

# LAW MEDIA

律呂



LAW ASSOCIATION  
UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG  
VOL 1, 1980 (JAN )

## Editorial

### A WIND OF CHANGE

With the beginning of a new academic year, the School of Law experienced a wind of change - the recruitment of two new lecturers and many part-time lecturers (to whom we extend our warmest welcome), the 'influx' of female law students in the First Year, the formation of the new Executive Committee of the Law Association, the new seating arrangement in the library .....

The change is not so much in the change of faces but the behaviour and attitude of the students. In events like the Inter-year Games Competition and talks on social issues, we witness a great number of attendants and a high degree of participation - a spectacle not very common previously.

The setting up of the Current Affairs Sub-committee is good evidence that law students have become more aware of social issues. It is hoped that the Sub-committee will stir a even greater sense of social awareness in the School.

With the increasing number of large-scale functions, a greater number of sub-committees needs to be formed. This in turn demands a greater supply of man-power. The readiness of the students to join these sub-committees and their willingness to tender their zealous effort to these functions show that law students are more ready to sacrifice their time to actualize their aims, to accept new challenges, and to acquire from the University an all-round development apart from professional training.

It is with the primary aim to impart legal knowledge to the general public that the first Law Exhibition is to be held. No doubt, all of its committee members and its advocates would zealously share with the general public what they are 'privileged' to get and learn from the University. It is sincerely hoped that no law students will keep their fingers crossed in this function. Give your support, moral AND physical ones.

Some may fear that participation in these extra-curricular activities may deprive them of their studying time. But it is beneficial to learn where and when to draw the line and to allocate their time appropriately. In fact, active participation in recreational activities is an excellent chance to relax. Furthermore, we can undergo a process of self-education by rendering our help in functions like Law Week and the Law Exhibition. By personal involvement in activities surrounding the relevance of Law in society, one may see more vividly the role of lawyers in society. This is very important in legal education.

Come on law students, let this wind of change swept through our School !

## 本刊物之中文名稱

編者按：本刊物自一九七五年十二月創刊來，一直單以英文名稱為號，但本刊每期均有中文稿件，而所有投稿者均可用中文或英文發表意見，有見及此，編委會決定自今期開始為本刊定下中文名稱。

自從十一月開始徵求中文名稱以來，反應不俗。經過編委會商討結果，在衆多出色提議之中，挑選以下中文名稱：

### 律呂

現將提議人的註解刊錄如下：

律呂者，辭源記云：「古以正聲音之器」。

夫法律學院之刊物，大抵以收同學之心聲、載天下生民之事理、發正義激昂之氣概，故類之如正聲音之器，以揚我法律同學之真諦。

名雖普通、實若深遠，望我學會，以為光大。

林國興

## A WORD FROM OUR CHAIRMAN

### PROLOGUE

For your support – Thanks !  
For your future support – Many thanks !

### AIMS

It is beyond doubt that your help is absolutely necessary in materializing our aims - 'unity' and 'self-actualization'. 'Unity' postulated by nearly every cabinet each year, is given a wider interpretation this year. It is hoped that, through the participation in our functions, unity can best be promoted within the School of Law. Furthermore, under this concept, we would like to maintain a better communication and relationship between the School and the legal profession at large; and a better understanding between the law students and other HKU students.

Equally important is 'self-actualization', which can best be explained in two ways, though they are both sides of the same coin. On the one hand, we hope that our schoolmates, in the process of their joining our activities, are confronted and challenged by different ideas, so much so that they can get the necessary inspirations and have ample chance to think thoroughly about what they should do and what they are going to do before they finally make their inevitable decisions in life or for their future career. On the other hand, we consider it the duty of a student body to put forward a well-balanced plan which consists of functions of different nature, and so the need of an overall development can be tendered.

### FUNCTIONS

Although some of the work like the publication of the Law Media is self-explanatory, there are functions of some individual executives that need a few words of explanation. These are the newspaper-cutting, organization of talks and seminars, and the formation of the Current Affairs Subcommittee. They mainly focus on the social issues of Hong Kong. They are set up to promote a general atmosphere of discussion and generate social awareness within the School of Law.

Individual items will be singled out and explained below at this stage because the lay-out of them can help foster a better understanding of our targets and our plan.

#### Inter-year function .... mid-November to early December

Scheduled to be held before the first term-break, including in it various interesting and exciting games like 'beer drinking' and 'arm-wrestling', the whole event will be carried out in the form of competition - heading for the Merv Cooper Trophy donated by our Acting Dean, Mr. John Miller.

We long for the enthusiastic response from all years. We work for a better inter-year relationship. We hope sincerely that a more concrete concept of unity can be established amongst all law students.

#### Christmas Function .... 21.12.1979

A friendly basketball match and a Barn Dance.

Starting probably at 6 p.m., it is hoped that a basketball match of some legal practitioners, articled clerks and pupils, lecturers and our fellow students will be held in the Sports Centre of our University.

The Barn Dance in the NASA Common Room will start at 7.30 p.m. Dinner, performance, games and informal dance will be included in the night's programme.

#### Law Week .... 7.1.80 to 11.1.80

This is aimed at promoting better mutual understanding among the law students and other HKU students, and that a closer relationship can be established between the School of Law and the HKU itself. It is also the purpose of this function that the law students can be stimulated to probe deeper into some aspects of knowledge concerning the legal profession other than substantive law. The Law Week comprises a small-scale exhibition, law talks and seminars and a 'Law Nite'.

#### Union Festival .... March 1980

There has always been enthusiastic participation by our School in this HKU Student Union function.

After the Law Week this year, we hope that the value of this Festival- unity within HKU- can be better brought to the law students.

By the way, a Law Choir and a Debating Team are now under formation. I hope that good luck, apart from their expected good performance, will be on their side again this year.

#### Annual Ball .... August 1980

It is an occasion where the law students can meet the prominent figures from the Judiciary and the legal profession, though it is by nature also a fund-raising function.

We plan to hold it during the Summer Vacation of this academic year.

#### Orientation .... September 1980

It will be organized under the guiding principles such as welcoming the new schoolmates into the School, introducing the School of Law to them, and setting up a good relationship between them and the students of other years.

This issue of 'mass orientation' will be decided later within the second term, taking into account of the opinion of all the law students.

#### Law Exhibition .... 1980

This is a multi-purposed event. Apart from the idea of promoting unity, self-education and social awareness within the School of Law, it aims at promoting interest in legal knowledge among the public at large.

## Orientation Tea Gathering

The venue is, for the time being, decided to be the City Hall Exhibition Hall.

### Legal Education Project Committee [LEPCO]

This sub-committee of the Law Association will be established this year also for the purpose of inculcating legal knowledge in the public and promoting social awareness amongst law students.

It will keep functioning throughout the year.

### EXPECTATIONS

#### Unity :

It is hoped that through the organization of various recreational, social and sports activities, like Inter-year function, Christmas Functions, and the participation in the Union Festival that our concept of unity can be promoted.

#### Self-Actualization :

It is also hoped that by our well-balanced plan, like the inclusion of the Law Week, Law Exhibition and the various small items of events, that this concept can be established.

It is not expected that the above-mentioned expectations can be entirely achieved in the limited events singled out as above in one year. However, the Ex-co of the Law Association will try our best and keep the goals in mind in organizing functions throughout the year.

### EPILOGUE

We want to achieve something !  
 We want your help all along !  
 We want a better Law Association !

In the couple of weeks before November 15 the freshmen were totally committed to the preparation for the Orientation Tea Gathering.

The big moment came at 5 p.m. on November 15 at the Assembly Hall of the Union Building. The freshmen gave the seniors a warm welcome with roses and flashlights as they entered the Hall. A dinner buffet dinner followed. Then came the performances — singing, ballet, instrumental and folk dance. The participation of the seniors as well as Mr. Allcock in the performances lent a warm and cheerful atmosphere to the whole evening. As to the Mass Orientation that followed, there was beforehand apprehension on the part of the freshmen as to ragging and doubts on the part of the seniors as to what attitude the freshmen would take. But such doubts and apprehension were wiped out by the co-operative attitude taken by both sides and the Mass Orientation passed amidst a free flow of questions, answers, jokes and laughter. The aim of the whole function was reflected in the song sung by the freshmen afterwards — 'Getting To Know You'. The Gathering ended at 8 p.m. with a rousing Law Anthem.

The freshmen were given a nice surprise the next morning when thank you notices were stuck up in the Law Library. There is a sense of satisfaction, achievement and unity felt by both seniors and freshmen in that the so-called barrier between them was finally breached.

— Marlene Ng —



## Sports Results

Nearly twenty ball games were played in the period between Oct. 4 to Dec. 11, 1979. Three cheers to all the players who did their very best in every game.

In the Aquatic Meet Final, held on Nov. 17, we became the Overall 2nd Runners-up as well as the Ladies' 2nd Runners-up. Two HKU records were broken by our School : Ladies' 50m free-style by Patricia Shih ( I ) and Ladies' 4 x 50m free-style relay by Barbara Hung ( III ), Cynthia Zee ( I ), Agnes Chung ( III ), and Patricia Shih ( I ).

In the Athletic Meet ( Heats ) held on Dec. 1, all relay teams managed to get into the Final. There are quite a number of other finalists too.

We were the Overall Second Runner-up in Tennis. On Dec. 5, we beat the Faculty of Engineering and emerged as the Overall Champion in Hockey - HURRAY !



## Inter-year Games Competition



*A napkin for the baby.*

The Games Day which took place on 5th December at Sports Centre was the culmination of the various inter-year competitions. On Friday, 23rd November, we had the beer-drinking competition and the winner was Third year. On the same day the 4 finalists of the Aeroplane Fighting Chess (飛行棋) also emerged. On the 30th November, the winner, Second Year, of the Aeroplane Figheing Chess was chosen. The same day witnessed the selection of the 8 finalists of the arm-wrestling competition. The final round of the arm-wrestling competition took place at the Sports Centre on Games Day. The winner was also Third Year. This was but one of the many exciting programmes of the day. We had the 'Beam-Balance Battle,' the 'Blind and Crippled Obstacles Race,' 'Fetching the Bride,' 'Tug-of-war' and finally 'Dracula Relives.' Amidst the furore was a hilarious account on Merv Cooper and his philosophy by Dr. Goldstein, but unfortunately the joke did not fire off. Each mark was keenly fought for. Third Year emerged as the champion of the Inter-Year Games Competition. Incidentally but unsurprisingly they were also the winner of the Cheering Team Competition. All in all, the first Inter-Year Games Competition was a success !

— Ankana Livasiri —



*A knock-out from the start.*

## A Final Chat with Mr. John Miller

A man with green eyes looked up, smiled as we came in, we were offered seats and the conversation began. We found ourselves sitting in a small room, crowded with bookshelves, a desk and some chairs. On his desk there were a radio-cassette, a leather case and various articles. The room was flooded with light flowing in through the window. In the course of our conversation, the man would change his position, clear his throat and listen attentively when the questions were raised. His answers were pronounced in a slow, masterly manner, pausing here and there as if waiting for them to be completely formulated before the words were spoken. The man was Mr. John Miller, the Senior Lecturer as well as the Acting Dean of the School of Law.

Mr. Miller was born in Scotland, but he moved to New Zealand at the age of 18. In 1976 he came to Hong Kong and for three and a half years he had been teaching Tort and Property I. During the absence of Professor Evans, the Dean of the School of Law, Mr. Miller was the Acting Dean of the School. He would be leaving Hong Kong in mid December, and after brief stops at Scotland, the United States and Ratatonga, he would go back to New Zealand to take up the post of senior lecturer at the University of Victoria.

New Zealand is a lovely country to live in, he admitted, but staying in a place for too long would be boring and that was the reason why he and his family came to Hong Kong in 1976. Most of his leisure time he would spend with his family. He has four children, they are Johnathan, age 11; Melissa, age 10, Donovan age 8 and Dylan, age 2. Talking about his children, Mr. Miller brightened up. Smilingly he complained how naughty they were and the trouble a father would encounter. He stressed that he had to be back by January, for that would be the time for his children to start school. He had a house in New Zealand and he expected to settle down this time for his children's sake.

Mr. Miller admitted that being the Acting Dean of the School during the last few months was an enjoyable experience. Nevertheless, he confessed he preferred simpler things such as teaching. Being the Dean of a large institution like this one meant taking all the interests of the staff into consideration and co-ordination in teaching. For him, he would rather confine the scope of his work to that of a humble lecturer and return to his books rather than endure all those committee meetings.

As to the question whether or not students should take an active part in current issues and social affairs, Mr. Miller's approach was a realistic one. Theoretically speaking, students should concern themselves over the affairs of society. However, one could never be a lawyer if all his time was spent on that without studying. He would rather see students use their time in a more constructive manner. That is to say, the setting up of Legal Clinics in the University staffed by students, as part of their legal training, applying what they have learned to real situations. Doctors have their own clinics to practise, why not lawyers? By doing so, students could be of use to society but not at the expense of studying.

In his opinion, the scope of the LL.B. course in the University of Hong Kong is too narrow. He suggested that the duration of the course be extended, thus students could have a wider basis of knowledge before entering into the legal field. The system in Canada is worth mentioning: a first degree in other subjects is a prerequisite in applying to a law school. In New Zealand and Australia the LL.B. course lasts four years. The logic behind is: it is always the more mature, students who could do better in studying law. Besides, what a good lawyer needs is not knowledge of law alone, but common sense, enabling him to apply law to real life.

The Law School will be expanded in the forthcoming year. Eighty freshmen will be accepted and 6 more lecturers will be recruited. To cope with this, the Law Library will be expanded as well. There will be doors set in the cloak room to minimize the noise level in the library. Meanwhile the Legal Aid Room will be used by the students as discussion room for the same purpose. Mr. Miller pointed out that much of the time and effort of the students had been wasted as the noise in the library distracted them. Stricter rules would be established to provide a quiet atmosphere for studying.

When asked about the heated controversy surrounding the orientation programme in the Law School, Mr. Miller said that if the purpose of it was 'to get to know the freshmen', there must be at least one million better ways and the method now adopted is one of the worst. Making a junior student stand out and firing embarrassing questions at them could by no means be a good way to know a person. He suggested that the same end could be achieved by assigning junior students to the seniors, who acted as their informal tutors. He also pointed out that the attitude of some of the senior students was not immune from criticism, as they exceedingly demanded respect from the juniors.

Before we left, we requested him to give a piece of advice to law students. Mr. Miller's reply was short and to the point: 'To keep a questioning approach'. Memorizing should not be regarded as the essence of studying law, expounded Mr. Miller. What one could learn from the School of Law is not memories of written rules and statutes, but the power to analyse. As a law student, one must keep these questions in mind, 'Why is it so? Are there better ways?' A good lawyer is the one who can make use of his common sense as much as his knowledge of law which he applies to real life situations. Memorizing work alone could not make a good lawyer out of a student.

Johannes Chan  
Kam Hung Lin  
3rd Dec., 1979.

Editor's note: Goodbye and many thanks to you, Mr. Miller.  
We wish you all the best in New Zealand.

## The Philosophy of Merv Cooper

by Dr. L. Goldstein, B. A., Ph. D.,

Lecturer in Philosophy, University of Hong Kong  
(Speech given on Games Day)

Ladies and Gentlemen,

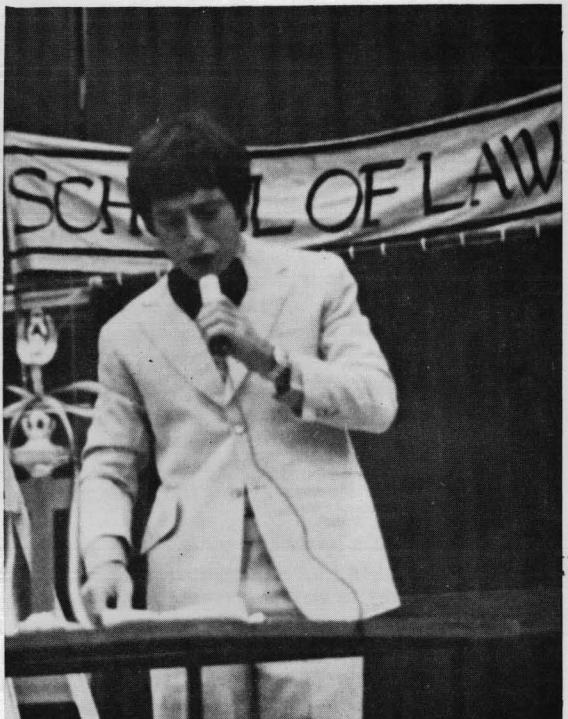
Before you compete for the Merv Cooper cup, it would, I think, be appropriate to say a few words about the philosopher in honour of whom this trophy is named.

It may seem strange to some of you that a prize established in the School of Law should commemorate not a distinguished legal practitioner nor a leading jurist but instead a disciple of that most abstract form of wisdom, philosophy. Yet the reason is clear. As lawyers, you will be aware that a system of law is not a static, ossified code, but a dynamic, fluid apparatus responsive to the pressures of a moral scheme itself changing in response to fluctuating societal attitudes and to the force of theoretical advance. It is in this sphere of moral theory that Merv Cooper could be said to have made the most striking contribution of any philosopher of the past half-century.

Inevitably, the deepest of philosophical ideas, however enthusiastically acclaimed by the scholarly community, percolate only slowly into the beliefs and practices of the common man and hence into the structure which both reflects and regulates those beliefs and practices - the law. Yet it is remarkable how rapidly Merv Cooper's ethical viewpoint, first generated in the rarefied atmosphere of pure speculative thought, has now become the common currency, at least as manifested in overt behaviour, of the many for whom, in Plato's figure, access to that upper realm of ratiocination is forever closed. This fact may be attributed, I suggest, to the elegant simplicity which (in retrospect) characterizes all the truly great advances in learning.

This is not the occasion on which to examine, either in detail or in survey, the totality of Merv Cooper's contributions to knowledge. I must therefore omit, regretfully but entirely, exegesis of his discoveries in epistemology, aesthetics and recursive function theory. It may, however, be of some interest to a lay audience if I sketch very briefly the origin of Merv Cooper's early interest in the theory of perception and mention also the genesis of the categorical moral maxim to which Merv Cooper has steadfastly adhered since its pellucid veracity first impressed itself on him many years ago.

At an early age, Merv Cooper was unfortunate enough to incur serious damage to one eye, so that a glass replacement was necessitated. This circumstance naturally caused Merv Cooper to assess with extreme scepticism the metaphysical stance of writers such as Gilbert Ryle who urged that fruitful philosophical conclusions about perception could be acquired *a priori*. Merv Cooper's empiricist stance on this issue recapitulated the position of the eighteenth century Irish philosopher George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, who, at the beginning of his early work *A New Theory of Vision* vehemently attacked the *a priori* optics of contemporary



mathematicians! Although in agreement with Bishop Berkeley on general principles, Merv Cooper quickly came to realize an important defect in Berkeley's account. In short, although Berkeley assembled much evidence concerning normal vision and, especially in his objections to Molyneaux, concerning total blindness, he quite failed to appreciate that many of his theses on distance and other features of the visual field could be decisively refuted by experimentation on one-eyed subjects where, of course, consideration of the visual axis is quite irrelevant. True to his commitment to empiricism, Merv Cooper subjected himself to such experiments and Wellington's famous Terrace, just below the University bore witness to these investigations on perception. Conducted under non-standard experimental conditions, the subject, at severe bodily disadvantage, travelling at speed in darkness and confronted with numerous obstacles, the testing produced results wholly corroborative of Merv Cooper's theory and destructive of others.

One outstanding problem in physics and philosophy now generally believed solved by Merv Cooper's work, concerns the asymmetry of mirror-image reversal. It is a familiar fact that, when we look in a mirror, the right side of our bodies corresponds to the left side of our images and vice-versa. But although this left-right reversal occurs there is no counterpart reversal in the up-down axis - the image is not upside down. What accounts for this asymmetry?

It was the habit of removing his glass eye that provided Merv Cooper with the essential clue to the solution of this problem. For what people find disturbing about a glass eye removed from its socket is that the substitute eye seems to retain many features of the real organ. In particular it can seem that the artificial eye is staring from wherever it is placed - from a shelf or from the bottom of a glass, for example. Merv Cooper came to realize that it is merely a contingent fact that our eyes are located where they are. In principle, our eyes could be situated remote from, but facing, our own bodies so that we could observe all our own bodily movements except those of the eye itself. More simply, our eyes could be located at any position on our bodies and, in particular, if they were situated on the soles of our feet then the mirror-image perceived with eyes thus located would suffer both left-right and up-down reversal, thus eliminating the asymmetry noted earlier. Thus Merv Cooper was able to demonstrate that the puzzling phenomenon of mirror-image reversal was due entirely to the contingent relationship of eye to body to posture.

Finally, I turn to the dictum for which Merv Cooper is justly renowned. Although, as I have already indicated, Merv Cooper is an adherent of a scientific empiricism, thus representing a living link with the Vienna Circle positivistic movement of the 1930s, he rejected a central tenet of that movement, namely the view that moral judgements are essentially subjective non-descriptive expressions of emotion. He also repudiated any form of consequentialism, such as John Stuart Mill's Utilitarianism. Where did this leave Merv Cooper?

It would be natural to guess that he should cleave to the rationalism of the great German metaphysician and moralist, Immanuel Kant. And indeed in his insistence on the applicability of logic to morality Merv Cooper strictly follows Kant, in particular, in the claim that a body of moral judgements must be consistent. Yet, as Merv Cooper was quick to point out, if a given set of propositions is consistent, then so is the set obtained by negating each proposition in the original set. Now the fundamental Kantian moral maxim, derived by a transcendental deduction, satisfies all the conditions that a rationalistic philosophy would demand save one - plausibility. And hence Merv Cooper, in a move of impressive boldness, simply asserted the negation of Kant's maxim and therefore, to preserve consistency, the negation of each proposition figuring in Kant's deductive framework. The Categorical Imperative, in one of Kant's formulations<sup>2</sup>, runs

"Act only on that maxim through which you can at the same time will that it should become a universal law"

The negation of this, Merv Cooper's categorical imperative thus enjoins that we simply act on a universal disregard for other agents. He provided a characteristically succinct formulation of this precept.

I hope that I have said enough about the character of Merv Cooper to give you some idea of the stature of the man who gives his name to the prize for which you are now competing.

1. See e.g., A New Theory of Vision XII

2. Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals 421 (=52)

## WOMEN LAWYERS – AN ENTHOUSIASTIC LOT ?!?!

*An interview with Ms. Elsie Leung, Hon. Secretary of the  
Hong Kong Federation of Women Lawyers*

What is the Hong Kong Federation of Women Lawyers ? What is it all about ? Why was it set up ? Why exclusive for women lawyers ? What are its aims and objectives ? WHY ... ....? WHEN .....? WHAT .....? These were all questions going through our minds as we stepped out of the lift on the sixth floor of Realty Building on our way to interview Ms. Elsie Leung, Hon. Secretary of the Federation. We had to wait a little while in a comfortable waiting room from which were visible rows of desks piled with documents, occupied by apparently very busy people – on the phone, typing, writing, talking..... there was a general bustle of activity.

A warm smile greeted us when we were eventually shown into Ms. Leung's office and after brief introductions we got down to business. Ms Leung was admitted after 5 years of articles in 1968 – before the School of Law was established – and took all her exams locally, learning law by way of correspondence courses with the College of Law in England. She is obviously dedicated to her work with the Federation. "Women understand the problems of women and children better than men and since we are lawyers, it is our duty to advocate and women should stand up and speak for women and children. The Federation would give us a very good basis for advocating the welfare of women and children."

The Hong Kong Federation of Women Lawyers is an association made up of women lawyers from both branches (barristers and solicitors), legal consultants and those working with the Government's Legal Department. The Federation also welcomes current law students to join as members. In fact, the Federation tried to enlist student members from the University as early as in 1975 through the Students' Union, but there was no response. We remarked that since there is a fast increasing number of women law students, the response now might be very different from the old days. Ms. Leung promised to write again and this time, directly to the Law Association! She also stressed the fact that the membership fee is only \$10 per annum and yet students are entitled to benefits just like other members. When asked about the role students will play in the Federation, Ms Leung replied, "We welcome them to give us ideas and help in researches. We would involve them in all the projects we undertake, and also they can give us feedbacks."

But what is the nature of the Federation and how did it come into existence ? The Federation is an association OF rather than FOR women lawyers in the sense that unlike the Bar Association and the Law Society which cater for the interests of its members, the Federation aims at joining women lawyers to help women and children in society, its members working on a voluntary basis. It is a branch of the International Federation of Women Lawyers established in 1944. The local Federation did not exist as a separate body until 1975. Prior to that, local women lawyers could only join the International body individually. Initially, the local branch also adopted the name "International Federation of Women Lawyers", but as it was felt that this might give rise to misunderstanding, the name "Hong Kong Federation of Women Lawyers" was used instead.

The objects of the Federation, as laid down in its Constitution (Art. IV s. I) are :

- a. To establish friendly international relations on a basis of equality and mutual respect for all peoples.
- b. To promote the study of comparative law in their legal and social aspects.
- c. To enhance and promote the welfare of women and children, realising that on their well-being depends the happiness of the home and the strength of society.

It has been active in trying to achieve these objectives. Throughout 1979, The International Year of The Child, it worked in conjunction with the Boys and Girls Club for the betterment of the rights of children. Each research lawyer working on the report teams up with one social worker who provides her with facts and information.

In 1976, the Federation co-operated with the Family Planning Association in producing a report, "The Legal Aspects of Family Planning and A Study of The Legislations Relating to Women and Children in Hong Kong"<sup>2</sup>. It looked into topics like birth control, marriage, co-habitation, adultery and divorce, and legislation relating to women and children. It put forward many recommendations for reform.

"We sent this report to the various government departments such as the Legal Department, the Government Secretariat and the Social Welfare Department in the hope that the reforms we had recommended would be brought to their attention." Several of the recommendations, such as protection for children in non-industrial employment and granting of dissolution and relief in cases of customary marriages, were subsequently enacted into the legislation. Previously the legislation provided protection for children in industries only and no divorce proceedings were available in customary marriages.

It must be noted that the Federation always tries to work in conjunction with other organisations. The advantage of such an arrangement is that these organisations can provide much specialist information and expertise as regards their particular fields of work – information and knowledge that is invaluable to the Federation in its trying to advocate changes. As Ms. Leung opined, "It is of no use looking at the statutes and saying that the law is such and such, we have to apply it to facts."

Over the past few years, the Federation has also reiterated its recommendations for the setting up of a Family Court to deal with divorce and family matters but these have been rejected (as in England) on grounds of costs but Ms. Leung feels that this is not a valid reason.

"Court and court-rooms are different matters. You don't need a court-room to set up a court system. You can utilize existing courts. We have a Tenancy Tribunal to deal with pre-war buildings but how many pre-war buildings are there ? If it is justifiable to have a separate tribunal to deal with them, why is it not justifiable, since there are over a thousand divorce cases a year, to have a separate court to deal with them ?". She feels that there should be specialisation and judges specially interested in Family Law would be better at dealing with such cases.

"Family Law is a very special branch of law and it justifies specialisation. The setting up of a Family Court backed up by a good social service would be very important." It will be interesting to see if such a court will eventually be established and the Federation's efforts rewarded.

With the end of the Year of The Child, the Federation will be redirecting its energies to problems of the legal rights of the mentally retarded. A working party has been set up to look into the law, which Ms. Leung feels is highly unsatisfactory. The present legislation provides only for the mentally ill (insane) but not the retarded, so that the retarded (with the exception of the severely retarded who may fall under the mentally ill classification) are, as far as the law is concerned, normal people. They are allowed to vote, to make wills and so on. One of the recommendations by the working party is for these retarded to be registered so that if they are brought to court, the fact that they are retarded may be taken into consideration. Otherwise, this may go unnoticed as appearances before the court may be too brief, especially in the magistrate courts, and the judgement passed may therefore, not be a just one for the retarded person.

So much attention is focussed on women and children, and the reason is, as reiterated by Ms. Leung, that "women understand the problems of women and children better." This better understanding may be due to the general sensitivity of women. But would this useful weapon - sensitivity - also be a handicap for women lawyers because they may be too sensitive and emotional sometimes to handle their jobs

objectively ? Ms. Leung had a good answer to this. "If you say so, then women should not enter into business at all, they should be kept in the kitchen." But there were in fact, some male chauvinists who declared that women should stay at home, and there was prejudice against women lawyers. When asked whether such prejudice still exists, Ms. Leung said that women in Hong Kong in all branches are in a luckier position in that they do not experience much discrimination. She added that if it was ten years ago, then such discrimination did exist and she cited the example that women lawyers then were usually not assigned to serious cases.

When asked about the relationship between law and morality, Ms. Leung opined that law and moral concept have close connection, and the impact of either one is felt on the other. She believes that law changes in accordance with changes of moral concept, and yet what law condemns, people have to accept and in time, the law may be integrated into a moral ruling as well. In other words, the impact of law and moral concept is mutual. Good law must be constituted against the cultural and moral background of the people, and able to reflect the changes that have taken place in society. This principle, fundamental and yet may be an ideal, may well be what the Hong Kong Federation of Women Lawyers, with all its stated aims and zealous spirit of work and service, is striving for.

- Cordelia Chung with  
John Yan

1. The letter was received.
2. A copy of this report is being kept by the editorial board.  
Anyone interested may contact Christine So ( II )

## LL. B. s FROM OTHER UNIVERSITIES

You may realise that quite a number of new faces appear in this year's P.C.LL. class in the School. Many of them obtained their Bachelor of Laws degree in other universities. It is with the aim to obtain some 'first-hand' information on legal profession and Law Schools in their countries that an interview was conducted with some of them.

Ms. Lee Soon Choo is a Malaysian Chinese. She did her matriculation in Kuala Lumpur and obtained her Law degree from Manchester Polytechnic, England. Mr. Chan Ting Yu was born in Hong Kong and he went to New Zealand when he was 5, since then he had been in New Zealand until he came to Hong Kong 2½ years ago. The university he attended was the Victoria University in Wellington. Mr. Henry Chen said he was a 'product of local high school' and then he went to the universities in California and Canada. He did his law training in California and was admitted to practise law in California in 1977.

### *Legal Profession*

Ms. Lee observed that the standard of the legal profession in the United Kingdom is very high and very competitive. A lot of law graduates encounter considerable difficulties in seeking articleship, while even more young barristers have to face miseries in the beginning year of their careers.

In New Zealand, according to Mr. Chan Ting Yu, there is no official requirement for articleship before admission. But one must have practised for a certain period in a firm before he can set up a firm. And there are few Chinese lawyers mainly because the Chinese population is small.

In U.S.A., according to Mr. Henry Chen, there is no distinction between a barrister and a solicitor. There is no requirement for pupillage, i.e. one can be admitted to the Bar without apprenticeship. But before that one must pass the State Bar Examination which is administered by the State Bar, a governing body of the State, before one can be called to practice before the California Supreme Court. There are two levels in the legal system: the state level and the federal level. People who are qualified in one state usually has to pass an examination before one can be qualified in another state. Yet most states do have reciprocal agreement that once they have practised for, say, 4 years, they can petition for admission in another state. In the federal level, all lawyers admitted in their respective state can practise before the District Court and the circuit Court of Appeal. One must satisfy other requirement before one can appear in the Federal Supreme Court. But essentially there is no additional qualification required from a state lawyer who wants to practise before federal courts.

In California, Henry said that because of the achievement made by American Chinese there, their standing is quite good. Chinese lawyers are quite well proportionate to the Chinese population. There is no apparent racial discrimination.

### Admission policy

In England, a matriculant may apply for admission in Law Schools in either universities or Polytechnics of major cities. Most Law Faculties require good academic results and interview plays a minor role only. Ms. Lee further added that in recent years U.K. is producing too many law graduates and so many universities and Polytechnics have now ceased expanding their law departments. When Mr. Chan entered university, the Law Schools in New Zealand do not require interviews. Anyone interested can be admitted so long as he has passed the university entrance examination. But it is different in U.S.A. Mr. Henry Chen told us that in U.S.A., there is a prerequisite of a degree for all applicants of LL.B., but the degree can be of any discipline. The admission is based on 2 criteria : the grade point average from the first degree and the Law School Admission Test ( LSAT ) score which is administered by the same group of people who set tests for admission in other professions. The two combined plus, in some cases, interviews will determine whether one can be admitted to the Law School.

### Curriculum

The curriculum in the Law Schools in U.K. and New Zealand is basically the same as in Hong Kong. There are altogether 15 subjects. Three of which are non-law subjects. The 3 non-law subjects and the subject on the introduction of Law could be taken in the first year and the other 13 subjects are taken in the following 3 years. The degree course does not include subjects that are examined in the professional examination, such as those subjects now taught in the Hong Kong P.C.LL. course. So it is a 5-year course for one to be admitted to the profession. The curriculum is basically the same in the U.S.A. except that they combine practice with substantive law courses in the 3-year course.

### Lectures and teaching method

In U.K., there are 2 hours' lecture and 1 hour tutorial class for each subject per week. In New Zealand, it is mostly the same except with many of the important subjects. There are 3 hours' lectures per week. But in the universities in the U.S.A., they rely more on lectures. There are 2 to 3 hours' lecture per subject and they do not require many tutorials except in very practical courses, e.g. taxation. They use the so-called 'Socratic' method. The professors come to the class and expect that everyone has prepared on the subject-matter to be discussed. The students have to read the cases beforehand. The professors will ask questions concerning the cases and some hypothetical cases, so as to 'enlighten' the students on the finer points of law. The teaching method is a 2-way process whereby the students must participate. Henry said that "sometimes it becomes quite a burden because you don't know when you will be called upon so we must be 'on our toes' all the time." Asked whether the film 'Paper Chase' is a typical scene in the Law Schools in the U.S.A., Henry said that it is a bit exaggerated but different universities do have some tough professors. He finds that in our Law School, it is more a one-way process. It is a bit better in the tutorial class. In U.K. the lecturers 'spoon-feed'

a lot and it is the other way round in tutorial classes. In New Zealand, the teaching method varies with professors coming from different countries. Those from the Commonwealth countries are more conservative while those from the U.S.A. and Canada tend to use the 'Socratic' method.

When asked which method they prefer, Mr. Henry Chen preferred a good mixture. Mr. Chan Ting Yu agreed and said that some subjects lent themselves to being taught by one method and others by the other. A lecturer will use both as he knows best which is suitable for a particular subject.

#### Life of the students

Ms. Lee said that in England, most of the Chinese and overseas students are very hard-working and studious for their aim is to return home with a Law degree. At times they get together to have gatherings, parties and to celebrate festivals such as Christmas and the Chinese New Year. In her opinion, the Law students in U.K. are quite narrow-minded in the sense that their social awareness is very limited. "The only place a Law student goes to in the newspaper is the column about court news."

The Law students in New Zealand, according to Mr. Chan Ting Yu, are not different from other groups of university students. Most students would not work as those he observed in Hong Kong.

In U.S.A., according to Mr. Henry Chen, although the Law students are conscientious of their work load, they are very aware both socially and politically. They are very vocal about it too. It is because of the environment they are in for one must be very aware of what is going on around him. Besides, there are legal aid schemes in most universities which are manned by the students. So it makes them well in touch with society. Another example is that social implications, say, in criminal law, is emphasized during class discussion.

Mr. Chan Ting Yu commented that there was greater political awareness in the students in New Zealand because they are exposed more to a system of political participation. The passing of examination is not so critical as in Hong Kong.

The leisure of the California Law students are dictated by the California life style. They enjoy water-sports activities.

#### Reasons to come to Hong Kong

Ms. Lee said she comes here to join her husband. She added as a joke that if she had to stay in the U.K. she would have to pay a lot more for the tuition fees, which will probably be increased to £ 2000 a year if Mrs. Margaret Thatcher wins the next general election.

Mr. Chan Ting Yu said that he came back here for a holiday but has later decided to stay.

Henry said that he came back to Hong Kong because his family ties are here. When he recently came back to Hong Kong, he found there was 'a wind of change' in Hong Kong that the local people are more and more aware of the importance of law and are more ready to use the service of lawyers. Also "I come back with the hope to contribute something to Hong Kong because basically I am a Hong Kong person."

#### What impresses them

When asked what impresses them most in our School, Ms Lee (thinking for a while) said that the law students here are even more conscientious than their counterparts in U. K. They work even harder. On the other hand, she is impressed by the fact that most of the students here take up part-time jobs in legal firms during their summer holiday. She thinks that this is good and it helps them a lot in their future practice as well as earning their own pocket-money.

Mr. Chan Ting Yu said that it is hard to say since he has been at the School for only two months.

Henry thinks that this is a young school and it is up to the students to establish a tradition and standard. "It is a fine school and what impresses me most is the atmosphere of the School. It is because before I came to HKU, I have some apprehension of the kind of atmosphere here knowing that Hong Kong is 'famous' for the way they treat students. Surprisingly, I find the atmosphere congenial and all the people, especially, the P.C.LL.s, and it makes me feel at home." Ms. Lee and Chan Ting Yu agreed and said, "The School on the whole is very friendly."

— Sonia Ng and Christine So —

# THE TRAFFIC ACCIDENT VICTIMS ASSISTANCE SCHEME

## INTRODUCTION :

The Social Welfare Department had paid out more than 4.1 million (up till Oct., 1979.) under the "no fault" Traffic Accident Victims Assistance Scheme. Since the scheme was implemented on May 1, 1979., this article is intended to explain this scheme in general terms.

## Objective :

The aim of the scheme is to provide early and speedy financial help to traffic accident victims, or their dependants, regardless of any fault in causing the accident. Payments are made only for personal injuries or deaths while damaged properties are not included. However, the applicant's right to maintain a legal action is not affected though the victim shall repay the scheme when he receives compensation outside the scheme.

## ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA :

In order to provide smooth and speedy payment, the scheme is non-means tested. The applicant can only receive payment when the followings are satisfied :

1. The accident occurred on or after May 1, 1979.
2. The accident must have been reported to the police.
3. There has been a loss of at least 7 days' earning capacity evidenced by sick leave recommendation by a registered doctor or hospitalisation.
4. Application for payment is made within 6 months of the accident.

## APPLICATION PROCEDURE :

The accident is first reported to the police who will introduce the scheme to the victim. If interested, the victim is required to fill in an application form which is partly completed by the Police Accident Investigation Section. The extent of injury is then reported.

Unless prevented by special circumstances or immobility, the applicant will be required to attend an interview at the Social Welfare Department's Traffic Accident Victims Assistance Section. The interview is for the purpose of compiling a comprehensive report to form the basis for assessing eligibility and payments. Upon request by the Social Welfare Department, and with the full consent of the victim, medical examinations and reports may be arranged with government hospitals for the purpose of payment assessment.

## SATUTORY OBLIGATION :

The rights of the applicant and the powers of the Social Welfare Department in relation to the scheme are regulated by the Traffic Accident Victims ( Assistance Fund ) Ordinance, CAP 229.

Some main features of the statutory provisions are : -  
\*S9(1) - the applicant (i.e. the victim) shall sign an undertaking to notify the Director of Social Welfare of any claim of legal proceedings brought by the applicant.  
\*S9(3) - Any wilful breach of the undertaking will be an offence and the applicant is liable on conviction to a fine of \$2,000 and an imprisonment for 6 months.  
\*S9(2) and S9(4) - the applicant must notify any person, against whom he made a claim in respect of the same traffic accident, of the amount of payment he has

received from the scheme. The person so notified will then have a statutory obligation to notify the Director of Social Welfare of any payment he makes to the applicant. Such notification should be made not less than 72 hours before the day on which the payment is to be made. It will be an offence for the person, already duly notified by the applicant, not to give the notification as required to the Director of Social Welfare. The offence carries on conviction a fine of \$2,000.

## PAYMENTS :

The levels of assistance under the scheme are based on and will be the same as those for the Emergency Relief Fund. The maximum grants to a victim or his dependants are as follows :

### 1. Death grants :

(1) Sole wage earner .....	\$ 20,000
(2) One of the wage earners .....	\$ 14,000
2. Injury grants .....	\$ 4,300 (This may be granted to fatal cases when the victims die after a period of time.)
3. Burial grants .....	\$ 1,100

The types of payment as well as the levels and conditions of grants are contained in the Payment Schedule of the Emergency Relief Fund which is subject to adjustments from time to time.

If the applicant is not satisfied with the decision made by the Director of the Social Welfare, he may lodge an appeal to an independent Social Security Appeal Board which comprises unofficial members.

## AN INTERVIEW WITH THE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT'S TRAFFIC ACCIDENT VICTIMS ASSISTANCE SECTION, MRS. LEE :

According to Mrs. Lee, as between May 1, 1979 and Sept., 1979, there were 8496 cases of accidents of which 1613 victims applied under the scheme. 1193 applicants were granted payments while 122 applicants were unsuccessful due to either rejection or self-withdrawal. The others were on the pending list. Payments granted range from \$940 to \$21,000 and up to the present moment, there has been no appeal against the decision of the Director of Social Welfare.

Moreover, Mrs. Lee feels that the scheme works quite efficiently and the only difficulties arisen are technicalities such as delays in the submission of medical reports or employer's statements by the applicants. Besides, the scheme is extremely successful with regard to minor injuries where the victims are often satisfied with the payment granted, especially in a place like Hong Kong where the general public is reluctant to take legal actions for some reasons. Furthermore, in more serious cases, the payment granted provides an immediate relief to the victims or their dependants since legal proceedings often take too long to finish and the victims are not compensated in time.

- Terence Tung -

Special thanks to Mrs. Lee for her valuable information.

## A Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor,

The primary purpose of my letter is not to join in discussion of the value of the "mass orientation" struggle session at which new students are questioned one by one by their assembled seniors. I was not there to form a first hand opinion. But I would like to comment on a few rules of advocacy suggested by your article ( Law Media, October 1979 ). The writer and the students quoted argued strongly in favour of retaining the mass orientation, but they left me totally unconvinced and even persuaded to the contrary.

Rule 1. If your view point is biased, it is better to start by admitting it.

The article purported "to avoid presenting a biased one-sided picture of the Mass Orientation" by quoting from "informal interviews" of "various law students". But out of a total of 214 students in the School the views of seven only were quoted often repeatedly, only one was not from the third or fourth year and all "were of the opinion that the Mass Orientation should be retained" ! It is better to boldly state your view point and stick to it, rather than to claim to be neutral if it is obvious that you are biased.

Rule 2. Leave out the weak arguments. They only discredit your case.

Eg. Without the Mass Orientation, "There would really be no other chance for the freshmen to appear before all their seniors and to introduce themselves to them".

"If only the freshmen understand the purpose of the Mass Orientation they wouldn't feel humiliated or insulted."

"It is clearly easier and more convenient that the minority - the freshmen - approach the rest of the School, rather than ask the seniors to go to the newcomers individually."

Rule 3. If you are arguing a proposition ( eg. that there is no ragging ) avoid adding a proviso which discredits that proposition.

Eg. The freshmen will not be humiliated, ragged, insulted, embarrassed etc.

"unless he is really very rude and unreasonably intolerable in attitude."

"unless there is something really unacceptable about the freshmen individually ."

"unless your attitude and the show you put up is really too extreme."

"if the intention of the seniors is not to embarrass the juniors, but to challenge them."

"if the seniors will not go too far."

"if we seniors can restrain ourselves, and not ask questions that are too embarrassing."

Rule 4. Avoid the argument which can equally well be turned round and used against you.

Eg. The concluding words of the article. "Perhaps the secret is to eat humble pie, and to remember that the reception one gives is the reception one gets."

Eg. Most freshmen are "high and mighty", "used to all the privileges and respect of being a senior" in School, "used to having their own way", "think that they're somebody great. I and some of my friends used to think like that too." ..... "At least we realised that our seniors know much more than we do." etc.

Rule 5. Beware the statement or admission that hints at the truth.

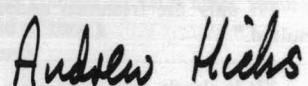
Eg. "We are for the programme not, as some people think, because we have once been ragged and therefore would now like to rag others, but because we have truly experienced its benefit."

Rule 6. Do not argue that because the subject of dispute does have some beneficial effects it should necessarily be retained without eradicating the adverse effects.

I am all in favour of student group activities, but you succeeded in persuading me that the Mass Orientation in its present form needs a radical change. Some of you stressed the value of talking on your feet. Why not hold a balloon debate in which a number of current issues are chosen and individuals speak for five minutes each for and against the motion? Then perhaps by throwing a dart at class lists pinned on a board further speakers are chosen by luck (or ill luck) from each year. The secret is in the topics, eg. sex before marriage, mixed halls of residence; and perhaps some less ribald ones. It should be challenging and fun if it does not in any way discriminate against or make a display of the freshmen.

Finally, may I comment briefly on the obsession of some seniors with the need to stay on top and to subordinate rather than integrate the newcomers. Why do some of you seem to stress the need for juniors to be courteous and friendly, but make no mention that your obligation to make them welcome must come first? Could this be a consequence of your own basic insecurity and immaturity? Perhaps you know that the younger man may be better than you. He may very soon be your employer or a superior sparring partner in a real legal dispute. All the more reason why you should get on with him now. In my view the smallness of Hong Kong's legal profession demands that good friendships and mature and healthy competition are essential from the very first. It is the function of a lawyer or negotiator to stand apart from the client's dispute and to assess it independently. You can not do this effectively if you are not on good terms with the opposing lawyer.

Yours faithfully,



Andrew Hicks

P. S. I hope that the authors of the original article and the opinions in it will not take my comments personally. I am sure they are mature enough to realize that if they publish their admittedly controversial views for all to read, they must expect a controversial response.

## The Doomed Day

*Three o'clock in the morning.  
Dead silence embraces the whole city.  
Beggars cower in the street corners,  
Leaning against the wall,  
Fearing of something—unknown.*

*'Flush'—a Dinosaur emerges from  
the Deep Sea.  
His blood-red eyes sweep across:  
With great pleasure, He recognises  
His own species—Square-scaled Dinosaurs  
Protruding into the Sky:*

*I howl. I call to them.  
No answer.  
I cry. I ask for recognition.  
No reaction.  
I wave. I nod My head.  
No response.*

*The verdict—they should be destroyed.  
The scales scatter all over.  
At last they cry back—  
Shrill shrieks transcending Eternity.  
Violence is Power—a Means to an End.*

*SOS. Earthquake.  
3 a.m. 30th December 1990.  
Casualty—still unknown.*

*Sonia Ng—  
(after reading 'The Fog Horn' by Ray Bradbury)*

# 寫在人生路上

送給我真摯的同學們



大學校門比重山，  
險渡一關復一關，  
荆棘遍佈於路途，  
重重障礙體傷勞；  
動奮神佑終償願，  
僥倖身心尚健全。

無奈光陰如雲烟，  
縱然事情易變遷，  
盼望自強鬥志盛，  
能堪挫折不怨命；  
願君齊心邁向前，  
錦繡前程理必然。

黃謙嫻

*Silence is golden*

*Love is a many  
splendid thing.*

*farleyehu.*

# 也來談 Mass Orientation 和「玩新生」

在討論這個題目之前，我們應該首先明白什麼叫做「玩新生」，這樣才可以對它作一個較為有意義的分析和討論。根據香港大學的 Statute<sup>1</sup> XXXI para 2(1)(0)，「玩新生」的定義為：

ragging; without prejudice to the generality of the term, "ragging" shall include conduct intended –

- (i) to humiliate another student or hold him up to ridicule; or
- (ii) to interfere with the peaceable enjoyment by another student of his privileges, benefits, rights or facilities.

又根據同一 State, para 4(1)：學生如果觸犯了 para 2(1)(0) 所詳列的過錯時，他是可能會受到以下的制裁。

- a. reprimand;
- b. fine (not exceeding \$250);
- c. withdrawal of any academic or other University privilege, benefit, right or facility other than the right to follow courses of instruction and present himself for examinations;
- d. suspension, or
- e. expulsion from the University.

因此，我們是可以遁法律途徑來解決問題的。但是，除非在迫不得已的情況之下，相信同學是不會採取這樣斷然的行動。要知道，我們都是年齡相若的青年人，私人的恩怨，應該只是短暫的，如果因一時的衝動而影響了其他同學的美好前程，實在是過份了一點兒！

「嘩！世界變。這個世界上還有好人嗎？我們已經用最溫和的態度來搞 [M.O.]。想當年，你師兄我怎樣怎樣給大仙……。現在竟然有人說要把我們告上公堂去。你來評評道理吧！無眼睇！」唉！長江後浪推前浪，時移勢易莫空歎。舊時代的日子已經一過不復返了。現在每一位同學只會要求更多的尊嚴和更友善的對待。這個道理，就是老人家③曾經說過的：“Freedom once given cannot be taken away.”

因此，空言往事，只會掀起萬丈惆悵的波瀾，對人對己都起不了積極的作用，反而會把事情弄糟。現在面對我們的是一場空前的挑戰——九月或十月的展覽會。我們要踏出校園，投身於社會，把所學懂的法律知識傳播開去，好讓廣大市民多點兒認識本身的法律權益；在

社會上黑暗的地方投推點點的螢火蟲。而這個理想的實現，實有賴每一位同學的支持和關心。我們應該拋開陳舊的觀念和偏見，努力為燦爛的明天而團結一致，創造更美好的將來。

其實，[M.O.] 和「玩新生」是兩件截然不同的玩意。要 RAG 新同學，何止可以在 [M.O.] 裏進行，大仙實在可以找着平時任何一個機會向新同學下手。因此節目本身並不是禍害的根源，最要緊的還是參與者的態度問題④。就以最近的一次 [M.O.] 來作說明。相信我們會一致同意在場沒有一個人曾經 RAG 過出來回答問題的四年級的新同學，而且當時的氣氛實在搞得要好得很呢！可是，我們不會忘記當在場的每一位一年級的新同學回答了問題之後，部份在座的大仙曾經突然發出了一陣咆哮的怒叫：問有沒有新同學沒有來接受訪問和他們的姓名。其語氣的重，態度之惡劣，幾乎把原本搞得接近完美的茶會弄糟。（幸好這個場面沒有在回答問題時發生，否則舊年的不愉快事件可能又會重顯眼前。）同是一個 [M.O.]，因參與者的態度好壞，就可以出現兩個完全不同的場面。這正好說明節目本身是可以帶來歡笑的，但也同時可以帶來恥辱的。

如果撇開「玩新生」而單談 [M.O.]，有些同學覺得它能夠幫助新舊同學的彼此認識。但這只說明了事實的一面。根據過往的經驗，新同學在接受舊同學的圍攻時，實在無暇兼顧認識舊同學的神聖任務。況且在整個過程中，他們又從何能夠得知舊同學的大名呢！又有誰有勇氣在這個時候反問老前輩的大號呢？就算是舊同學，要他們一下子在一個小時內吞下五十多個陌生的名字也是一件不尋常的事情。而且在這兩年來的三次 [M.O.] 中，都出現了舊同學對時間拖延得太長而感到不耐煩的情形。要是明年校方真的招收八十位新生入學，那時豈不是要分上下半場來上演嗎？總括來說 [M.O.] 不可以說是全無意思的，但它是否能夠好好地為我們服務，則不是取決於它自己，只有參與者本身才是真正決策人。

關於 [M.O.] 和「玩新生」的討論不止就

# 「綠軍」的LAW部隊

是上述所提到的那幾點。可是，紙上談兵，實在用處不大。希望法律學會(LA)的幹事們能夠憑著他們的冲霄幹勁，舉辦一些有系統的活動，帶起我們落實地、健康地和有意義地討論和解決這個可能會影響新舊同學間的團結的死結。

註釋：

① University of Hong Kong Ordinance (Cap. 1053)

S2(1) "statutes" means the statutes of the University

S13(1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, the University shall be governed in accordance with the provisions of the statutes.

② [M.O.] 卽「迎新」

③ [1971] 1 W.L.R. 1037 per Lord Denning.

④ [1979] 1 Law Media 13 "..... programmes do not per se matter: It is the people involved that do."

## 文國權



Hoc - key 球星米高堅，  
球技精湛無得鏈。  
And - rew 控球準而快，  
打起後衛佢叻晒。  
我方防線睇得 tight，  
Rog - er 確係無得 fight。

我哋 Law 嘅熊巴拉，  
個子高而走得快，  
運動件件無不能，  
不愧佢係女超人。

Hoc - key 雙翼人俏，  
打波姿勢亦妙，  
Cyn - thia Zee Kathe - rine Lo,  
Run fast and shoot the goal.

B. Mok 彈力驚人，  
B. Mok 貌美超群。

Tri - cia 打網球，  
對方無得守，  
飛身勇接撲，  
對手氣都索。

Math - ew 打 Soft - ball  
Catch - er 嘸到儂，  
因佢人夠醒，  
Bat ball 又夠勁。

Ma Cheng 技精，  
打波鎮靜。

Cyn - thia Tri - cia,  
Om pap swim - met,  
泳術精湛，  
個個都讚。

註：綠色是香港大學的顏色  
故我們稱我們的TIG代表為綠軍。

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, HKU LAW ASSOCIATION 1979-80*

<b>Chairman</b>	:	Wilfred LAM Kwok Hing
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The Law Media is a quarterly periodical published by the HKU Law Association. It welcomes contributions in the form of essays, poetry, letters, jokes, cartoons, etc. from all students and members of staff of the School of Law. The languages of the periodical are English and Chinese.

The views expressed by the contributors do not necessarily represent those of the Editorial Board or the Executive Committee of the Law Association.

This publication is for internal circulation only.

**Printed by Sunshine Press Ltd.**  
Address: 73, Wyndham Street, 3/F, Winsome House, H.K.  
Telephone: 5-221555 5-254740