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# Ariana

Shedding light on social issues in Asia 揭示亞洲社會問題

*"We do not wake up and  
decide to be refugees."*

「我們並非一覺醒來就  
打算成為難民。」

- Harmony "Anne-Marie" Ilunga  
& Clarisse Akonyi

Six asylum seekers find  
purpose in Hong Kong

牆上不屈之聲：六名尋求庇  
護者在港逐夢

Hong Kong is failing  
displaced children

失落的一代：尋求庇護  
着孩子的悲歌

How media bias has  
cultivated racism

未審先判：媒體如何壟  
造排外意識？



FEATURE 專題故事

# TRIAL BY MEDIA 媒體審判

Some Chinese language newspapers in Hong Kong have published biased reports about ethnic minorities for years. But the tides may be turning. 香港部分中文報紙多年來對少數族裔有失實報導。但這種情況可能正在改變。

Words 文 Cathy Lai | Photography 攝影 António Sanmarful and Eduardo Leal

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Ng Fung-shung, founder of the Hong Kong Society for Asylum Seekers and Refugees  
香港尋求庇護者及難民協會創辦人 吳鳳聲

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On a warm spring morning in 2016, everything seemed normal as Paul Cheng Ka-pui served customers at his 7-Eleven on Pitt Street in Yau Ma Tei. But by the afternoon, the 39-year-old would be fighting for his life.

A few hours after lunch on 8 March, Cheng spotted a man in his store who was eating strips without paying for them. Cheng confronted him. After a brief verbal altercation, the man left, but returned not long afterwards brandishing a knife. The man threatened Cheng in front of frightened onlookers, then stabbed him in the chest before fleeing.

Despite attempts by passersby and later medical staff, to save his life, Cheng died from the injury a week later. Meanwhile, the perpetrator, Bui Van-cuong, a 32-year-old Canadian national who had been visiting Hong Kong for two months on a tourist visa, was arrested, charged, and sentenced to life in prison. At the time, Bai told the police that a demon had possessed him.

It didn't take long for local media outlets to confirm that the killer was a Canadian of Vietnamese descent. Once media established the man's ethnicity, some publications – including Chinese-language newspaper Oriental Daily News and Chinese-language online portal on.cc (both owned by the Oriental Press Group) – began inaccurately associating the man with the asylum-seeking community and paring negative language used by pre-establishment groups such as Bauhinia Action.

On 16 March, 20 members of Bauhinia Action laid floral wreaths by the entrance of Cheng's 7-Eleven store and held placards that read "Repatriate fake refugees, ban [tourist] claimants". The group also distributed leaflets outside the store, asking people to share reports with Bauhinia Action if they had been harassed by South Asian fake refugees. Two days later, more flowers appeared, bearing similar sentiments, such as "Take refugees out of Hong Kong: the rage of Hong Kong people".

Some of the Oriental Press Group's affiliated media outlets covered the development, with on.cc releasing two stories on 16 and 18 March with headlines that read, respectively, "Local group commemorates victim of convenience store murder and criticises pan-democracy camp for helping fake refugees" and "Convenience store murder: angry citizens roar; fake refugees get out of Hong Kong".

Oriental Daily News did not report Bauhinia Action's demonstration specifically, but did cover the broader issue on 19 March with the headline "Convenience store murder: flower plague commemorates owner; fake refugees get out of Hong Kong". None of the reports mentioned that Bui was, in fact, a Canadian national on a legitimate tourist visa, nor did they clarify that he was not, as many people had now been led to believe, a refugee or an asylum seeker.

The inaccurate reports spread quickly, especially on Oriental Daily News' official Facebook page. Despite several comments confirming that the murder had been

committed by a Canadian the initial posts still drew prejudicial comments including "Fake refugees, rotten refugees, ruining Hong Kong" and "Fake refugees are stealing money and killing people in Hong Kong...we need to work together to resist them."

NUMBERS SPEAK VOLUMES

Despite its self-proclaimed moniker as Asia's World City, Hong Kong remains ethnically and racially homogenous. According to the 2016 Population By-census, 92 per cent of Hong Kong's 7.34 million residents are ethnically Chinese, while the next largest ethnic group, at around 4.6 per cent, comprises Southeast Asians – specifically, people of Filipino and Indonesian descent – the vast majority of whom work legally as domestic helpers.

Residents of Thai ethnicity account for just 0.1 per cent. "Other Asians", as the census states, 0.2 per cent, and Caucasians, 0.7 per cent. Meanwhile, South Asians –

Indians, Pakistanis, Nepalese, Bangladeshis, and Sri Lankans – comprise just over 1 per cent of the population. What's more, over half of the Nepalese community and half of the Pakistani community in Hong Kong were born locally.

Many ethnic Chinese residents (especially elderly ones and, by 2013, a quarter of Hong Kongers are projected to be over 65) have little to no contact with other ethnic groups, apart from perhaps their domestic workers who tend to be Southeast Asians. And a study published in 2012 by Hong Kong Union, an NGO that serves ethnic minorities, found that less than half of Chinese Hongkongers accept Af-

「They have been perceived in a negative light for so long, and their struggles and achievements often go unheard.」

「他們長期以來被籠罩在負面報導中，而他們的掙扎和成就往往無人知曉。」

- Ng Fung-sheng 區國權

ricans, South Asians, or compatriots from their personal lives as friends, relatives or spouses. In 2016, the Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups interviewed 520 Hong Kong residents between the ages of 18 and 34 and found that 63 per cent had not interacted with an ethnic minority in the past year. In addition, the

2016年3月8日的早上，鄭富清在位於油麻地碧街7-Eleven便利店服務顧客。但到了下午，這名39歲的店東就會面臨一場生死攸關的鬥爭。鄭富清被刺後，傷勢嚴重，送院後不治身亡。兇手Bui Van-cuong，一名32歲的加拿大公民，持旅遊簽證入境，在便利店外遊蕩，被警方拘捕。鄭富清生前，曾向警方提供資料，兩天後，店門外擺放了更多花圈。上述報導的標題，在《東方日報》以及《星島晚報》等報章，被廣泛引用。鄭富清生前，曾向警方提供資料，兩天後，店門外擺放了更多花圈。上述報導的標題，在《東方日報》以及《星島晚報》等報章，被廣泛引用。

3月16日，樂善行動的20名成員在鄭富清位於油麻地碧街7-Eleven便利店門外擺放了花圈。同日，32歲的加拿大公民Bui Van-cuong被捕。他承認在便利店外遊蕩，並向警方提供資料。兩天後，店門外擺放了更多花圈。上述報導的標題，在《東方日報》以及《星島晚報》等報章，被廣泛引用。鄭富清生前，曾向警方提供資料，兩天後，店門外擺放了更多花圈。上述報導的標題，在《東方日報》以及《星島晚報》等報章，被廣泛引用。

店謀殺案引起民憤，報章刊出一些充滿敵意的留言，包括「假難民，賣賣命」、「賣賣命，賣賣命」，以及「假難民，賣賣命，賣賣命」。香港市民要同心合力，一起對抗。鄭富清生前，曾向警方提供資料，兩天後，店門外擺放了更多花圈。上述報導的標題，在《東方日報》以及《星島晚報》等報章，被廣泛引用。

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FEATURE 專題故事

TRIAL BY MEDIA 媒體審判

survey provided insights into Hongkongers' attitudes through negative comments, such as "Ethnic minorities are not productive and make no contribution to society".

Ng Fung-hong, assistant professor at The Education University of Hong Kong, and founder of the Hong Kong Society for Asylum Seekers and Refugees (HKASAR), says the media has traditionally played a significant part in shaping negative perceptions about ethnic minorities and asylum seekers in the city. "They have been perceived in a negative light for so long, and their struggles and achievements often go unnoticed."

In recent years, prejudice and resentment against asylum seekers, especially an optics in the use of the term 'fake refugee', has permeated news reports and everyday conversation. Experts have attributed negative public opinion to the low acceptance rate of protection claims (Hong Kong writes around 0.8 per cent of non-refugee applications), which breeds skepticism about their reports of torture and persecution in their home country. A survey conducted by The Education University of Hong Kong in 2018 found that 61.5 per cent of respondents associated asylum seekers with 'fake refugees', while half of them associated them with criminal activities.

Ng believes that some local media outlets stoke fears and resentment against asylum seekers and ethnic minorities in Hong Kong. Her assertion is supported by the research she published in 2017, which explored media portrayals of asylum seekers locally. The study looked into news reports published between 1 June 2015 and 31 July 2016 by 11 major Chinese-language newspapers and two English-language newspapers in the city, and found that 358 stories contained the terms 'illegal immigrants', 'asylum seekers', 'refugees', 'human snake', 'South Asian men', 'non-refugeement claimants', and 'immigration papers'. Of these, 218 were in relation to crimes committed or allegedly committed by asylum seekers; of these, 169 were associated with South Asians.

Meanwhile, out of these 358 articles, 219 mentioned 'fake refugees', and almost all of them were crime-related. And out of these 219 stories, 142 were published by *Oriental Daily News* and 66 by *The Sun* (*Oriental Daily News' sister newspaper*, which ceased publication in April 2016).

"We noticed that other ethnic minority groups are rarely mentioned in the immigrant-related crimes," says Ng. "This

shows that the local media puts a lot of focus on negative news reports concerning South Asians - associating them with fake refugees, illegal immigrants and criminals."

According to statistics from the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF), of the 28,866 individuals arrested in 2018, only 4,021 (13.8 per cent) were non-Chinese ethnic background. Meanwhile, numbers from 2014 to 2018 show that, among non-Chinese individuals who were arrested, around half were local residents. The HKPF does not specify ethnic groups - for example, listing "African" as one category - which makes it challenging to extract more precise insights.

"We have to be very careful when we look at these statistics - being arrested doesn't mean being charged; sometimes, [asylum seekers] are arrested only because they get into a fight with each other, and will be released after they decide to settle the case," Ng explained. "Moreover, as the police don't break down the number of arrested non-Chinese by their ethnicity, there is a lot of uncertainty in these numbers."

ALTERNATIVE AGENDAS

In January 2016, four South Asians robbed a garage owner in North Point and stole HK\$100,000. While *Apple Daily* and *Ming Pao* reported that the perpetrators were South Asian, *Oriental Daily News* and *on.cc* used more prejudicial language.

They described the behaviour as a 'poisonous tumor', the four men as 'South Asian bandits', and warned of South Asian 'smoke' committing numerous crimes in the city. Both publications also associated the crime with an influx of 'fake refugees' and South Asian 'human snakes' (a commonly used term referring to 'illegal immigrants') even before the status of the offenders had been confirmed by the police.

Unfortunately, asylum seekers can do little to defend themselves against negative media coverage. Rita Mendoza, a 44-year-old Filipina woman who moved to Hong Kong as a domestic worker 13 years ago, is now applying for asylum in the city in an attempt to flee her abusive husband back home. The Philippines is one of the only countries in the world where divorce is still illegal.

"I feel scared and worried when I heard some news implying that [asylum seekers like us] are causing problems in Hong Kong," she says. "We know that some reports are

華人接受非洲人、南亞人或東南亞人進入他們的私人生活，成為他們的朋友、親戚或伴侶。

2016年，香港青年協會訪問了520名15至34歲的香港居民，並發現63%的受訪者在過去一年沒有接觸少數族裔人士。該調查亦探討了香港人對少數族裔的態度，並收集到如「少數族裔不爭先，對社會沒有貢獻」、「生活習慣不同」，以及「有體味」等負面評價。

香港教育大學助理教授范鳳嫻是香港移民政策專家及移民諮詢顧問。她認為，媒體上，媒體在塑造移民求庇護者和難民的負面形象方面扮演了重要的角色。她對移民求庇護者和難民的負面形象感到擔憂，而他們

的掙扎和成就往往被人忽略。

近年，對尋求庇護者和難民的聲見和厭惡，尤其是「假難民」這種字眼，經常出現在新聞報導和日常對話中。專家認為，公眾的負面印象部分是由於香港的申請率太低（只有約0.8%的申請者獲准），「難民」、「人蛇」、「南亞人」、「東南亞移民」和「行街賊」等字眼的報導，其中，218篇報導涉及非法入境或非法居留，而169篇則與南亞人有關。

同時，在這358篇報導中，有219篇提及「假難民」，並且幾乎全部與犯罪有關。在這219篇報導中，有142篇來自《東方日報》，66篇來自《太陽報》。《東方日

報》於2016年4月停刊的姊妹報。

研究也證實了這個觀點。這項研究探討了香港媒體對尋求庇護者的描述，並從11家主流中文報紙和兩家英文報紙於2015年6月1日至2016年7月31日出版的報導中，找到了358篇包含「非法入境者」、「尋求庇護者」、「難民」、「人蛇」、「南亞人」、「東南亞移民」和「行街賊」等字眼的報導。其中，218篇報導涉及非法入境或非法居留，而169篇則與南亞人有關。

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Reports from Oriental Daily regarding 'fake refugees' 東方日報報導



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discriminative or even inaccurate, but we can say anything about it. The people here are not in favour of us."

Leung Yuk-ming, an associate professor in the Cultural Studies Department at Lingnan University, says Oriental Press Group's media outlets, in particular, have shown a systematic approach in portraying ethnic minorities and asylum seekers as a social problem - from the number of negative reports to the inflammatory language used.

"When these media outlets talk about South Asians, they usually associate them with fake refugees or illegal immigrants, followed by unnecessary and negative descriptions. They are intentionally lumping different groups of people together," says Leung. "Such reports just show how insouciant these publications can be, and how little they care about truth. They are violating the media's code of ethics."

Ng goes on to confirm that the types of newspapers that mention refugees, asylum seekers, and South Asians in a negative light are often pro-establishment, and close to the pro-establishment parties in the Legislative Council. Asians reached out to Oriental Press Group for comment but did not receive a reply.

According to Ng's observation, news reports about 'fake refugees' soared after pro-establishment lawmaker Ip Kwok-kim submitted a motion to the Legislative Council to combat 'fake refugees' in December 2015, alleging that they were working illegally and causing disturbances in the local community. The motion received overwhelming support from other pro-establishment lawmakers, many of whom proposed the establishment of a closed refugee camp.

The motion to combat 'fake refugees' was rejected by the Legislative Assembly, but the proposal to set up a refugee camp was raised again last year by pro-establishment lawmakers and local scholars. In response, John Lee Ka-chia, current Secretary for Security, said such an approach did not fit the current situation.

## A CULTURE OF COMPLACENCY

In 2016, Ng conducted research in a village in Pat Heung, in the New Territories, that has a sizable population of ethnic minorities, including asylum seekers and Hong Kong ID holders. During one such visit, local Chinese residents told her that they had held a meeting to discuss whether they should continue to lease their houses to ethnic minorities.

Ng recalls: "They said there had been too much negative news about these people and too many reporters visiting their village. They were worried that the ethnic minorities would do something bad and ruin the reputation of their village."

According to Ng, some villagers decided to stop renting property to ethnic minorities. When Ng asked some of the villagers what these people had done wrong, they only said they did not like them sitting outside their houses all day.

Melinda from the Philippines is also no stranger to the 'sin of existence'. She says she has experienced many instances of discrimination while living in Hong Kong. Once, when she sat in an empty seat on the MTR, she remembers a Chinese woman yelling at her for using Hong Kong's public services. "How can you do that? I know you are getting money from the Hong Kong government!"

"Ng says it's hard to prove whether such hostility is fueled by negative news reports or personal experiences - or a combination of both - but 'wasting public funds' and 'wasting resources' are some of the more common assertions made by pro-establishment politicians and their respective media outlets to smear asylum seekers.

"Critical headlines include 'Hong Kong is sliding: Ip Kwok-kim submitted a motion to the Legislative Council to combat 'fake refugees' in December 2015, alleging that they were working illegally and causing disturbances in the local community. The motion received overwhelming support from other pro-establishment lawmakers, many of whom proposed the establishment of a closed refugee camp."

Other reports include: "Fake refugees refuse to leave and destroy Hong Kong: five years burning away HK\$5 billion public funding" and "The destruction caused by fake refugees to Hong Kong never stops because the government refuses to build a closed refugee camp" published by Oriental Daily News on 30 December 2018 and 4 May 2019, respectively.

"The problem is, the media reports about asylum seekers are on surface level and tend to make generalisations. They seldom probe the real reason why they are in Hong Kong in the first place or shine a light on the difficulties they face," Ng says. "The saddest thing is, asylum seekers [who I know] believe they can't argue back, that they don't have a voice, because they know they're just living at the mercy of the Hong Kong government."



Leung Yuk-ming, associate professor in the Cultural Studies Department at Lingnan University

「我們留意到，其他少數族裔團體很少在與移民有關的報導中提及，這意味基本本地團體大量精力投放在關於南亞人的負面新聞報導中，並評價他們對社會的負面影響。」

香港警方數字顯示，2018年共有24,946人報警，指當中共有4,021人（13.8%）並非香港人士。此外，2014到2018年的數字顯示，在非法入境被檢人士當中，大約一半並非非法入境。警方沒有具體說明這些疑難的種族標籤。

「我們必須小心看待這些數字，因為這些數字不代表真相。有時，（尋求庇護者）可能只是因為一場爭執而被捕，待警方決定和辦案後會釋放。此外，由於警方沒有具體說明這些疑難的種族標籤，因此這些數字存在很多不確定因素。」

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## 潮濕議題

2016年1月，四名南亞人在北角偷渡，並被警方拘捕。這名南亞人向北角偷渡，並被警方拘捕。這名南亞人向北角偷渡，並被警方拘捕。

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SHAPING THE NARRATIVE

A survey of 1,000 young people (aged 15 to 29) conducted in 2013 by Clement So, a professor at Chinese University's School of Journalism and Communication, found that 67 per cent of Hongkongers surveyed often consume news via social media. Similarly, market research group Statista found in 2017 that 78 per cent of Hong Kong's population are active social media users.

As such, many of the city's traditional Chinese language newspapers, such as Oriental Daily News, Ming Pao, Tin Kung Pao, and Sing Tao Daily have established Facebook pages, Instagram accounts, YouTube channels, and news apps within the last decade to keep pace with reader habits. Among these, the Facebook page of Oriental Daily News has attracted half a million followers (almost 10 per cent of the city, though this might also include international readers) and has since become one of the most-followed Facebook news platforms in Hong Kong.

"In the past, we tended to believe that the core audience for traditional or pro-establishment newspapers were the older generations but now, through social media channels, the news media is also reaching younger audiences," says Ng.

Where there are negative perceptions, there are also positive portrayals, particularly with high-quality online Chinese-language news media, such as Infimium Media and The News Lens, having launched in the last few years. According to Ng, these outlets tend to feature quality, in-depth stories about asylum seekers and ethnic minorities in Hong Kong. For instance, an article published by Infimium Media in 2016 told the story of a teacher who fled his home in the Congo in 2003 and has been stuck in Hong Kong ever since.

On a more personal level, social media channels offer a variety of platforms for ethnic minority youth to express their cultural identities and pursue creative endeavours. John Ngyret Erii, Fung Hon Chu Endowed Chair of Humanities at Baptist University, has spent many years studying media culture and ethnic minorities. "Many ethnic minority youths that I know are very grateful for having these platforms to showcase their talents, because in the mainstream entertainment world of Hong Kong, which is dominated by Chinese entertainers, they basically stand no chance."

據在風潮觀察，建制派議員葉國謙以「假難民」造成理工和治安問題等理由，在2015年12月向立法會提出打擊「假難民」的動議。此後，有關假難民的報導就大幅增加。動議書中絕大部分都得到議員的支持，其中許多人更建議政府建立封閉的難民營。雖然有關動議在立法會沒有獲得通過，但去年，建制派議員和地產界再次建議設立難民營。保安局長李家超回應指有關做法不合時宜。

自滿文化

2016年，信鳳嬌在新界八鄉的一條鄉村進行調查，那裡居住著相當數量的少數族裔居民，包括尋求庇護者和難民。在村中，她遇到了一些村民，當地的村民告訴信鳳嬌，他們曾經開會討論是否應該繼續出租給少數族裔人士。

信鳳嬌回憶道：「他們說關於這些人的負面新聞太多了，而且吸引了太多記者到他們的鄉村採訪，他們擔心少數族裔會受牽連，影響鄉村的名譽。」

信鳳嬌說，部分村民決定不再把房子租給少數族裔。信曾信鳳嬌問他們這些人到底是為了甚麼，村民只說他們不喜歡少數族裔整天坐在房子外邊。

來自菲律賓的Monsieur明尼耀（明尼耀是暹羅）的無奈，他說他曾多次在香港遭受投訴。有一次，他在地鐵列車的座位上，一名華人婦女不滿意他用手擦公共座位，並對他叫喊說：「你怎麼這樣做？我知你住在改善後政府！」

信鳳嬌認為，雖然很難證明這些動議是由負面報導而起，但這些動議是由負面報導而起。但「假難民」和「假難民」的標籤是建制派政府去轉嫁給尋求庇護者和難民的。主要標題包括《東網.on.cc》分別於2018年10月22日和2019年3月6日發佈的「黎國治：假難民問題困擾社區」和「黎國治：假難民為非作歹團體應公報從速逐返原居地」。

其他報導包括《東方日報》在2018年12月30日出版的「假難民難民港港年積34萬公報」和2019年3月4日出版的「政府拒發禁閉營難民港港未停」。

「問題是，有關尋求庇護者的報導都非常片面，而且傾向以偏概全。他們鮮少探討尋求庇護者為甚麼要尋求庇護或這道理對與不對。最令人難過的是，尋求庇護者認為自己不能反抗，不能發聲，因為他們知道自己只能在依賴香港政府的憐憫。」

信鳳嬌說。



Raja Hamza, founder of online entertainment channel The HBA 網上娛樂頻道 The HBA 創辦人 李海民

Raja Hamza is a testament to the possibilities. The 22-year-old, who moved to Hong Kong from Pakistan as an infant and speaks Cantonese fluently, founded an online entertainment channel called The HBA in June 2017, through which he directs and acts in films that he shares on the channel's Facebook page.

Hamza says he has always had an interest in film production and has appeared in at least 10 local television and film productions. But he was tired of always being offered the role of the gangster or bodyguard, thus consigning him to a stereotypical view of ethnic minorities in Hong Kong. He was inspired to establish The HBA to counter these exhausted clichés. "I want to let the people in Hong Kong know who South Asians really are. I want to let them know that we are also Hongkongers."

His short films and interviews have received positive responses from viewers, many of whom left comments of encouragement such as "Real Hongkongers!" and "Your Cantonese is better than ours!" However, the positive support was soon overshadowed by hostility after Hamza released a short film called The Story of South Asians in December 2017, which aimed to highlight the discrimination faced by South Asians in Hong Kong and raise awareness against negative stereotyping. Hamza recalls the attacks and insults that came flooding in. Racial comments included "South Asians please don't rape women" and "P\*\*\*ing hate South Asians using the basketball courts to play cricket." The film was

"Such reports just show how insouciant these publications can be, and how little they care about truth."

「從這種報導可以看出這些媒體做事粗疏，完全不在意真相，違反了媒體的道德操守。」

- Leung Yuk-ming 梁國明

聯誼敘述

香港中文大學新聞與傳播學院教授羅敏儀在2013年的一項研究中訪問了1,000名15到29歲的香港年輕人，Hamza released a short film called The Story of South Asians in December 2017, which aimed to highlight the discrimination faced by South Asians in Hong Kong and raise awareness against negative stereotyping.

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FEATURE 專題故事

even shared on the Facebook page of a local Hong Kong group that demands the repatriation of refugees, with an updated text criticising the film for "neglecting the serious problems of their compatriots imposing violence and crimes on Hong Kong people."

Ng, like many cultural experts, sees how effective the internet is when it comes to bringing like-minded people together; however, it can also become an echo-chamber that influences preconceived ideas rather than challenges them.

POSITIVE CHANGES

On the bright side, John Ngoyet Erni of Baptist University has noticed that traditional news media outlets have started to feature more positive stories about ethnic minorities in Hong Kong over the past two or three years.

Besides the hard work and perseverance of ethnic minority groups in Hong Kong, Erni believes that there are a number of reasons for this shift, including the increased attention from politicians and a proliferation of studies conducted by academics and historians.

For instance, *The Invisible Citizens of Hong Kong*, a book published by Sophia Law in 2014, explores the history of Vietnamese boat people in Hong Kong. Meanwhile, Erni's own publication (co-written with Leung Foon, Lingnan University) *Understanding South Asian Minorities in Hong Kong* in 2014 chronicles the history and culture of South Asians, as well as the challenges and discrimination they face. Erni says the more studies there are on ethnic minorities, the more understanding there will be.

He also credits the city's NGOs, which work tirelessly to promote the rights and opportunities of ethnic minorities, asylum seekers, and immigrants in Hong Kong. "You occasionally see in the news that members of an ethnic community have been given awards, gained a place at a university, or found a prominent job." The NGOs, he says, are very much behind these types of positive stories and motivational opportunities.

Meanwhile, Ng believes that increased interaction between Hong Kong's Chinese and ethnic minority groups is vital to promoting mutual understanding. With this in mind, Ng, NGO, HKASB, welcomes locals to visit and interact with asylum seekers.

According to Ng, she has encountered people of all

口的十分之一，雖然當中可能有海外讀者，也是香港其中一個最多人瀏覽的論壇新聞平台。

「過去，我們往往會認為傳媒或媒體建制難與以第一層為主業讀者群，但現在這些報章也可以透過社交媒體接觸到年輕的讀者。」伍鳳嫻說。

伍鳳嫻看法的同時，一些中文網絡媒體也開始對相關議題作出正面報導。比如在去年去歲年間建立的論壇和新聞網。伍鳳嫻說，這些新聞媒體會對專業記者和少數族裔作出深入且經常性的報導。比如，論壇就在2016年發表了一篇報導，就評述了一名來自剛果的教師如何在2003年逃離家園，之後一直帶著在香港的經歷。

在個人層面上，社交媒體為少數族裔青年提供很多多元化的平台，去表達他們的文化身分和創意。浸會大學高漢柱基金全人教育講座教授梁詠瑛研究媒體文化



Ng Fung-shung hosts a Cantonese learning playgroup for asylum seekers in the HKASB community center.

和少數族裔多年，她認為：「許多我認識的少數族裔青少年都從感有這些平台，可以讓他們一展才華，因為在華人主導的香港主流媒體內，他們基本上沒有機會。」

伍鳳嫻說，李為民就是個例子。李為民隨家人來到香港時只是一名嬰兒，現在他已經22歲，並且是說一口流利的廣東話。他

的短片和訪問問卷都獲正面迴應，其中許多人留言鼓勵，比如「真會做人」、「你的廣東話比我們的還好！」不過，李為民在2017年12月發佈了一條短片《南亞人的故事》，以讓香港人了解香港面對的難民，以及提升人們對難民的觀察。此後，積極的支持很快就被撤走。

李為民還記得攻擊和侮辱怎樣湧向而來。充滿種族歧視的留言包括「現在香港好容易變成女拳」和「牆上牆底係佢人嘅龍嘢打數球」。短片甚至被分發到網上新聞「要求遠處難民大舉的難民社會問題」。

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以為為強化預設立場而非挑戰它們的巨首。

**LIMITED BY LANGUAGE**  
語言限制



**Education 教育**  
More than 40 per cent of 36 Hong Kong kindergartens surveyed by the Zubin Foundation in 2018 did not even offer ethnic minority students. As a result, many ethnic minority students fell behind in their language skills during primary and secondary school, and later struggle to pass university admission exams.

「幼幼中文舍會」在2018年調查了36家幼稚園，發現約40%的幼稚園沒有提供非華語學生，而近半數非華語學生，以普通話作為第二語言學習。不少非華語學生在升中時，會因為閱讀能力比華語學生差，後來更難以通過大學入學試。



**Job Hunting 求職**  
Cantonese is listed as the most important skill amongst 65 per cent of 150 companies surveyed in a 2018 report by Junior Chamber International. More than 50 per cent of 150 non-Chinese employees surveyed had difficulties finding jobs due to language issues.

國際青年會曾在2018年的一項調查發現，在150家受訪公司中，65%的受訪者將「廣東話流暢」列為求職時最重要的技能。而超過50%的150名非華裔僱員表示，在求職時曾遇到語言障礙。



**Brain Drain 人才流失**  
Based on a 2018 study by Ethnic Minority Youth Aspiration, 43 per cent of 253 ethnic minority youth surveyed said they will not live in Hong Kong in 10 years' time.

據2018年的一項調查，少數族裔青年對香港沒有信心，有43%的受訪者表示，他們在10年內不會留在香港生活。

ages who have doubts about asylum seekers and immigrants, including the young. "Sometimes they ask me why we should let these people stay in Hong Kong," Ng says. "The advantage of young people is that you can reason with them. They are more open to new ideas and concepts."

However, this doesn't mean the older generation can't, or won't, change their perceptions. Ng says she revisited the same walled village in Pat Heung recently and found out that the villagers had since re-accepted ethnic minorities, as they began to gradually realize they were not there to make trouble. Undoubtedly the increase in positive news stories in the mainstream media, and increased interactions, have helped.

"Misunderstandings are often caused by language barriers and cultural differences. In this context, negative reports in the media will simply fuel anxieties," Ng says. "But we've noticed that when the two communities start to understand more about each other, their relationship improves."

**積極轉變**

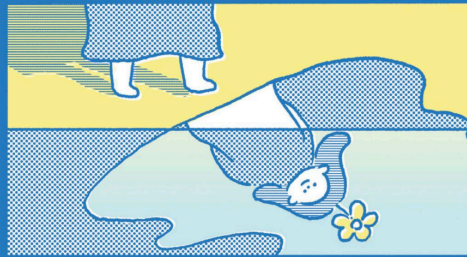
伍鳳嫻認為，香港的華人和少數族裔之間的互動增加，對於促進從好的方面看，陳韻瑛留意到，在最近兩三年裡，傳統新聞媒體開始發表關於少數族裔的正面報導。

除了本地少數族裔團體的努力和堅持，陳韻瑛相信，這種變化將繼續有幾層原因，包括旅客關注度的上升，以及香港有關企業所委聘的研究。

例如，羅敏敏在2014年出版的《The Joyous Citizens of Hong Kong》回顧了香港維多利亞的歷史，而陳韻瑛與香港大學的葉展名合著，並於2014年出版的《Understanding South Asian Minorities in Hong Kong》則詳述了南亞人的歷史和文化，以及他們當前的處境和處境。陳韻瑛說，這些研究有助於提升人們對少數族裔的理解。

在這些香港非政府組織努力不懈地促進少數族裔，尋求認識和移民的權益和機會。「你與社會在新聞中看到很多少數族裔人士，讓僑考士大齊一，或者找到一些能發揮專業的工作。在這些志願服務背後，香港的NGO扮演了重要角色。」

**尋找公義，不只一種出路**



風雨蘭過去18年間接獲的3,611宗性暴力案件中，有1,793名幸存者選擇不報警處理。

他們的故事和選擇，也絕對值得相信及支持。

Of the 3,611 cases of sexual violence received by RainLily in the past 18 years, 1,793 survivors decided not to report their case to the police.

Their stories and choices are equally worthy of our belief and support.

了解更多關於風雨蘭個案回應研究  
The facts about RainLily's retrospective study  
[rainlily.org.hk/retro](http://rainlily.org.hk/retro)

風雨蘭 性暴力求助熱線  
RainLily Sexual Violence Helpline **2375 5322**

[rainlily.org.hk](http://rainlily.org.hk)

即時支援 情緒輔導 法律諮詢 程序陪同 當事公義實踐  
Immediate Support Counseling Legal Consultation Procedural Accompaniment Narratives Initiative

