

- email newsletter of Civil Liberties Australia
(ACT Assn. No. A04043)
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**Timing of Terror Bill's progress through
Parliament uncertain**

- When the Anti-Terrorism Bill will be introduced to Parliament;
- how long debate will last;
- whether a parliamentary committee will have a reasonable time to take submissions and review the draft Bill

...all these things are uncertain as this newsletter goes out, just hours before the government introduces the Bill into Parliament.

But for the action of ACT Chief Minister Jon Stanhope, no member of the public in Australia would – at this stage – have any idea of any of the provisions in the Bill, and many of the most extreme excesses would not already have been discussed.

We will keep members informed of any developments outside the public media, and particularly of proposed protest opportunities.

In the meantime, people concerned about the Bill can try to talk with friends and neighbours to alert them to the danger to Australian democracy.

– Kris Klugman, President, CLA

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- report of CLA forum, 27 October 2005,
National Library of Australia, Canberra

**Angry speakers condemn terror laws
secretly and excesses**

More than 150 angry Canberrans took part last week in a public forum to condemn excesses in the proposed new terrorism laws, and their secret handling by the Federal Government.

The meeting formally asked the government to:

- Allow public debate for three months;
- Commission an independent expert report on the proposed laws; and
- Allow ample time for debate in parliament before considering whether to pass the laws.

Civil Liberties Australia (ACT) organised the forum, held at the National Library of Australia on Thursday 27 October.

CLA president Dr Kristine Klugman said the turnout, and the passion shown by speakers in the audience, showed there was considerable anger in Canberra over the proposed laws.

“A recent national survey showed only 42 per cent of Canberrans supported two weeks detention, and control orders, for suspects, whereas more than 75 per cent of people in other states supported those draconian measures,” she said.

The forum's three speakers addressed different aspects of issues raised by the proposed laws.

CLA secretary Bill Rowlings put the proposals in context of how the Coalition Government, over nearly 10 years, had overturned basic principles, such as reversing the burden of proof in many new laws, abolishing elected representatives' rights to speak in the case of ATSIC, and effectively silencing the Public Service.

“We have allowed the Government to incrementally creep in changing for the worse the way our laws and our system operates,” he said.

An expert on international terrorism and legal responses in Germany, the UK and Australia, Christopher Michaelsen, told the forum that the government had not made out a case that there was a systemic terrorist threat to Australia.

“Also, the government has not established that these proposed laws are likely to reduce the threat of terrorism,” he said.

ANU law lecturer and board member of the Canberra Islamic Centre at Tuggeranong, Asmi Wood, explained the diverse nature of the Muslim community in Australia and said it was not helpful to talk about just one “Muslim attitude” or “Muslim opinion”.

“If Muslims are not being targeted by this legislation, why did the government consult with just a section of the Muslim community...and not with the Buddhist, or Jewish, or Hindu or any other communities?” he asked.

“Creating laws like these pushes people who might become a danger further underground.”

While endorsing the formal motion asking the government to allow more time for debate, angry speakers from the floor said the laws should not be passed at all.

They were “draconian”, “un-Australian”, and “unnecessary” and were being introduced “more to create a climate of fear to win the next election than to address any increased terrorism threat”, speakers said.

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– from various sources

**Terror laws spark round-Australia meetings
and protests**

The CLA forum on 27 October 27 was just part of mushrooming round-Australia reaction against the proposed laws, which began with a protest on the steps of Victoria's Parliament House on 22 October.

Other meetings, forums and protests include:

30 October: leading actors demonstrate outside the Prime Minister's Sydney residence, Kirribilli House.

31 October: 4 - 6pm, Reception Room, ACT Legislative Assembly, Canberra. Speakers

include ACT Chief Minister Jon Stanhope and President, Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission, John von Doussa. Organised by the ACT Human Rights Office and the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission. Hosted by Dr Helen Watchirs, ACT Human Rights and Discrimination Commissioner.

2 November: Lunchtime protest against anti-terror laws 12.30-1.15, NSW State Parliament House, Macquarie St, Sydney

6 November: public demonstration and march from noon near Central Railway Station, Sydney.

12 November: Public rally in Salamanca Place, Hobart.

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- from Tas Council for Civil Liberties email

Tassie protest is first big public event for re-formed local council

The Tasmanian Council for Civil Liberties will hold a rally on the lawns of Parliament House in Hobart at noon on 12 November to protest "the introduction of a police state to Australia," according to Paul Storr.

The rally will be the first major public event for the TCCL, which was re-formed earlier this year.

Storr (note correct spelling – wrong in previous *CLArion*), the president of the Tasmanian Council for Civil Liberties, says we should remember the words of the German World War One submarine captain hero who was severe critic of Hitler, and eventually interned by him in World War Two, Pastor Niemoller:

First they came for the communists, and I did not speak out—

because I was not a communist;

Then they came for the socialists, and I did not speak out—

because I was not a socialist;

Then they came for the trade unionists, and I did not speak out—

because I was not a trade unionist;

Then they came for the Jews, and I did not speak out—

because I was not a Jew;

Then they came for me—

and there was no one left to speak out.

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CLA's first forum sets high standard

The terror laws forum (see above) was the first public meeting held since CLA formed in December 2003.

Member Helen Wiles suggested CLA hold a public meeting on the proposed terrorism laws, and the successful forum was the response.

Board Member James Staples said the forum's quality, its organisation and how well it was run introduced CLA as a quality, serious organisation in Australia in the field of liberties and human rights.

"It was a real credit to CLA, and to the people who conceived the idea and made it happen."

CLA people most involved in the organisation included Rosemary Brissenden, John Parsons, Doug Cocks, Anthony Williamson, Damian Dwyer and president Kris Klugman, who led the organizing effort and chaired the meeting.

CLA secretary Bill Rowlings and member Christopher Michaelsen contributed as speakers.

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CLA consults widely on terrorism, applies for grant funding for projects

The proposed anti-terrorism legislation dominated CLA activities for the second half of October.

However, early in the month, CLA consulted widely and make formal submissions for grant funding to undertake two major projects.

Activities included:

Democrats: formal meeting with Senator Stott Despoja's office;

Australia Institute: meeting to exchange views and opportunities with Andrew McIntosh;

ANU: meeting with Prof Ian McAllister to discuss the 1991 national survey on a Bill of Rights for Australia.

ADFA: meeting with Prof Carl Thayer, 'human rights' lecturer to Defence cadets

Liberals: meeting to brief Petro Georgiou MHR on civil libertarians' attitudes to the proposed terror laws.

ACT Liberals: meeting with ACT Opposition leader Brendan Smyth, Shadow Attorney-General Bill Stefaniak and Shadow Police Minister Steve Pratt.

Address: Secretary Bill Rowlings gave a 20-minute talk on 'Australia: How We're Changing' to the Independent Scholars Association of Australia's annual conference at the National Library of Australia.

Judiciary: meeting with ACT Chief Justice Terry Higgins

Greens: provided background briefing on the anti-terrorism legislation for ACT Greens MLA Deb Foskey.

Muslims: accepted invitation to attend breakfast with Muslim community at Canberra Islamic Centre, Tuggeranong. Took part in 20-minute radio interview about anti-terrorism laws on Radio Ramadan.

Centre for Strategic and Defence Studies, ANU: met with Clive Williams

CLA Forum: organized forum on terrorism laws at National Library of Australia on 27

October, arranged speakers, conducted radio interviews, ran event.

Projects: CLA has applied for ACT Government grant funding to help run two projects in 2006: one relating to educating and informing both young people aged 15-20 and older people aged over 55 about their rights and responsibilities, and the second project to run community organisation public briefings on civil liberties/human rights at Belconnen, Woden, Tuggeranong and Civic.

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– from UNity, UN Assn of Australia e-newsletter, 28 Oct 2005

HREOC president questions anti-terror Bill

President of the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission, John von Doussa QC, worries what happens after a person is first detained or served with a control order and their liberty is restricted under the Anti-Terrorism Bill 2005.

“International human rights law requires that a person detained must have the right to challenge this detention in a court without delay,” he said.

“Review before the court needs to include:

- consideration of whether the order is based on a correct understanding of the facts;
- whether the detention is fair;
- whether it is reasonably necessary in the circumstances; and
- whether it is proportionate to the goal of protecting national security.

“The current form of the bill simply fails to meet these basic guarantees,” Mr von Doussa said last week.

“We need to debate the bill with these practical considerations in mind, and require the time to do so.

“Human rights and rights conferred by the Constitution are not merely abstract ideals or dry technical legal arguments; they are the lines in the sand that need to be drawn and should not be crossed if we are to protect both national security and the interests of all citizens.”

In an earlier statement on 14 October, Mr von Doussa expressed concerns at the government’s plans to rush its new anti-terrorism legislation through the Senate process without allowing time for proper political and public scrutiny.

“All parties have acknowledged that this is an exceptional Bill, with dramatic consequences for the human rights of all Australians.

“I would be very disappointed if it were to be rushed through the Senate Committee process without time for proper consideration and input from the Australian public,” Mr von Doussa said.

“I would remind all concerned that the 2002 Bill dealing with additional questioning and detention powers for ASIO was the subject of three separate Parliamentary inquiries and was considered by Parliament over a 12-month period.

“Most people would agree that the amendments achieved during that process significantly improved the original form of that bill,” he said.

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– from UNity, cited above

Muslims in Victoria suffer abuse due to raised terrorism fears

Chief Executive Officer of the Equal Opportunity Commission in Victoria, Dr Helen Szoke, said verbal and physical abuse, spitting and vilifying graffiti directed towards Muslims reported in Melbourne’s northern suburbs was intolerable in a multicultural community.

Dr Szoke said women wearing the hijab (head covering) appeared to have been targeted.

“History has shown that in times of international unrest and uncertainty there is a retreat from human rights. It is at times like this that we must be most vigilant about protecting the human rights of all our citizens,” she said.

“Fears about terrorist threats have led to suspicions and attacks on innocent fellow Australians.

“Everyone has the right to feel safe as they go about their daily lives.

“We recognise that people are fearful about terrorism but fear cannot be used an excuse to attack fellow Australians who want nothing more than to go to work, send their kids to school, go to the shops and go about their daily lives without being abused and attacked.”

Dr Szoke said she was concerned that counter-terrorism measures had contributed to a climate of racial and religious suspicion and mistrust and called on State and Federal Governments to launch counter-racism campaigns to address the issues.

For more information, contact Equal Opportunity Commission Victoria at slavka.scott@eoc.vic.gov.au or call Slavka Scott, **0419 33 77 32**

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– from Greens media release, 26 Oct 05

‘Unlawful’ detention may have lasted for years

Immigration Minister Vanstone must reveal how many of the 222 unlawful detention cases referred to the Ombudsman for investigation are Australian citizens or permanent residents and if any of these people remain in detention, Greens Senator Kerry Nettle said last month.

Answers to Questions on Notice to the Senate Inquiry into the Migration Act reveal that of the 222 cases of potentially wrongful detention:

- 8 were children in detention;
- 50 related to data issues 'where DIMIA records may not have been up to date or were incorrect or conflicting';
- 11 people had mental health issues;
- 37 people were released by the application of court precedent;
- 51 cases related to the incorrect application of the law;
- 30 persons' status may be entitled to release as a result of a Court decision; and
- 14 cases relate DIMIA to incorrect notifying their immigration status.

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– from Liberty UK website, October 2005

Liberty UK pans UK's proposed anti-terror bill

Liberty UK, in a formal submission to the second reading debate in the House of Commons on the UK's Terrorism Bill 2005, has called the proposed legislation a "blunt tool"... "undermining national unity" ...and "criminalising those who are not involved in terrorism".

The legislation is similar to the Australian version; in fact, the proposed Australian laws are believed to be based on the British version.

The following is from the summary of Liberty's UK's briefing paper:

"Legislation of this kind should never be devised as a blunt tool for expressing political revulsion at terrifying acts.

"Statutes must be drafted with greater care than speeches.

"It is not sufficient that the passing of a new law would send tough signals to Britain's enemies, nor that it somehow makes some of us feel safer.

"Each proposed interference with democratic rights and freedoms must be carefully weighed against its purported benefits.

"Such laws are likely to be with us for a very long time and we would respectfully remind Parliamentarians of previous British experiences of the unintended and counter-productive consequences of 'exceptional' anti-terror legislation.

"We are concerned that a number of measures in the Bill will do little to make us safer but will threaten free speech and protections against unjustified detention.

"As a consequence they will be counterproductive by undermining national unity in the face of the threat and criminalizing those who are not involved in terrorism."

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– from Amnesty email, 27 Oct 05

Amnesty calls for help in trying to stop execution of Van Tuong Nguyen

Amnesty has appealed for help campaigning to stop the execution of Van Tuong Nguyen, 25, from Melbourne, facing execution by hanging within weeks in Singapore.

His conviction for drug trafficking in March 2004 produced a mandatory death sentence under Singapore's Misuse of Drugs Act.

Amnesty is asking people to:

- Email, write or fax to the Singapore High Commissioner. A recommended letter and contact details are available at the Amnesty International Australia web site www.amnesty.org.au or
- Call, email or fax your local Member of the Commonwealth Parliament.

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– from the Media, Entertainment and Arts Alliance (MEAA), 28 Oct 2005

Journalists fear EC terror strategy threatens press freedom

The European Commission is trying to corral journalists into its anti-terrorism strategies, reinforcing concerns that politicians want to manipulate media content, a journalists' union is warning.

The European Federation of Journalists (EFJ) says that suggesting a code of conduct or guidelines for journalists reporting terrorism issues smacks of attempts to interfere in the work of journalists.

The EFJ is particularly worried by the Commission Communication issued on 21 September which discusses the problem of journalism, broadcast media and the Internet "disseminating propaganda" and giving expression to "terrorist views and organisations."

"Journalists are particularly concerned by statements that media should change the way they report terrorist events and that it may be beneficial for some code of conduct or other form of guidance to be adopted for media in this area," says the EFJ.

The EFJ argues that as part of their professional work, journalists need access to a wide range of relevant sources and often they find themselves in contact with people connected to fringe organisations with political objectives.

"This is an essential part of the architecture of investigative and professional journalism."

The EFJ represents over 250,000 journalists in more than 40 countries.

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– from Electronic Frontiers Foundation, October 2005

Is your computer printer spying on you?

Imagine that every time you printed a document, it automatically included a secret code that could be used to identify the printer – and potentially, the person who used it.

Unfortunately, the scenario isn't fictional, according to Electronic Frontiers Foundation (EFF), a US watchdog on computer and associated activity.

In a purported effort to identify counterfeiters, the US government has succeeded in persuading some colour laser printer manufacturers to encode each page with identifying information.

That means that without your knowledge or consent, an act you assume is private could become public. A communication tool you're using in everyday life could become a tool for government surveillance.

And there are no laws to prevent abuse.

The American Civil Liberties Union recently issued a report revealing that the FBI has amassed more than 1,100 pages of documents on the organization since 2001, as well as documents concerning other non-violent groups, including Greenpeace and United for Peace and Justice.

In the current political climate, it's not hard to imagine the government using the ability to determine who may have printed what document for purposes other than identifying counterfeiters.

EFF is gathering information about what printers are revealing and how - a necessary precursor to any legal challenge or new legislation to protect your privacy. And we could use your help.

[Eff.org](http://eff.org) lists analysis, including photos of printed documents apparently encoded. There is also a list of printers and whether or not they encode documents.

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– from HR First email, 7 Oct 05

Anniversary calls escalate for justice following activist Munir's poisoning

Worldwide calls on Indonesian President Yudhoyono to ensure justice for Munir, the liberties activist fatally poisoned with arsenic flying from Jakarta to Amsterdam a year ago, have escalated as the anniversary passes.

US Congressmen Jim McDermott and Mark Kirk are circulating a letter to President Yudhoyono asking him to release an official fact-finding team report completed in June, and to carefully consider its recommendations.

They are asking the Indonesian President to:

- release the report of the Munir fact-finding team; and
- create an independent commission with a strong mandate to investigate the Munir

murder, regardless of whether it leads into the Indonesian military and/or secret agencies.

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– from FIDH email, 19 Oct 2005

FIDH and HRDOI call for fair trial of Saddam Hussein

The International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) and its partner, the Human Rights & Democracy Organisation in Iraq (HRDOI) have urged that Saddam Hussein's trial be fair and comply with international human rights standards.

The former Iraqi president and seven other former officials are being prosecuted before the Supreme Iraqi Tribunal (SICT).

Mr Hussein and other high official members of his regime are facing more than 12 separate trials, each dealing with specific crimes committed during 1968-2003 over which the tribunal has jurisdiction.

The first case focuses on alleged crimes in the town of Dujail after an assassination attempt on Mr Hussein in 1982. The accused are charged over the assassinations of more than 140 residents by government security forces.

The Special Tribunal Statute, under which the trials are being held, is partly based on the Statute of the International Criminal Court, particularly with regards to the definition of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.

It also repeats, in substance, the general principles of criminal law adopted by 120 countries in Rome on 17 July 1998.

It restates the absence of immunity regardless of the position of the person on trial, the principle of the responsibility of superiors and the absence of a statute of limitations.

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– from FIDH email, 14 Oct 05

International Criminal Court starts to act, after seven years

The International Criminal Court issued its first arrest warrants in mid-October against five top leaders of Uganda's Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)

The arrest warrants target the LRA Chief, Joseph Kony, and four commanders: Vincent Otti, Okot Odhiambo, Raska Lukwiya and Dominic Ongwen (deceased), who are accused of crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Over the 19 years of the ongoing conflict in Northern Uganda, the LRA has abducted more than 30,000 children, forcing them to become fighters or sexual slaves, killed thousands of civilians and forced more than 1.6 million of people to flee their homes.

Created by the 1998 Rome Statute, the ICC started work in 2002 with jurisdiction over genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes committed since 1 July 2002.

The chief prosecutor, Luis Moreno Ocampo, opened an investigation on the situation in Uganda on 29 July 2004, after the State referred the situation to him in December 2003.

The ICC is also currently investigating the situations in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan.

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– from HR First email, 28 Sept 05

Russian lawyer released, then re-jailed

Mikhail Trepashkin, a Russian defence lawyer recently released after almost two years of politically-motivated imprisonment, was re-imprisoned on 18 September 2005.

In October 2003, Mr Trepashkin was arrested just before he was to give evidence he gathered suggesting government complicity in 1999 Moscow bombings, explosions blamed on Chechen rebels and used as a pretext to launch Russia's second military campaign in the region.

The day after his release from prison on parole in August, the government made a request to appeal his parole grant, and Mr Trepashkin's parole was revoked.

The 20 men who picked up Mr Trepashkin at his home did not identify themselves or present an arrest warrant. They also did not detain him within the region where he lives, making his detention illegal under Russian law.

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– from HR First email, October 05

HR activist arrested to prevent speech at conference

Mukhtabar Tojibaeva, a well-known human rights activist in Uzbekistan, was arrested at her home in early October.

Ms Tojibaeva has been an outspoken critic of the May 13 massacre in Andizhan.

When arrested, Ms Tojibaeva was preparing to attend a human rights conference in Dublin to describe human rights violations currently occurring in Uzbekistan.

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– from ACLU email, 14 Oct 2005

McCain anti-torture amendment passes US Senate

Ninety Senators voted to support Senator John McCain's amendment to the US Defense spending bill, restoring the rule of law to the government's treatment of detainees.

McCain's proposal uses the Army's field manual on interrogations as the legal standard for interrogation policies and prohibits the use of cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment

McCain, a prisoner of war during the Vietnam War, said following those procedures would have prevented abuse scandals at Abu Ghraib and Guantanamo Bay.

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– from ACLU email, October

New US Supreme Court term to tackle CL/HR issues

In its recently-started new term, the US Supreme Court will consider a range of important civil liberties cases.

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) is direct counsel in a number of cases, which cover issues such as:

Right to Die: questioning the State of Oregon's Death With Dignity Act.

Government Secrecy: Reviewing whether a government whistleblower forfeits all USA First Amendment protection by speaking out in the course of his or her job.

Free Speech/Lesbian and Gay Rights: Rumsfeld v. FAIR: Reviewing the constitutionality of cutting off federal funding to a university that bars military recruiters.

Religious Freedom: Reviewing a church's claim under the Religious Freedom Restoration Act that it can import a hallucinogenic tea used in ceremonies.

Disability Rights: Can state prisons discriminating against prisoners with disabilities be sued under the Americans with Disabilities Act.

For more information on the cases before the US Supreme Court, go to:
http://action.aclu.org/site/R?i=9713YhR1_1cczMoGcWbl6w

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Events and Opportunities:

30 October, Sydney: leading actors demonstrate outside the Prime Minister's Sydney residence, Kirribilli House, about the proposed terror laws.

31 Oct, Canberra: 4 - 6pm, Reception Room, ACT Legislative Assembly, Canberra re the proposed Counter-Terrorism legislation. Speakers include ACT Chief Minister Jon Stanhope and President, Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission, John von Doussa. Organised by the ACT Human Rights Office and the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission. Hosted by Dr Helen Watchirs, ACT Human Rights and Discrimination Commissioner).

2 November, Sydney: Lunchtime protest against anti-terror laws 12.30-1.15, NSW State Parliament House, Macquarie St, Sydney

Nov 3, Sydney: City of Sydney Peace Prize Lecture by UN children's rights worker Olara Otunnu in the Seymour Centre. Sydney. Info: Andrew Potter, 02 9351 4514 or Professor Stuart Rees, (02) 9411 5139 (ah)

6 Nov, Sydney: public demonstration and march from noon near Central Railway Station, Sydney, against the terror laws.

12 Nov, Hobart: Public rally in Salamanca Place, Hobart.

15 Nov, Canberra: 2005 International PEN (Canberra) commemoration, Day of the Imprisoned Writer. 4pm, PEN Memorial Walk, Lennox Gardens (behind the Hyatt Hotel) In memory of James Miller (1968 -2003), Khalil Al-Zebini (1945 – 2004) and others who strove for peace and reconciliation in Palestine and Israel. Speakers/performers include: Dorothy Johnston, John Docker, Ann Ewing (cello) Followed by the PEN-sponsored lecture by Marian Wilkinson "Beyond Words: Reporting on the 'War on Terror'" at the National Library Theatre, 6 pm. PEN is dedicated to preserving writers' human rights.

18 Nov, USA: Trial due to open of Australian David Hicks before US military commission, Guantanamo Bay detention centre. Info: US Information Resource Centre, Peter Gilbert, Office of Public Affairs, US Consulate General, Sydney ph: 02 9373 9229 e-mail: gilbertpb@state.gov Minister for Foreign Affairs (02) 6277 7500 e-mail: A.Downer.MP@aph.gov.au Departmental 02 6261 1555 www.dfat.gov.au

19 Nov, Sydney: People's Inquiry into Immigration Detention launch by Justice Marcus Einfield. Info: Diane Gosden: ph (02) 9544 4983; email : dianegosden@exemail.com.au Register at: <http://www.crr.unsw.edu.au>

20-21 Nov, Malta: Commonwealth Human Rights Forum 'Civil Society Space', Malta. Info: The communiqué of the last CHRF and membership forms for the Commonwealth Human Rights Network is at: www.humanrightsinitiative.org For more information contact Clare Doube: clare@humanrightsinitiative.org

22 Nov, Sydney: Conference on international refugee and human rights law: 'Moving On: Forced Migration and Human Rights', Parliament House, Sydney. Speaker: Dr Guy Goodwin-Gill, Uni of Oxford. Info: Dr Jane McAdam janem@law.usyd.edu.au Phone (02) 9351 0354. Updates at www.law.usyd.edu.au/scigl/

23-28 Nov, Sydney: International refugee conference Hopes fulfilled or dreams shattered?, University of NSW, Sydney. Details conference website www.women-at-risk-resettlement.info or e-mail: info@women-at-risk-resettlement.info or Ph: (02) 9385 1859.

2 December, Melbourne: One-day conference "Human Rights 2005: The Year in Review" hosted by the Castan Centre at the CUB Malthouse, Melbourne. Conference program and registration available at: <http://www.law.monash.edu.au/castancentre/events/2005/conference2005.html>.

Info: Ph: 03 9905 3327 (Mon-Thur)
www.law.monash.edu.au/castancentre

9 Dec, Sydney: The 2005 Human Rights Medal and Awards presented at a luncheon at the Sheraton on the Park, Sydney, from midday to 3pm. Info: phone (02) 9284 9618 or email hrawards@humanrights.gov.au or go to www.humanrights.gov.au/hr_awards/

10 Dec, worldwide: Human Rights Day
www.ohchr.org

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CLArion welcomes contributions. We particularly welcome news from interstate CL and other bodies. Please send any items by email. See top of document for email address. Include your name and membership details (eg, NSW CCL, or Qld CCL, or whatever) and details so we can credit the original source, if it is not you.