



**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**

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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

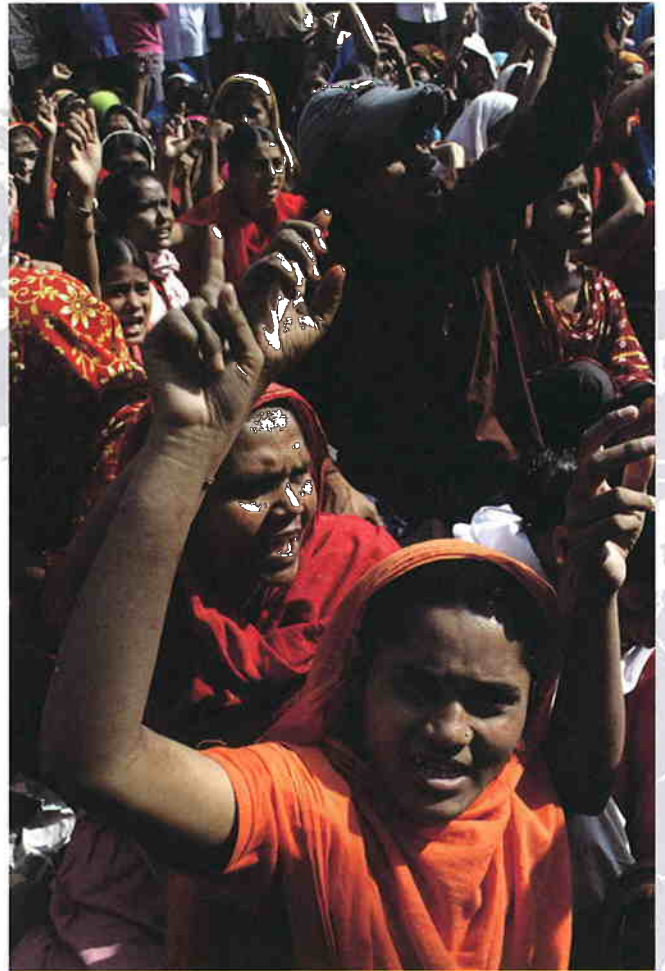
A defamation suit against a prominent human rights defender was dropped in Azerbaijan. Amnesty International labeled the suit against Leila Yunus an unacceptable obstacle to freedom of expression, and we welcome the decision to drop the case against her.

### 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.