬甸脫離英國獨立時成立，目的是為克倫族爭取獨立或更多自主權，克倫族聯盟是其民間分支。

一個克倫邦Hpa'an縣Thandaung鎮的35歲的農民說：「如果他們找到我們就會殺掉我們，因為在緬甸軍眼中克倫族和克倫族聯盟是一樣的。」

除了非法殺人之外，tatmadaw多年來都經常使用酷刑以獲取有關克倫族解放軍成員身份及去向的資料，又用以懲罰及控制可能支持和不肯供出有關克倫族解放軍資料的本地人，威嚇和防止對該武裝反對組織的支持。

過去15年對克倫族普遍及有系統地干犯的罪行侵犯國際人權及人道法，引起各界極度關注。

國際特赦組織呼籲聯合國安理會確保緬甸立即停止國內構成反人道罪的行為和對國際人權法的侵犯。

國際社會應協助確保嫌疑犯罪者能依國際法規及準則接受公正審判，及確保這些侵犯的受害者能獲得全面賠償。

國際特赦組織(香港)於國際難民日前一天，即6月19日舉辦了紀錄片放映。該紀錄片，Prayer of Peace: Relief and Resistance in Burma's War Zones的製作人Matt Blauer將克倫人在緬甸掙扎求存的震撼片段帶到螢光幕上。難民音樂唱作人及詩人Helen Mottee用歌聲及詩詞感動在場觀眾。她和國際特赦組織(香港)執行委員Armin Kalyanram更分享她們在前線與難民、尋求庇護

They have lost all their wealth and the concept of home, wandering like spirits from location to location, being met with fear, hostility and prejudice. They are constantly running, crying, aching, starving ... They are internally displaced people, whom we do not see, hear, or feel.

For years the Karen, an ethnic minority of Sino-Tibetan origin, have repeatedly come under attack by the Myanmar army, known as the tatmadaw, which generally follows a pattern of unlawful killings, torture, and other grave violations of human rights such as forced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and forced labour.

These civilians have been targeted simply because they are part of the Karen ethnic group, because they live in areas where most people belong to the Karen ethnic group, or they are made to suffer for activities by the armed opposition group, the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA).



The burnt remains of the rice stores of two Karen villagers, shortly after being destroyed by LIB #220 of the tatmadaw (the Myanmar army). A charred rice storage basket and winnowing fan lie amidst the ashes. The tatmadaw has used the destruction of paddy fields and rice stores as a means to undermine the livelihoods of those attempting to live in areas outside of military control and thereby drive them into military-controlled relocation sites. 兩個克倫族人的米倉被緬甸軍隊LIB#220破壞後的灰燼。一個燒黑了的米籃及扇子躺在灰燼裡。緬甸軍破壞稻田及米倉令住在軍隊控制範圍以外的人無法生活，從而移居到軍隊控制範圍以內的地方。©KHRG

According to official statistics, nearly 3.5 million Karen live in Myanmar, with more than 830,000 residing in Kayin State. Among the Karen are practising Buddhists, Christians and animists. The KNLA was formed after Myanmar's independence from the United Kingdom in 1949 with the aim of independence or greater autonomy for the Karen. The Karen National Union (KNU) is its civil wing.

"If they found us they would kill us, because for the Burmese army the Karen and the KNU are one," said a 35-year-old farmer from the Thandaung township

(Hpa'an District, Kayin State).

Other than unlawful killings, torture has for many years been widely used by the tatmadaw to elicit information about the identity and movements of members of the KNLA, to punish and control the local population for perceived support of, or for not disclosing information about, the KNLA, and to intimidate and deter future support for the armed opposition.



Karen refugee on the Thai border. 泰國邊境的克倫族難民。©Chris Robinson

There are grave concerns about widespread and systematic violations of international human rights and humanitarian law against the Karen over the past 15 years.

Amnesty International has urged the UN Security Council to ensure that acts constituting crimes against humanity and all other violations of international law in the country are halted immediately.

The international community should help to ensure that the suspected perpetrators are brought to justice in accordance with international law and standards, and that those who have been subjected to such violations are provided with full reparation.

Amnesty International Hong Kong organised a documentary screening on June 19, the day before International Refugee Day. The documentary, "Prayer of Peace: Relief and Resistance in Burma's War Zones" by Matt Blauer, was a collection of stunning footage of how the Karen people struggled for survival in Myanmar. Singer, refugee songwriter and poet Helen Mottee engaged the audience by sharing her songs and poems after the screening. She and AIHK executive committee member Armin Kalyanram also shared their frontline experiences of meeting people on the move.

# 國際特赦組織報告揭信貸 緊縮中之人權危機

## AI Report Unveils Human Rights Crises amidst Credit Crunch

2009年5月28日，國際特赦組織推出有關2008年全球人權狀況的報告。

當世界的注意力轉移到陸續關閉的投資銀行和下跌的恆生指數時，該報告揭示了一個往往被忽略、駭人的真相：數十億人因不安全、不公義、失去尊嚴而受苦；貧窮及剝削增加導致經濟及社會權利被否定 - 包括糧食短缺及用糧食作為政治武器；強制驅逐；原住民的權利被侵犯；移居者、難民及尋求庇護人士的權利被限制；種族歧視和仇外事件增加。

經濟衰退導致更嚴重的鎮壓 - 抗議被壓制、維權人士、記者及其他人被襲擊。情況之危險緊迫一觸即發。

在報告的傳媒簡報會中，國際特赦組織(香港)策劃經理羅櫻子提到經濟下滑令各國政府把精力投放到拯救金融機構去，忽略了真正貧窮的人。

羅小姐繼續解釋香港的人權狀況如何未如理想。「奧運火炬在香港傳送前，保安局局長在一個本地電台節目中提到，香港不會歡迎任何意圖分裂國家的人，並呼籲限制那些考慮在火炬傳送香港期間抗議的人，」羅小姐說，「維持公眾秩序不應是壓制和平示威或限制基本人權的藉口。」

當評論到在香港的難民和尋求庇護人士的苦況時，羅小姐指UNHCR(聯合國難民事務高級專員辦事處)每年都要面對堆積如山的個案數量，然而政府及其他機構又未能提供實際支持。

可能被驅逐者在填寫一份重要問卷時未能徵詢律師的意見，而篩選過程中亦被拒絕獲得法律代表。在處理難民

和尋求庇護人士時缺乏法律肯定和清晰的條例指引是人權標準的侵犯。

報告亦重點提到香港警察要求赤裸搜身、反種族歧視條例立法漏洞及家庭暴力條例不保障同性伴侶等問題。

至於中國大陸，國際特赦組織亞太區副主任阮柔安講述了當局對新疆、西藏、維權律師和其他維權人士的鎮壓。她又講到本通訊另一篇題為《中國：追究責任以達至公義》的文章中提及的，國際特赦組織的四川地震報告。

如欲進一步了解國際特赦組織報告，請瀏覽：<http://thereport.amnesty.org/>。如欲購買報告，請聯絡 [admin-hk@amnesty.org.hk](mailto:admin-hk@amnesty.org.hk) 或 (852) 2300-1250。

On May 28th 2009, Amnesty International launched its annual global human rights report about the situation in 2008.

As the world's attention turned to closing investment banks and the falling stock markets, the report revealed an often neglected, appalling truth: billions of people are suffering from insecurity, injustice and indignity; increased poverty and deprivation have led to denial of economic and social rights - including food shortages and the use of food as a political weapon; forced evictions; abuse of the rights of indigenous peoples; restriction on the rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers; increasing incidents of racism and xenophobia.

Recession is leading to greater repression - as protests are suppressed, and human rights defenders, journalists and others are attacked. It is a powder keg waiting to explode.



Campaign Manager Clara Law and Deputy Director Roseann Rife holding the latest AI report at the report's press briefing. 策劃經理羅樂子及副主任阮柔安在傳媒簡報會上手拿最新的國際特赦組織報告。

In the report's press briefing, Clara Law, Campaign Manager of Amnesty International Hong Kong said that the economic downturn had diverted governments' efforts to rescuing financial institutions while leaving the truly poor behind.

In Hong Kong, the gap between the rich and the poor has not ceased widening. Ms Law went on to explain how the human rights situation in Hong Kong is far from perfect. "Prior to the Torch Relay being held in Hong Kong, the Secretary for Security speaking on a local radio programme said that Hong Kong would not welcome anyone who advocated the splitting of the country and urged to restraint by those considering protesting during the Olympic Torch Relay's passage through Hong Kong," said Ms Law. "Maintaining public order should not be an excuse to clamp down on acts of peaceful protest or otherwise restrict fundamental human rights."

Commenting on the plight of refugees and asylum seekers in Hong Kong, Ms Law said that the UNHCR (UN High Commissioner for Refugees) is under siege with a plethora of cases every year along with a lack of viable support from the government and other entities.

Potential deportees were denied the advice of lawyers

during the completion of a vital questionnaire and were denied legal representation during the screening process. The lack of legal recognition or clear policy guidelines for dealing with refugees and asylum seekers violates human rights standards.

The report also shed light on strip searches carried out by the police, loopholes in the anti-race discrimination legislation and the exclusion of same-sex couples in the Domestic Violence Ordinance in Hong Kong.

As for China, Amnesty International's Asia-Pacific Regional Office Deputy Director Roseann Rife spoke of the ongoing crackdowns on Uighurs, Tibetans, human rights lawyers and other human rights defenders. She also highlighted the Amnesty International Sichuan earthquake report, details of which are mentioned in the story "China: Justice through Accountability" in this newsletter.

To read more about the AI report, visit: <http://thereport.amnesty.org/>. To purchase the report, contact us at [admin-hk@amnesty.org.hk](mailto:admin-hk@amnesty.org.hk) or (852) 2300-1250.

# 中國：追究責任以達至公義

## China: Justice through Accountability

中國迅速的經濟增長多次贏得人們的讚賞。可是天安門民主運動20年後，公義仍然無存。維權人士、律師、學者及公義尋求者仍然被騷擾。一個國家要贏得驕傲與尊重，是憑其文明的程度，而非其國民生產總值的增長及軍事力量。北京示威20週年，正是反省的時候。

### 天安門鎮壓

1989年6月4日，重型武裝軍隊及車輛全面控制了北京。要求反貪污及政治經濟改革的示威被平息。官方報告指「超過3,000平民受傷，超過200，包括36名大學生在混亂中死亡」，但真實的數目相信遠高於此。

很多有份參加示威抗議行動的平民被當局搜捕、虐待、或在不公平審判後監禁。據國際特赦2004年的紀錄顯示，超過5個參與1989民主示威運動人仍被監禁或因病假釋。官方的數據沒有被公開，但相信數十人至今仍然在獄中。每年均有人因為和平悼念鎮壓周年而被監禁或送往勞改；很多參與六四的學生領袖及活躍份子則仍然被拒入中國國境。

為響應組織的全球運動，國際特赦組織(香港)展開了一個玫瑰獻花行動，把印有玫瑰圖案的卡片寄往香港中聯辦。行動的目的是要求中國當局：對鎮壓進行一個公開及獨立的調查；公開承認已發生的人權侵犯；對所有鎮壓時受傷或去世的人承擔責任；釋放因和平地行使人權進行抗議而被拘留的人；承認示威的合法性；停止對要求重新評價或悼念1989事件人士的騷擾；為鎮壓抗議中的受害者及其家人提供賠償；教育公眾有關抗議的合法原因以及二十年來如何打壓與1989事件有關的維權人士及活躍份子。

### 四川地震

公義不但在六四鎮壓中被埋沒，對於去年四川地震生還者及失去至親的活躍份子之人權侵犯也是不公義的表徵。

5月12日是災難的周年紀念。根據國際特赦組織一份有關該地震的報告，很多失去兒女的家長指學校不安全，貪污的官員或建築工人從中受賄，挪用用作建造更穩固的樓房的錢。他們要求官員、學校設計師及工程公司對他們孩子的死承擔責任。

然而，即使官方承認學校結構上的問題，並稱要「嚴懲犯罪者」，四川省政府卻拒絕承認學校倒塌與工程粗劣有關。

更甚的是，地震生還者和活躍份子在尋求公義之時亦發現自己被任意拘留、迫害、請願受阻、尋求法律援助受阻、訴訟法庭拒絕審理及被監視。意圖協助地震受害者的律師亦被騷擾。

當局應遵守所有國際及本地法，立即停止這種騷擾、恐嚇及任意或非法拘留。他們應該協助希望以刑事或民事方式作出投訴的生還者及活躍份子，及確保所有審判都是公平及達到國際標準。他們應該允許法律代表及透過傳媒達至言論自由。

只有承認其過錯及恢復公義，中國才會被尊重為一個重視人類權利和尊嚴的文明社會。

欲閱讀全份報告，請瀏覽：

[http://www.amnesty.org.hk/html/sichuan\\_earthquake](http://www.amnesty.org.hk/html/sichuan_earthquake)



People protested and called for a better China 20 years ago. Many of them died during the crackdown, some have fled abroad and not allowed to go back to China, while some others have been detained in the country up to this day. 二十年前人們抗議要求中國進步—當中很多在鎮壓中經已逝世、有些流亡海外不得返回中國、有些則至今仍被拘留國內。©1989 Hei Han Kiang



A Chinese man stands alone to block a line of tanks heading east on Beijing's Changan Boulevard in Tiananmen Square. 一個中國男人獨自站在一行在北京長安街正駛往天安門廣場的坦克前。©Jeff Widener/AP/PA Photos

China has been repeatedly praised for its rapid economic growth, but 20 years since the Tiananmen pro-democracy protests, justice is still being denied. Human rights activists, lawyers, intellectuals, and justice seekers continue to be harassed. A country does not earn its pride and respect with its GDP growth and military advancement, but with its level of civilisation. The 20th anniversary of the Beijing protests is a time for reflection.

### The Tiananmen Crackdown

On June 4, 1989, heavily armed troops and armoured vehicles took full control of Beijing. Protestors demanding an end to official corruption and political and economic reforms were silenced. An official report claimed that "more than 3,000 civilians were wounded and over 200, including 36 college students, died during the riot", but the real figures are believed to be a lot higher.

Many civilians who were involved in the demonstrations were hunted down by the authorities and detained, tortured, or imprisoned after unfair trials. Amnesty International's record in 2004 stated that more than 50 people were still imprisoned or on medical parole for their involvement in the 1989 pro-democracy protests. Official statistics have not been made public, though it is believed that dozens of people remain in prison to this day. Every year individuals continue to be imprisoned or sent for re-education through labour facilities for peacefully commemorating the anniversary of the military crackdown; many student leaders and activists involved in the June 4 protests continue to be denied entry to China.

As part of a global campaign, Amnesty International Hong Kong launched a rose-offering action, sending cards with rose prints to the China Liaison Office in Hong Kong. The goal was to urge the Chinese authorities to: launch an open and independent inquiry into the crackdown; publicly acknowledge the human rights abuses which occurred; account for all those killed and injured during the crackdown; release those who remain in detention for peacefully exercising their human rights in relation to the protests; acknowledge the legitimacy of the protests; cease harassment of those seeking reassessment of the protests and those wishing to commemorate the 1989 events; offer compensation to victims of the protests and their families; and educate the general public about the legitimate causes of the protests and the suppression of human rights defenders and activists associated with the 1989 protests over the past 20 years.

### The Sichuan Earthquake

Justice is unseen not only in the June 4 crackdown, but also in the human rights abuses of survivors and activists who lost their loved ones during last year's Sichuan earthquake.

May 12 marked the first anniversary of the disaster. According to a recent Amnesty International report on the earthquake, many parents whose children were buried in the ruins claimed that the school buildings were unsafe, and corrupt officials or builders had pocketed the money meant to be used to construct



Photograph of Yuan Li, killed in Tiananmen Square. The Tiananmen Mothers, founded by several mothers including Ding Zilin, a retired university professor, is a group of 128 human rights defenders – mainly women – whose children and other close relatives were killed in and around Tiananmen Square on the night of 3-4 June 1989. 在天安門廣場上死亡的袁力的照片。天安門母親是由數名母親，包括大學教授丁子霖成立，由128個子女及親人死於1989年6月3至4日天安門廣場及附近的維權人士一大部分為女性一組成。©Tiananmen Mothers Campaign

stronger buildings. They also demanded that officials, school building designers and construction companies be held accountable for the deaths of their children.

Yet, despite official acknowledgement of the structural problems of the schools and the need to "severely punish the offenders", authorities from the hardest-hit province have denied correlations between the collapse of schools and shoddy construction.

Worse still, earthquake survivors and activists seeking justice have found themselves arbitrarily detained, persecuted, obstructed from petitioning, denied legal representation, rejected by the court of litigation and placed under surveillance. Lawyers trying to help the quake victims have also been harassed.

The authorities should comply with all international and domestic laws and stop this harassment, intimidation and arbitrary or unlawful detention immediately. They should facilitate access for survivors and activists who wish to file criminal or civil complaints, and ensure that all trials are fair and up to international standards. They should also allow legal representation and freedom of expression through the media.

It is only by admitting its mistakes and restoring justice that China will be respected as a civilised society which values the rights and dignity of humankind.

To read the full report, please visit:  
[http://www.amnesty.org.hk/html/sichuan\\_earthquake](http://www.amnesty.org.hk/html/sichuan_earthquake)

# 為言論自由疾呼

## Shout out Loud for Freedom of Expression



Thousands of people at the demonstration.數萬人參加遊行。©Billy Leung

七月一日烈日當空，但據官方統計仍有逾26,000人參與遊行，由維園走到政府總部。參與團體和參加者各有不同訴求，但所有人都為追求一個人人平等、所有人的權利都受保障的人道社會而邁步。

國際特赦組織(香港)參與遊行的主題為維護言論自由。我們一面揮動旗幟高舉橫額，一面高呼維護言論自由，特別是網路自由及資訊自由，回應近日中國政府宣佈對所有在中國發售的電腦安裝綠壩——一個過濾「不良」資訊的軟件的要求。

中國官方指安裝綠壩是為了隔絕色情及暴力影像，以保護兒童及青少年，但該軟件亦能控制上網時間、監察電腦遊戲從而過濾反政府聲音和監察網路使用者。雖然北京已經宣佈延遲強制使用該軟件，但各式各樣的過濾軟件仍可能存在，威脅網路使用者的言論自由及獲取資訊的權利。

在中國，很多網頁被禁止瀏覽，特別是人權機構，包括國際特赦組織，及多個傳媒網站。而有些地區如深圳更設有網路警察以監控互聯網使用者的網路行蹤。

中國對言論自由的壓制一直惡名昭彰。傳媒被審查，個人的聲音被壓下去。異見人士可能因各種罪名被拘捕、扣留甚至施以酷刑虐待。例如四川地震死者的家人就被阻止要求當局調查「豆腐渣」工程，有些人被扣留(參閱文章《中國：追究責任以達至公義》)；草擬《零八憲章》推動政治及法律改革的中國學者及律師被當局騷擾；其中一名支持者劉曉波被當局以「涉嫌煽動顛覆國家政權」罪逮捕。

在香港，早前計劃參與本港六四活動的流亡海外活躍份子被自己的國家拒絕入境，包括曾參與89天安門和平

示威之學生領袖項小吉。香港政府未能為這些被拒入境事件提供合理解釋，令人恐懼及猜測政府肆意限制人民的言論及集會自由。

每個人都有自由不受干擾地表達言論及獲取資訊。然近期在中國及香港特區發生的事件卻反映了言論自由往往在「國家安全」的名義下被侵蝕：雖然貴為「世界大國」，國際公約所確認人的基本人權，尤其是言論自由在中國卻仍受極大限制，人民的公民及政治權利蕩然無存。當局經常以「煽動顛覆國家政權」、「非法持有國家機密」及「擾亂社會秩序」等含糊罪名壓制言論，甚至拘捕和囚禁有關異見人士。

國際特赦組織(香港)要求香港及中國政府體現言論自由、開放出版及新聞傳媒自由、集會、示威及遊行自由及開放網路自由。我們促請中國政府撤銷安裝過濾軟件的規定。



Amnesty International Hong Kong marches on. 國際特赦組織(香港)走在大街上。©Billy Leung

Despite the scorching heat, at least 26,000 people joined the demonstration on July 1st from Victoria Park to the Central Government Offices, official statistics revealed. The participating groups and individuals had different specific demands, but all were there to call for a more humane society where everyone is equal and everyone's rights are protected.

Amnesty International Hong Kong joined the demonstration with a theme of protecting freedom of expression. Waving flags and holding up banners, we shouted out loud for freedom of expression with a focus on internet freedom and access to information, relating our demands to the recent announcement by the Chinese government to install Green Dam—a software that filters “improper” information—in all computers to be sold in China.

While the Chinese officials claimed that the aim of installing Green Dam was to filter sexual and violent images in order to protect vulnerable children and youth, the software can also control the time spent in using the internet, monitor computer games, and by doing so filter anti-government voices and monitor internet users. Although Beijing has announced it will delay the mandatory use of the software, different kinds of filtering software may still exist, threatening internet users' freedom of expression and right to access information.

Many websites cannot be accessed and viewed from within Mainland China, especially websites of several human rights organisations, including Amnesty International's, and the media. In some places like Shenzhen, the internet police monitor internet users' internet footprints.

China has an infamous track record of suppressing freedom of expression. The press is censored and individuals' voices are often silenced. Dissidents may be arrested, detained or even tortured on different charges. For instance family members of those who died in the Sichuan earthquake were prevented from actively calling for the investigation of “tofu dreg” constructions, some were even detained (Read the article “China: Justice through accountability”); Chinese scholars and lawyers who drafted the *Charter 08* to push for political and legal reforms in China were harassed by the authorities; one of its supporters, Liu Xiaobo, was recently charged with “inciting subversion of state power”.

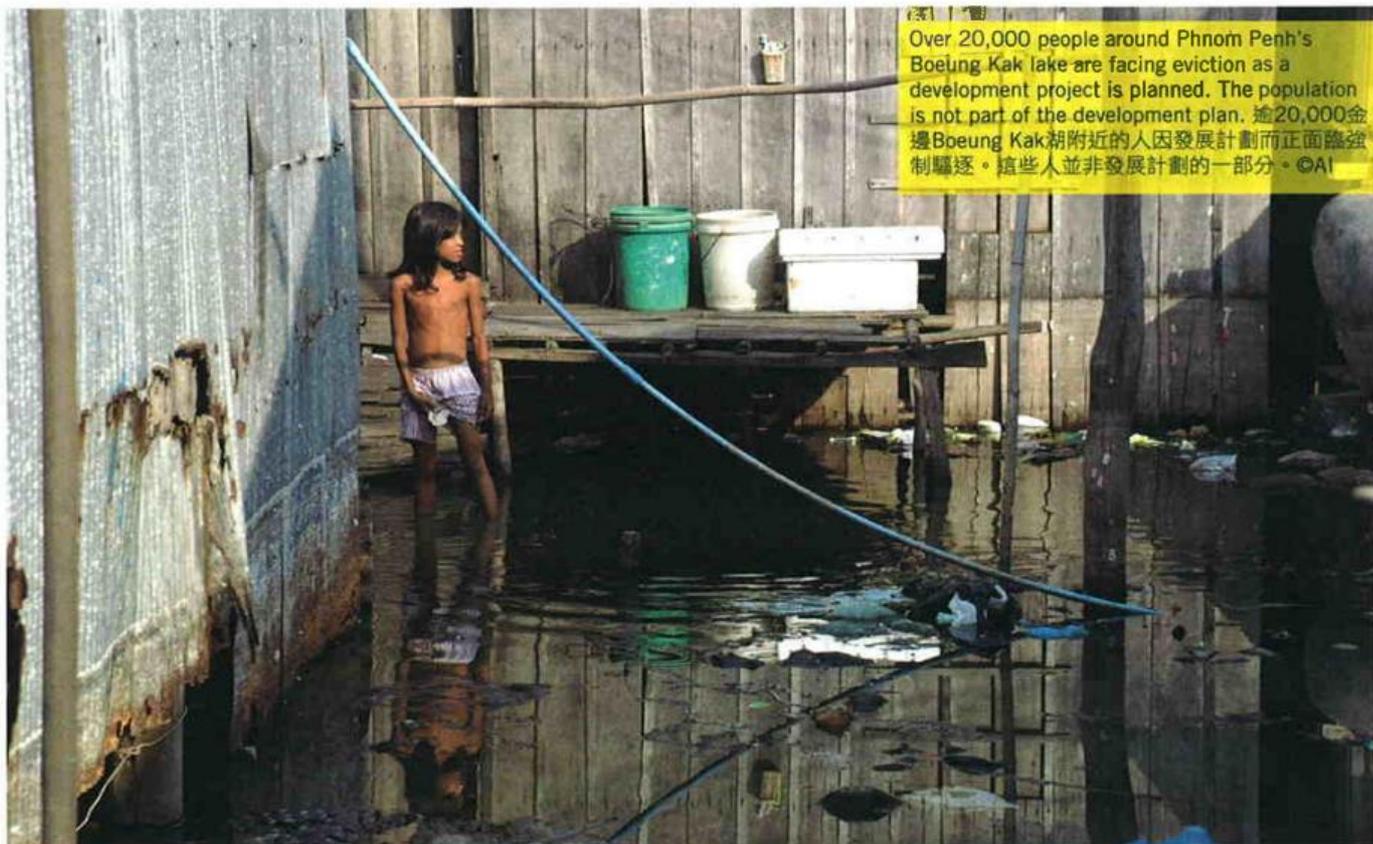
In Hong Kong, activists coming from abroad planning to participate in activities commemorating the June 4 anniversary, including Xiang Xiaoji, a student leader of the 1989 peaceful demonstration in Tiananmen Square, have been denied entry to their home country. The failure to provide any reasonable explanations for such denial of entry would only raise more fears and speculations that the Hong Kong government is arbitrarily restricting people's freedom of expression and assembly.



Shouting out loud for freedom of expression.高呼言論自由。©Yaki Wo

Everyone has the right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas without fear or interference. Recent events in China and the HKSAR show how freedom of speech is eroded in the name of “national security”: although now considered as a “world power”, China's respect for basic human rights recognised and protected by international conventions, most notably the freedom of expression, is still strictly limited and respect for people's civil and political rights is virtually non-existent. The authorities frequently use dubious charges such as “inciting subversion of state power”, “illegal possession of state secrets” and “disturbance of social order” to suppress opposition and dissent, and in some cases, they resort to arresting and detaining dissidents.

Amnesty International Hong Kong calls for the Hong Kong and Chinese governments to respect the freedom of expression, freedom of publication and media, freedom of assembly, protest and demonstration, and freedom to access the internet. We urge the Chinese government to revoke the requirement to install filtering software on all computers sold from this time on.



Over 20,000 people around Phnom Penh's Boeung Kak lake are facing eviction as a development project is planned. The population is not part of the development plan. 逾20,000金邊Boeung Kak湖附近的人因發展計劃而正面臨強制驅逐。這些人並非發展計劃的一部分。©AI

## 柬埔寨：市區發展還是貧民窟遷移？

### Cambodia: Urban Development or Slum Relocation?

「當時的情形完全不受控，所以我只是依循他們的指示去做。他們說會替我找工作和給我土地。他們會建工廠、醫院、學校及其他。但當我到達時卻空空如也。這裡水浸，我感到很絕望。」一位被強制驅逐的年輕母親告訴國際特赦組織。

Sambok Chab是一個非正式的定居地，於90年代初在柬埔寨金邊的Bassac River河堤設立。2006年6月6日，挖泥機及推土機把Sambok Chab移為平地。約1,500個居住當地的家庭因而被強制驅逐。

大部分被強制驅逐的人都失去家園。他們被送到20公里外一個叫New Andong的地方。那裡是一片濕透的土地，沒有遮蓋物、沒有污水設備、沒有安全的水源供應、沒有電力、沒有接駁道路、沒有學校、沒有診所、沒有市場。那裡的居民利用被強制驅逐原地的頹垣敗瓦及民間組織供應的防水布在容易水浸的土地搭建臨時居所。

他們因為交通問題失去工作。健康問題，尤其是兒童的健康問題十分普遍。單單在強制驅逐後的一年就有最少三名兒童因登革熱死亡，最少一名因營養不良死亡。

有些人為了要保住工作，在沒有選擇的情況下離開被遷往的地方。很多人現在在金邊舊址附近的街道露宿，以塑膠板塊作遮掩，可能要再次被強制驅逐。

這些被迫遷的人從沒有參與影響他們生活的決策過程。他們在遷移前沒有收過任何通知，亦沒有人對於他們的需要作過任何諮詢。

作為《經濟、社會及文化權利國際公約》(ICESCR)，及其他(包括禁止強制驅逐和人權侵犯行為等)國際人權條約的成員國，柬埔寨有責任尊重、保護及履行這些條約中訂明的人權，包括獲得足夠的生活水準的權利，尤其是足夠的居所的權利(ICESCR第11條)。

單單在2008年，國際特赦組織已經收到27宗強制驅逐報告，影響23,000人。而事實上很多強制驅逐事件都沒有被報導。國際特赦組織聯同幾個柬埔寨的公民社會組織於2008年初估計，柬埔寨至少150,000人正面臨強制驅逐，當中超過三分之一在金邊。

**“The situation at that time was out of control, so I just followed what they told me to do. They told me they would find a job for me and give me land. They would build factories, hospitals, schools and more. But when I arrived, everything was empty. The land was flooded, and I felt hopeless.”** - An evicted young mother

talking to Amnesty International.

On June 6th 2006, excavators and bulldozers flattened Sambok Chab, an informal settlement established in the early 1990s on the banks of the Bassac River in central Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Approximately 1,500 families living there were evicted forcibly.

The vast majority of the evictees were made homeless. They were taken to New Andong, some 20 kilometres away, a sodden field with no shelter, no sewage system, no safe water supply, no electricity, no access road, no schools, no clinics and no markets. Using debris from the eviction site and tarpaulins provided by civil society organisations, the families erected makeshift shelters on the flood-prone field.

They have lost their jobs as a result of poor transportation. Health problems are widespread especially among children. Within the first year, at least three children died of dengue and one of malnutrition.

Some people found no alternative but to leave the resettlement site in order to keep their jobs. Many now live huddled under plastic sheets on the streets of Phnom Penh, near their old neighbourhood, risking yet another eviction.

These evictees are excluded from the processes and decisions that impact on their lives. They were not notified prior to the eviction, and no one has meaningfully consulted them about their needs.

As a state party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and other international human rights treaties that prohibit forced eviction and related human rights violations,

Cambodia has a duty to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights provided for in these treaties, including the right to an adequate standard of living, and specifically the right to adequate housing (Article 11 of the ICESCR).

In 2008 alone, Amnesty International received reports of 27 forced evictions, affecting an estimated 23,000 people. Many forced evictions in rural areas go unreported. Together with a number of Cambodian civil society groups, Amnesty International estimated in early 2008 that at least 150,000 people are facing forced eviction in Cambodia, over a third of them in Phnom Penh.



Thy and her husband Prum Pel are among around 32 families at Borei Keila, Phnom Penh living with HIV-AIDS who are facing imminent forced eviction. They are both in poor health and struggle to earn a living. Like the other 31 families, they rely on access to medical services, which would not be accessible if they are resettled. Thy和她的丈夫Prum Pel是32個在金邊Borei Keila患有愛滋病而即將面臨強制驅逐的家庭之一。他們倆都身體虛弱、並掙扎謀生活。像其餘31個家庭，他們必須依賴重置後不能獲得的醫療服務。© AI



Villagers from the community of Mittapheap 4 try to protect themselves as security forces burn their homes and ransack their belongings. 保安人員焚燒他們的家園及掠奪他們的財產，Mittapheap 4社區的村民自我保護。© Housing Rights Task Force

# 國際反恐同日 IDAHO 2009

今時今日仍有成千上萬的女同性戀者、男同性戀者、雙性戀者及跨性別人士要面對一個嚴峻的抉擇：嚴守法律、壓抑他們的感受，或，冒著犯法的危險追求人性最自然的愛和親密感。全球各洲都有國家把同性戀列為犯罪，而在七個國家，同性戀「罪」更可被判死刑。

國際特赦組織(香港)今年再一次成為國際反恐同日(IDAHO)的舉辦單位。一如以往，我們集中由國際層面看性小眾如何缺乏權利。自1991年，國際特赦組織就一直策劃行動，要求釋放單單因同性戀而被判入獄的人，這種囚禁於我們而言是對人權的嚴重侵犯。

在本港，同性戀不再是罪行，但權利的保障依然未如理想。我們對立法的要求不但只建基於基本法、人權法案，還有聯合國人權條約的義務。香港政府有責任立法反對因性傾向和性別身份而作的歧視。就如香港立法防止種族歧視一樣，我們不但需要法律保護弱勢社群，亦要以之作公民教育，確保我們能共同和諧生活。

## 聯合國：大會聲明確認人人有權利

當2008年12月66個國家在聯合國大會支持一個前所未有的聲明，肯定國際人權保護應包括性傾向及性別身份時，《世界人權宣言》的原則取得重大的勝利。該聲明獲得全部五個聯合國地區的支持。這是首次有譴責侵犯女同性戀者、男同性戀者、雙性戀者及跨性別人士權利的聲明在大會上被發表。雖然聲明不具約束力，但就重新確定現有的國際法裡的人權。這聲明建基於早前54個國家共同支持、由挪威於2006年的聯合國人權理事會上發表的聲明。

我們視此為重大的成功。聲明重新肯定人權的普遍性，而所有人都享有同等的天賦權利。聲明的草案譴責因性傾向及性別身份而產生的暴力、騷擾、歧視、排斥、誣蔑及偏見。它亦譴責建基於同樣原因而殺人、處決、任意拘捕及剝奪經濟、社會及文化權利。

為建立一個真正和諧的社會，如消除種族歧視般消除恐同是很重要的。這亦是我們所有人現在就能參與的。

Thousands of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people today are still faced with the stark choice of denying their feelings and staying within the law or acting on that most basic human drive – to seek affection, love and intimacy– and risk the censure of the law. Laws criminalising homosexuality exist on

all continents and one can face the death penalty for homosexuality in seven countries.

Amnesty International Hong Kong was again one of the organisers of the International Day Against Homophobia (IDAHO) this year. Our emphasis, as usual, was on the international aspect of the lack of rights for sexual minorities. Since 1991, Amnesty International has committed itself to campaigning for the release of anyone imprisoned solely because of homosexuality, which we considered a grave violation of human rights.

Locally, homosexuality is no longer criminalised but rights have yet to be protected. Our demand for legislation is grounded not only in the Basic Law and the Bill of Rights Ordinance but also in the obligations contained in UN Human Rights Treaties. The Hong Kong government has the obligation to legislate against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identities. Just as we need a law to combat racism in Hong Kong, we need laws to protect minorities, as well as civic education tools to ensure that we can all live in harmony.

## UN: General Assembly statement affirms rights for all

In a powerful victory for the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 66 nations at the UN General Assembly in December 2008, gave support to a groundbreaking statement confirming that international human rights protections include sexual orientation and gender identity. The statement received support from all five UN regions. It is the first time that a statement condemning rights abuses against lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people has been presented in the General Assembly. Although the statement is non-binding, it reaffirms existing protections for human rights in international law. It builds on a previous joint statement supported by 54 countries, which Norway delivered at the UN Human Rights Council in 2006.

We considered this a huge success. The statement reaffirms the universality of human rights, that we are all born equal in rights. The draft statement condemns violence, harassment, discrimination, exclusion, stigmatization, and prejudice based on sexual orientation and gender identity. It also condemns killings and executions, torture, arbitrary arrest, and deprivation of economic, social, and cultural rights on those grounds.

To establish a truly harmonious society, it is important to eliminate homophobia in the same way as we deal with racial discrimination. This is something that we can all participate in, right now.

# 斯里蘭卡人道災難持續

## Humanitarian Crisis Continues in Sri Lanka



Child injured by shelling, Kilinochchi, Sri Lanka. 一個小孩在斯里蘭卡Kilinochchi被炸傷。© Private

斯里蘭卡的戰爭隨著泰米之虎承認戰敗的報導而步入尾聲。但人道災難則在斯國繼續展開。

國際特赦組織呼籲各界採取措施以確保平民及被捕的戰士受到保護。斯里蘭卡有逾200,000流徙人士，包括約80,000兒童需要救援物資及保護。

國際特赦組織的亞太區主任Sam Zarifi說：「政府應該接受任何泰米之虎成員的投降及人道對待放下了武器的泰米之虎成員。同時，泰米之虎必須保護任何他們俘虜了的平民及斯里蘭卡軍隊員。」

我們呼籲斯里蘭卡政府允許國家及國際人道機構進入；讓國家及國際獨立觀察員立即自由進入，以監察局勢及保障人們免受人權侵犯；採取措施以保護流徙人士。

國際特赦組織亦支持聯合國人權理事會召集特別會議，持續對斯里蘭卡不斷變化的局勢表示關注，並呼籲聯合國立即成立國際調查委員會。

Sam Zarifi說：「該委員會應該調查戰爭雙方在衝突期間違反國際人權及人道法的指控，並對確作責任承擔作出建議。」

泰米之虎及斯里蘭卡軍雙方都違反了戰爭法。過去數月泰米之虎以被困衝突區內的平民作盾抵擋政府軍。

當平民試圖逃走時，泰米之虎就襲擊他們。斯里蘭卡軍以往曾用重型大砲，這些大砲覆蓋範圍廣而不能瞄準個別人士，導致大量平民死傷。

斷斷續續的斯里蘭卡內戰自1983年開始，主要是政府與泰米之虎之爭。泰米之虎希望爭取在島的北面及東面成立一個獨立的泰米族國家。



People injured by shelling, Kilinochchi. 人們在Kilinochchi被轟受傷。© Private



11 year old boy who was injured during cannon attack, Mullivaikkal, Sri Lanka. 一個11歲的男孩在Mullivaikkal因砲轟而受傷。 © Private

The war in Sri Lanka has reached its final phase following the reported admission of defeat by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (Tamil Tigers/ LTTE). A humanitarian crisis continues to unfold in the country.

Amnesty International has called for key steps to be adopted to ensure civilians and captured fighters are protected. There are more than 200,000 displaced people, including approximately 80,000 children, who need relief and also protection from abuses in Sri Lanka.

"The government should accept the surrender of any LTTE fighter who wants to surrender and treat humanely LTTE fighters who have laid down their arms. In turn, the LTTE must also protect civilians and any Sri Lankan soldier they take prisoner," said Sam Zarifi, Amnesty International's Asia-Pacific Director.

We have called on the Sri Lankan government to: allow full access to national and international humanitarian agencies; allow immediate and unfettered access to national and international independent observers to monitor the situation and provide a safeguard against human rights violations; and take measures to protect displaced people.

Amnesty International is also supporting the convening of a special session of the Human Rights Council to maintain awareness of the evolving situation in Sri Lanka, and is calling for the United Nations to immediately establish an international commission of inquiry.

"The commission should investigate allegations of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law by all warring parties in the course of the conflict and make recommendations on the best way to ensure full accountability," said Sam Zarifi.

Both the Tigers and Sri Lankan military have been violating the laws of war. Over the last several months, the Tamil Tigers have used civilians trapped in the conflict zone as a buffer against government forces.

When civilians have tried to flee, they have been attacked by the Tigers. The Sri Lankan military has in the past used heavy artillery, which is indiscriminate under the circumstances, causing civilian deaths and injuries.

The on-and-off civil war in Sri Lanka began in 1983, predominantly between the government and the LTTE, which fought to create an independent Tamil state named Tamil Eelam in the north and the east of the island.



Displaced people moving to an area away from shelling in Kilinochchi. 流徙人士由被轟的Kilinochchi移到其他地區。 © Private



Displaced people waiting to receive food, Mullivaikkal. 在Mullivaikkal的流徙人士等待食物。 © Private



在國際特赦組織(香港)做了四星期的全職實習生，我得到了珍貴的經驗。除了學到人權和國際事務外，亦加深了對非牟利機構內部運作的認識。雖然實習是學校課程的一部分，而我亦因此得到學分，但我對分配給我的工作產生了一份真切的熱誠。在這裡工

作讓我覺得，我真的有機會改變世界上有需要的人的生命。在這裡工作和我以往的其他工作經驗完全不同，我每天早上起床都期待著繼續完成我的工作。自從在香港的國際特赦組織工作後，我就為自己訂立一個目標，將來要在非牟利機構工作。我很感激國際特赦組織給予我這個改變我一生的機會。

Ben Sweetbaum

As a full-time intern at Amnesty International for the past four weeks, I have had invaluable experience learning not only about humanitarian rights and global affairs, but also about the inner workings of non-profit organisations.

My internship is part of a school programme for which I will receive credit, but I have developed a passion for the work I have been assigned, and I feel as if working here has really given me a chance to make a difference in the lives of people who need it most around the world.

Working here is like nothing I have ever experienced before, and for the first time in my life, I look forward to getting up every morning and continuing my assignments.

After getting this opportunity to work for Amnesty International in Hong Kong, I have set a goal for myself of one day working for a non-profit organisation. I can't thank Amnesty International enough for providing me with the opportunity for this life-changing experience.

Ben Sweetbaum



自從開始新的學習生活以後，我就始終對一些國家的人權和發展保持著濃厚興趣。起初我自認非政府組織應該可以面對所有挑戰來捍衛人權。可是在上了幾堂國際關係課程及參加了幾個不同的非政府組織的活動後，我認識到原來根本不是那回事兒。煩人的政治考量、過多的自我審查和尋求平衡常常阻礙非政府組織的工作。儘管有說不盡的困難障礙，不過對於非政府組織來說這是一股原動力，因為這種種困難和障礙是使人們過上富足生活的人權象徵，使人們免受痛苦和迫害的煎熬。能像國際特赦組織這樣的大型非政府組織工作的夢想終於能實現了。

作為一個新加入組織的人，我對與我共事的同事們和工作地點都非常滿意，也躍躍欲試地想投入到國際特赦組織的各個領域和本地議題。我的同事都是講廣東話的，不過他們都會在需要的時候轉說英語。我知道自己人雖在異鄉，但不應因此而感到失落、疏離。我一直盡我所能，發掘有趣的研究材料。我甚至敢於接觸高職位人士，比如說香港律師會的主席和聯合國難民署的地區指

導。以前每當我與高職位的人接觸時，我通常都是顯得猶豫不決，因我只是一個暑期工，但是能在這個充滿活力的國際城市裏工作和生活，我的自信心越來越強，我開始敢於發問及通過不同的途徑來展開我的資料搜集的工作。我想我是真的很幸運，能獲得這份實習工作，因我的興趣就是人權，我實在想不出還有什麼能比在國際特赦組織獲得一份工作更好。

Michael Sheppard

Since the start of my academic career, I have had a profound interest in human rights and the development of countries. At first I was under the impression that NGOs could take on almost any challenge and persevere. It was only after the first few courses in international relations and my participation with various NGOs that I realised the truth was vastly different.

There is a plethora of checks and balances along with annoying politics that at times hinder NGO work. Despite the numerous hardships, it is the drive of NGOs that is so enriching, since they represent the part of humanity that will go to enormous lengths to make sure that others can live rich and full lives free from pain and persecution. To work for a profound NGO such as Amnesty International has been a dream come true.

For starters, I feel confident with the staff and location as both are very welcoming and ready to engage in all aspects of Amnesty International and local issues. While my co-workers speak Cantonese, they do switch to English when necessary and I understand that I am in a foreign country and as such should not feel annoyed or isolated by it.

I have engaged in my duties to the best of my ability and have come up with interesting research material. I have even gone ahead to contact people in high positions such as the chairman of the Law Society of Hong Kong and the regional director of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Normally, I would feel hesitant about contacting people in high positions as I am just an intern, but this city is so vibrant, I feel that by working in an international city I am gaining more confidence to ask questions and do research on my own by various means.

I consider myself lucky to have gotten this internship since my passion is human rights, and what better way than to get a job with Amnesty International!

Michael Sheppard

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