

OCTOBER 1979



LAW MEDIA
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VOL 4, 1979

Law Association
University of Hong Kong

Editorial

LEGAL EDUCATION IN PERSPECTIVE

Our School of Law is one of the seven Faculties and Schools of the University of Hong Kong. It is not just a vocational training centre for the legal profession. How often do we forget about this, and how serious are the consequences! It is the main purpose of this editorial to explore into the origin of what we believe to be an erroneous conception and its undesirable implications.

The first of the two problems is the easier to deal with. Law students here study in their LLB and PCLL courses nothing else but law, and almost the whole of the curriculum concentrates on different areas of Hong Kong law and the practice of it to the exclusion of subjects more peripheral but still closely related to 'black letter law', such as criminology sociology, anthropology, political science and economics. In fact, even courses in legal fields which have less practical relevance in Hong Kong, such as Public International Law, Comparative Law and the Legal System and Law of the People's Republic of China, are seldom or never offered. The narrow content and restrictive structure of the LLB curriculum, in interaction with the already practical-minded inclinations of the average Hong Kong student entering the final and tertiary level of the educational pyramid, combine to produce a general lack of awareness of the liberal educational objectives that a full university life should fulfil.

Subconsciously if not consciously treating ourselves as lawyers-to-be rather than as ordinary university students, we tend to detach ourselves from the rest of the student community and form an independent and apparently self-sufficient world of our own in the Law Library. With the exception of a few active participants in hall or Union activities, we make little contribution to university life in the main campus, not to say the student movement in Hong Kong. We justify our passivity by pointing to the high drop-out rate and the heavy workload. We shut our eyes to the happenings around us in the University and society in general, and instead dream about the financially promising, socially reputable and professionally rewarding careers awaiting us. Let our fellow students in other Faculties march in 'unlawful assemblies' petitioning the Government, or criticize the legal system and the totality of law for being instruments of class oppression.¹ Never mind whether they are right or wrong. It is none of our business. Let them research into and discuss about the political, legal and economic developments in contemporary China. We do not care.

Not only do we not feel uneasy or in any way guilty about our behaviour. We are positively proud of being what we are - law students and lawyers-to-be. Do not we have good reasons to congratulate ourselves for having been what we have been? Have we not passed one public examination after another, and thus struggled into the top few percents of our generation who are privileged enough to be educated in the most reputable university in Hong Kong? And have we not survived in the Law School? Do not our relatives praise us, our past classmates admire us, and people in society respect us? For we only are destined to be masters of tomorrow's world².

So it is not at all surprising that graduates of the Law School have sometimes been criticized by downtown practitioners for unduly thinking too highly of themselves. Objectively speaking, we have no reasonable ground for complacency and no reasonable excuse for arrogance. Four years of legal education can at most supply us with a minute proportion of what we need in order to be a good practising lawyer, and it is no exaggeration to say that the true education of a lawyer begins only when he steps out of his law school into society. Pride is the sign of nothing other than ignorance and immaturity, the self-deception practised by the frog looking at the sky from the bottom of a well in the ancient Chinese fable.

It is high time we subjected ourselves to critical self-examination. Let us reflect upon what we are doing here in the School of Law and in the University of Hong Kong. Let us think about our role as law students, and our responsibilities to ourselves and to society as members of a gifted elitist group. Let us visualize more clearly what we are striving for, where we are heading towards. Let us see what we lack, and what we need; how we can widen our horizons, in order to live a fuller and more meaningful university life, and hence to better equip ourselves for what lies in front of us. Let us not be content with being mere legal technicians. Let us struggle for the intellectual enlightenment and develop the social awareness that are the highest goals in self-education. Only when we have consciously and seriously turned our minds to such matters can we give our present selves and our Law School environment fair and accurate assessments. And only then we are in a position to offer constructive opinions as to the structure and content of the LLB degree, which have recently been invited by the School authorities.³

1 See, for example, Undergrad, July 30, 1979, pp 4-7.

2 See the interesting analysis on the 'cause of the feeling of superiority' among law students in Law Media, vol 1, p 13.

3 A working party has been appointed by the Board of Studies of the School to consider the structure of the LLB and whether there should be in-term assessment. The Chairman of the Law Association has been asked to bring this matter to the attention to the students, who are invited to make written submissions to the School Secretary before October 31, 1979.



** taken at the Orientation Camp **

...ment Hall of the Law Association
... of the Association and about 510,000 was
... this year 1973.
... without Christian programs consisted of a law
... (October 12) in which alumni who have become

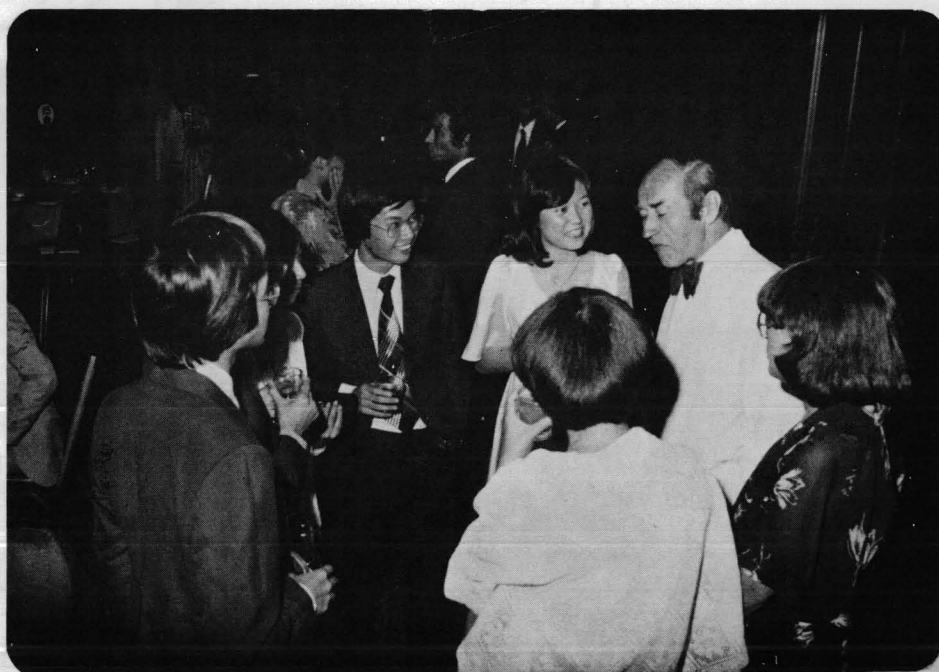
... by Mr. Ernest Lee and Mr. ...
... Executive Committee ...
... Mr. Ma for their ...
... wishes to express its ...



** taken at the Orientation Camp **



** the Attorney-General at our Annual Ball **



** the Chief Justice at our Annual Ball **

L A Activities

1. In mid-July, the Law Association participated in the Academic Orientation organized by the Students' Union in the Loke Yew Hall. Information sheets on admission to the School were distributed to all intending applicants.
2. The Orientation Tea Party, for both freshmen and seniors, was held on September 9 in the Knowles Building. It was a very successful function and a Library tour was conducted immediately afterwards.
3. A special programme describing the life of law students was performed by a team of about 25 law students in the Union Orientation Nite on September 9. The programme was designed and directed by Mr Lee Wai Man (2nd year). It included singing, dance and slides. It was one of the most entertaining programmes that evening(*).
4. The Orientation Camp took place on September 13 to 15 in a camp in Fanling. About 70 freshmen and senior students participated in this function. Mr John Miller and other teachers also paid a visit to us. It was a very successful function.
5. A programme called 'Old Book Re-selling Service' was held on October 3. The total sum involved in the sale was over \$2000. The Law Association had a profit of about \$200.
6. The Annual Ball of the Law Association was held on October 6. The function has been the major fund-raising activity of the Association and about \$10,000 was raised this year (**).
7. The Academic Orientation programme consisted of a law talk on October 13 in which alumni who have become barrister, solicitors, and legal consultant spoke on the study and practice of law, and a panel discussion on October 19 similar to that of last year's where students from various years talked about 'the joys and agonies of a law student'.

-LA Exco
October 20, 1979.

(*) The Law Association recently participated in the Union Orientation Nite on September 9, 1979. The Nite was a variety show featuring dramas, songs, Chinese folk dance, kung fu shows, magic, etc. performed by different interest groups and faculties.

Our School featured a very spectacular and ingenious programme which consisted of four parts. It started off with a dialogue, backed up by slides, between a law student and a child, talking lightly about the importance of law in society and something about the Law School. It was followed by a monologue and five Law students, one from each year and a post-PCLL student, telling us how they felt as Law students. The five monologues by Mr Carmelo Lee, Miss Ankana Livasiri, Miss Josephine Ng, Mr Edward Fung and Miss Regina Ng were punctuated by the Law Anthem, sung by the Law students, together with some freshmen. Then came the Chinese 'dance' called 'Fighting to board a boat' which brought down the house. Our programme ended off with a short slide show.

-Christine So

(**) The Seventh Annual Ball of the Law Association took place on October 6, 1979 at the Grand Ballroom of the Hilton Hotel. The Chief Justice, the Attorney-General, Dr Huang, Mr Martine Lee, the Registrar-General of the Supreme Court and Professor Willoughby honoured us with their presence. The Attorney-General also made a very interesting speech. Solicitors, barristers, judges, lecturers, articled clerks and law students took up fifteen tables. The evening began with a cocktail reception followed by dinner and dancing. Michael Remedios and his orchestra played excellent music. A lucky draw was conducted by the Chief Justice and Mrs Willoughby. Thirty prizes and four bottles of champagne were given out.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the participants, donors and helpers, especially my committee members, for their kind assistance and support.

-Nancy Lau

NOTICES OF THE LAW ASSOCIATION

1. The General Secretary of the Law Association, Mr Alfred Chow, and the Sports Captain, Mr Jimmy Ma, have both resigned from the Executive Committee of the Association. Their posts have now been taken over by Mr Clement Lin and Mr Kelvin Lo respectively. The Executive Committee wishes to thank Mr Chow and Mr Ma for their service to the Law Association. It also wishes to express its gratitude to Mr K S Chan, who acted as the Association's Treasurer during the absence of Mr Thomas Kwan in the summer.
2. The Annual General Meeting of the Law Association will be held on the afternoon of November 8. At the occasion, there will be the presentation of souvenirs to graduates and of prizes. A constitutional amendment intended to take effect from the 1980-81 session will be proposed. The major amendments will include the extension of the original purpose of the Association to the promotion of social concern among law students and the inclusion of the Student Senator as an ex officio member of the Executive Committee.

CORRIGENDUM

The words of the Law Anthem published in the last issue of Law Media (July 1979, vol 3, 1979, p9) are composed by Mimmie Chan and Mathew Ho.

A HOME - COMING OUT OF CURIOSITY

- an interview with Mr Peter Rhodes -

The new occupant of Room 513 is a man who always tries to keep things in perspective. He will show you his membership-card in the Australian Meat Workers Union and his degrees in law. These papers are distinctly displayed on his desk under the glass. The new occupant is Mr Rhodes. He is going to be our new Contract law tutor and will later teach us Torts.

Equally intriguing as petroleum law which Mr Rhodes specializes in is the fact that Mr Rhodes was born in Hong Kong. He is not a total newcomer, having spent some of his childhood years here. It was out of curiosity and a desire for a change which brought Mr Rhodes back to Hong Kong. His wife, a Chartered Accountant and Management Consultant having transferred to her company's Hong Kong Office made it feasible to satisfy his curiosity. He discovered that Hong Kong had changed dramatically, at least, in its physical aspect. However, the same hussle-bussle was recalled.

Mr Rhodes received most of his education in New Zealand. He obtained his LLB there was subsequently admitted to the Bar. When asked how he had chosen law as a career, he reflected it was through a practical and logical process of elimination. He was weak in Mathematics and had never taken any Botany and Zoology subjects which put Medicine and Engineering out of his reach. After that, there were few choices left. Mr Rhodes admitted that he was not motivated by any great idealistic notions when selecting law as a career. Interest, however, grew as time passed. Whilst attending law school he worked, during the vacations as a waiter, taxi cab driver, meat packer and dock labourer.

After practising for one year, Mr Rhodes decided to do some travelling. He applied for scholarships at several Canadian universities. He finally decided to go to Alberta and studied at the Petroleum Law Institute at the University of Alberta. This course required one year in residence and the completion of a thesis at the end of 6 years. After he finished his thesis, he was offered a teaching post. This was the beginning of Mr Rhodes' teaching career. Subsequently he had taught at the University of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and in American universities as well.

According to Mr Rhodes, teaching in Canada offered him the best of both worlds. He had served his 18-month pupillage once again in order to practise in Canada. Thus during university vacations he had approximately 4 months' practice generally in civil litigation and he acted as a legal consultant during the year. He observed that the students in fact liked the idea of having their teachers in private practice as this would give a practical dimension to academic law.

Relating his experience as a law lecturer, Mr Rhodes commented that the Canadian-U S system was different from that of New Zealand and probably the British model as well. Not only was there a fusion of the two branches of the legal profession, the law students must usually be a degree holder before they were admitted into a law school. The latter's

non-legal education would provide a chance for a mutual exchange of ideas and experience in legal discussions. Their knowledge, say in Engineering, added a practical dimension in a course such as petroleum law and complimented the law they were learning. Mr Rhodes emphasized that this might not be a better system but it was a different system. The first year law students in Canada had the same problem of re-adjustment and in this sense they were subject to the same problem of bewilderment. Similarly, the first-years had the highest failure rates. The law teachers tried to assist their students by pursuing the so-called 'open-door' policy. That is, teachers welcomed any students who popped in having queries or difficulties with their studies. Mr Rhodes recalled a late-night phone-call around 3.00 am from a student having a hard time with law. Furthermore, the law teachers developed a lecture-cum-tutorial method based on the use of case books as the primary classroom material, rendering the class more energetic and lively. At the same time this method provided an extra opportunity for the students to raise any questions since they did not have the tutorial system. Mr Rhodes also observed that the law students in Canada tended to be prepared to challenge the lecturer on contentions and issues and to look at the policy of law and its social utility.

Having worked both in the U S and Canada, Mr Rhodes had time to observe the difference between lawyers of the two countries. One impressive dissimilarity was the way they treated the problem of advertising. In some states lawyers pursued the Constitutional right of free speech to the extreme, advertising their ability on air, like any other T V commercials. Mr Rhodes, remarked that some of the U S lawyers acted like 'supermarket salesman'. The Canadians adopted a moderate view, compromising between the two extremes—the British non-advertisement policy and the sometimes used American merchandising tactics. The Canadian lawyers were permitted, say, to print on their name-card the field they were specializing in.

Mr Rhodes had stayed almost an equal amount of years in Canada and New Zealand. When asked which country he preferred he replied that in terms of challenge and opportunity, Canada was the better. Although, New Zealand was a beautiful country, it was not as economically active as Canada. In addition, New Zealand had less resources available for research and travel. Mr Rhodes regularly revisits New Zealand as his parents and family live in New Zealand, and he still considers it as home.

Lastly, Mr Rhodes said that this present commitment would be another learning experience for him, and he quoted 'To teach is to learn again.'

-Ankana Livasiri
September 5, 1979.

LAW CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP

If you happen to walk past the back staircase on the Fifth Floor during the lunch hour, you may see a group of law students sitting on the floor of the 'bridge' (leading to the Main Library). They come from different years. Apparently they have nothing in common. They are not playing chess. They may be singing, talking or lowering their heads. 'Who are they?' 'Oh, they are a group of Christians.'

The Law Fellowship is not an institution, though one or two of our brothers or sisters are responsible for planning the activities and programmes. It is the sum total of our relationship sharing together in Christ. We come together because God commands His disciples to love one another. Any relationship has to be nurtured by the initiative to love and care. We wish to fulfil the commands of our God, to strengthen one another when we are weak, to encourage one another when we are disappointed, to exhort one another when we have gone astray, and to equip ourselves for the callings of God. However initiatives may be stifled by our busy daily life, our schoolwork and other commitments. Therefore each one of us has to make an effort to overcome the circumstantial and personal barriers.

We have weekly prayer meetings throughout the term period. During the summer holidays we have fortnightly or tri-weekly meetings. Sometimes camping may be organised. We study the Bible, share our experience or launch some special projects. At this stage, we concentrate on equipping ourselves. The test will come when we work in society.

Friends, have you ever wondered at the identity of Jesus Christ? Is Christmas or Easter just an excuse for holidays? Have you ever been bewildered by Jesus' deity and his assertion that 'I am the Truth, the Light and the Way'? If such questions baffle you, you are welcome to join our Bible study in understanding more about him. You may contact any one of us or join us in the weekly Tuesday meetings.

'The Lord is just in all His ways and kind in all His doings.' As we read about God's condemnation of evil, injustice and the oppression of the poor in the Old Testament through the Prophets, we are also concerned for the social injustices existing in our society. It is God who will ultimately judge the righteous and the unrighteous. We, as His weak and unworthy children, must meanwhile do the best in our ability to foster the well-being of our community.

We live today in an imperfect society with its evil penetrating the mind of every individual. The Path ahead is a narrow and difficult one. By the Grace of God, we wish to join our hands with one another and together walk this narrow Path.

-LAW FELLOWSHIP, HKU CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

WHAT IS A CATHOLIC ?

- some reflections for you and me -

If we profess ourselves as Catholics, let each of us ask ourselves the questions :-

1. What does it mean to me to be a Catholic?
2. What difference does it make to our life?
3. Can we have a basic Christian Community in the University?
4. If so, what is it that unites us?
5. As a law student, what can we offer to other students in the School of Law?
6. What are the conflicts between studying law and living a Christian life?

To be a Catholic means :-

Living like Christ.

1. How did He live? How would He live in my situation now?
Why live like Him?
He said : "I am the Way, the Truth and the Life."
"Lord to whom shall we go, for you have the words of Eternal Life."

2. It means *Faith* and *Trust in Christ*.
Do I really believe Him and what He tells me?
"When I see the Way, I know where I am going."

3. It means *Joy* and *Love* that I can share.
Love is very practical. Being a Christian is not just knowing facts. It is living a relationship - a relationship of friendship between people and God. That is not easy because it means unselfishness. It is a challenge to us to spread Christ's love and joy. It's a challenge to us to care for others - to liberate them from ignorance, injustice and suffering.

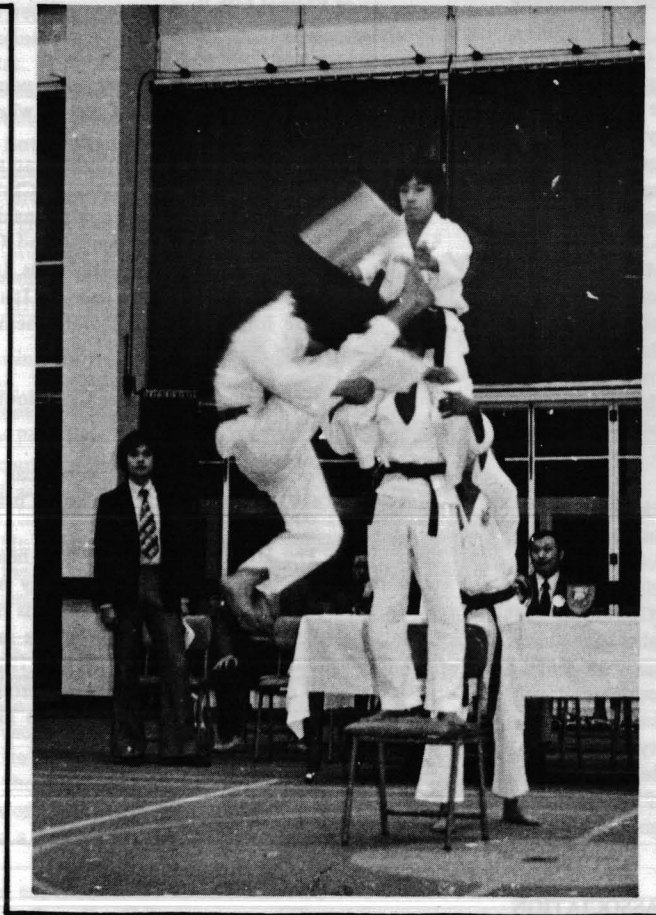
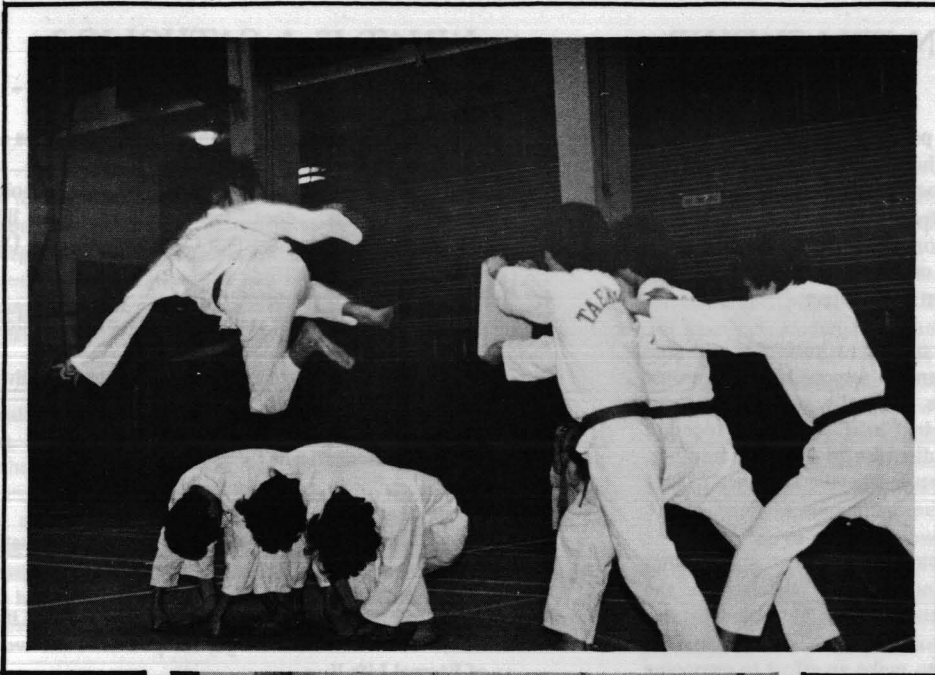
In facing these challenges and doubts to the above questions,

We need God- "Without Me you can do nothing."
We need each other- "I cannot be a Christian by myself."

The HKU Catholic Society is heading for its ideal in building a basic Christian Community in the University. We need your help and support for Jesus has invited us not only to work hard, to render generous service but also to surrender our whole person to following Him. Come and join the law cell group and together let us introduce Christ to our fellow students and share with them the Truth and the Life and the Joy and the Love!

- HKU KATSO

** a 360° jump back kick **



** a high jump front kick **

AEKWONDO

WHAT IS TAEKWONDO ?

Editor's note : Law students are not generally particularly strong in sports, but neither are they particularly weak. Our results last year in the ballgames and athletic and aquatic meets are quite good and deserves mentioning (See LAW MEDIA, vol.2, 1979, P.2). Less well-known is one kind of sports the participants of which in H.K.U. consists of a high percentage of law students. This is Taekwondo. The following is a contribution on the subject by Mr. Fong Ho-yin(P. C. LL.), who gave a performance in taekwondo on behalf of the Law Association in the Student Union-organised Chinese New Year Gathering on March 7 this year.

Taekwondo is a physical expression of the human will for survival and an activity to fulfill the spiritual desires of man. Literally translated, the Korean word, 'TAE,' means to kick or to squash with foot, 'KWON,' implies a hand or fist to block, punch, strike or destroy, and 'DO' denotes an art or a way. Thus, 'TAE KWON DO' means the art of kicking blocking and punching.

Basically all the actions in Taekwondo are developed from the human instinct for self-defence reinforced with positive elements as needs arise. The student can ultimately reach the absolute state with the overcoming of the ego and arrive at the moment of perfection. Thus the sport has a philosophical dimension.

Taekwondo is a system of symmetrical body exercises (or a system of techniques) designed for self-defence and counter-attack in unarmed combat, making use of the bare hands and feet as weapons. It must, however, be stressed that Taekwondo is not merely a physical fighting skill. It is rather, a way of thought and life. Through strict discipline, Taekwondo trains both mind and body, placing great emphasis on the development of moral character. In other words, control of the mind, self-discipline, kindness and humility must accompany the physical grace.

When the trainees enter a Taekwondo institute, they first focus their attention and extend greetings to their instructors by bowing. In return the instructors bow also. In this way, instructors and trainees alike concentrate their attention upon training, cultivating mental readiness. When a class is over, instructors and trainees exchange bows again, a manifestation of the Taekwondo spirit that 'Taekwondo begins and also ends with civility.'

At Taekwondo institutes, trainees go through several phases of training, starting with mental discipline. Following training on stance, trainees study various Taekwondo movements such as blocking, punching, striking and kicking. As training progresses, the patterns of stances become more diversified and complicated, allowing simultaneous execution of two movements or more from the same position. This develops speed, power and flexibility.

These Taekwondo movements are for defences as well as for counter-attack targeted at vital spots of the assailant. The basic movements are weapons for both attack and defence, while the Taekwondo patterns of stance are comparable to the axioms or definitions of geometry. For the beginner, there Palagae I - VIII (太極) and Taeguk I - VIII (八卦), 'Poomse' (patterns) named after the circle and bars of the Taegugi - symbols on the Korean national flag. To become an expert, one has to progress through such advanced 'poomse' as Koryo, Kungang, Taebaek and so on. Moreover, trainees also practise two methods of 'Kyorugi', (sparring) after they gain skill in 'poomse', (stance patterns). One is free sparring, in which trainees utilize all possible techniques, and the other is patterned sparring, in which they are trained in given techniques of attack and defence.

By practising Taekwondo, one can build up the spirit of self-denial and perseverance, gaining confidence in tackling whatever difficulties he may face, and a mental attitude which leads to composure and generosity. Thus Taekwondo can transform one's character into a strong and resilient spirit so that one can develop the ability to guide and lead in every walk of life.

In other words, a Taekwondo man knows how to be modest; he can maintain a dauntless attitude with a firm sense of justice in the face of injustice; and he tends to willingly serve neighbours and assist the society and nation in difficulty. The purpose of Taekwondo is to make a good human being.

In recent years, Taekwondo has become a modern amateur sport. It has been incorporated into the regular curricula of Korean primary schools, high schools and colleges. Even many American universities have taken up Taekwondo as a credit course subject. It has also become an integral part of training at the national defence force of some countries and a major entry in annual athletic meets.

At the University of Hong Kong, there is a Taekwondo Club, HKUSU, a newly organised student body, which provides a free fundamental Taekwondo training programme for all currently registered students, graduates and members of the teaching staff, so any member in the School of Law who is interested in this sport can join the Taekwondo Club in order to share the fun of this fantastic modern international amateur sport. The Taekwondo classes, under the instruction of our sixth Dan Black Belt, Mr Shin Jae-kyun, are held every Tuesday and Friday at 6 p m in the Sports Centre. Please come and join us.

THE HONG KONG BRANCH OF JUSTICE

- an interview with Mr Hin-Lee Wong -

To the public at large in Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Branch of Justice may not stand as a well-publicised organisation, but its existence and work are matters of interest let alone matters of concern which we, as law students, should endeavour to acknowledge and keep up with.

Mr Hin-Lee Wong, Barrister-at-Law, is serving currently on the Council of the Hong Kong Branch of Justice as a Council-Member. In this interview, he introduced and explained to us the history, structure, work and various other aspects of the Hong Kong Branch of Justice. Besides, his opinion on the role of a law student in society is another thing which you cannot afford to miss from the interview.

History.....

Literally, as the name suggests, the H K Branch of Justice is the local branch of the Justice in England which was a British Section of the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) before it branched out from the ICJ in 1957. Mr Wong recalled that this move was taken as a result of a political trial in South Africa which spurred those English Lawyers who were more concerned with upkeeping the principles of the Rule of Law in England to set up their own organisation and 'Justice' is the name given to the organisation. Since then, while the Justice has been gearing its work and attention mainly to their own affairs in England, it has been co-ordinating with the ICJ as its British branch. 'One could therefore describe the relationship between the Justice and the ICJ as still very intimate, Mr Wong told us. In fact, the same could be said of the relationship between the Justice and its H K Branch which comparatively has a much shorter history as it only had its first general meeting in May, 1973.

Ideological basis.....

Upholding and strengthening the principles of the Rule of Law forms the common denominator of the objects of the Justice and its H K Branch. Akin to this basic object is the task of seeing to a fair and open administration of justice especially in H K as far as the H K Branch is concerned.

Work.....

To elucidate the rather abstract objects as mentioned above, Mr Wong gave us in length some of their work as follows:-

In the course of making new or amending old legislation, the opinion of the Branch will often be sought for, The Branch usually liaises with the Attorney and the departments proposing or drafting the legislation. And at times, ideas will be exchanged with the LegCo members. At the end of the day, 'we'll push for legislation which is just to the subject,' Mr Wong said firmly. For instance, concrete proposals on amendments to the Public Order Ordinance, an issue which has aroused much public sentiments and debate, have recently been made to the A-G. Also, the Government, having been pressed by the Branch for a number of years, has at last come up with a Motors Insurance Bureau Scheme.

It is part of their reviewing work to do topical research and to publish these materials with the aim of helping or promoting an understanding of local law. Mr Wong quoted us an example of a report prepared by the Branch on the necessity of ombudsmen in H K, the comprehensiveness and thoroughness of which have been commended for by those who have read it. Currently, the Branch is embarking on a review of the local consumer and insurance law and human rights in Asia.

An interflow of opinion and idea exists between the Branch and the different branches of the legal field. In 1978, the Council had a meeting with the Committee of the Magistrates Association to discuss the proposal to appoint lay assessors to assist magistrates, and the status of the magistrates. Suggestions towards the improvement of their status in order to get the best quality of person sitting on the Magistrates' Bench were made to the Chief Justice.

In assisting the ICJ, help is offered usually by sending delegates on the instruction of ICJ to observe political trials and by collecting information on its request. In August this year, Mr. Wong was sent by the ICJ to South Korea to observe a political trial. As an observer, his responsibility was to see whether the trial was conducted fairly, openly and that the principles of the Rule of Law were observed. If it turned out to be otherwise, he would have to report the situation to the ICJ, to try to give press conference or to issue press release-all in all just to ensure that the world could learn what was happening then, and hence to exert pressure on the government to abide by the U N Charter of Human Rights.

Finally, Mr Wong stressed that as a matter of internal policy, the Branch will not take up individual complaints or cases but will refer them to individual members who are willing to offer assistance.

Structure.....

At present, the Branch is a body of some 50 subscribed members who turn out to be largely lawyers but we are given to understand that it is the Council, an elected body very much of an executive nature, which is responsible for carrying into effect the objects of the Branch.

Those in office on the Council are Mr Ian MacCallum (solicitor) as the Chairman; Mr Brian Tisdall (solicitor) as the Vice-Chairman; Mr Ruy Barretto (Barrister-at-law) as the Executive Secretary and Secretary for public Relations; Mr Denis Chang (barrister-at-law), Mr Bernard Downey (law lecture and barrister-at-law), Mr David Ling (solicitor) and Mr Wong as Council-members. In addition, Mrs Elsie Elliott (urbCo member) and Mr Frank Ching (reporter) have been co-opted as Additional Members.

Practically, only those on the Council are more involved with the commitments of the Branch of the Branch and Mr Wong agreed that the burden on these members is great.

Membership.....

Except the two co-opted Additional Members of the Council who may come from non-legal fields, all members of the H K Branch are supposedly from the legal fields namely barristers, solicitors, law teachers pupils, articled clerks, law students, firms and partnerships. Mr Wong admitted that the membership is in a sense exclusive.

Publicity.....

When asked why the H K Branch of Justice does not seem to have received a high degree of publicity in view of its nature and objects, Mr Wong commented that the members of the Branch have for a long time been exclusively made up of lawyers. Involvement of laymen is practically nil. Moreover, he thought that their work is after all not of such a nature as would catch the eyes of the public.

Appeal for new blood.....

Referring to the recent work of the Branch, Mr Wong said that comparatively the work is not as much as before because of insufficient resources. Due to a lack of manpower to do research, the Branch had to turn down a request by the ICJ to make a report on the martial law in Philippines. Personally, he feels that the Justice can be effective and influential provided that it has enough resources. 'Law students are most welcomed and needed as new blood to help out in checking legislation and doing research for us.' That is why Mr Wong made a point to invite our law students to join the H K Branch of Justice as Student Members. To his knowledge, the subscription fees will not be much, if not nominal. Students who are interested can call up Mr Ruy Barretto (1903 Hang Chong Bldg, 5-232003/6) in respect of application for admission as members.

Finding himself speaking on a personal basis, Mr in a relieved and outspoken manner, told us the way he sees the role of a law student in society:

With less than 800 lawyers serving our population of 4.9 million, Mr Wong still regards the profession as a —'By proportion, we are still holding a privilege and as such, we should make good use of this privilege.' By this, he meant that we have commitments to see that justice is done and to do service to the community, though he admitted that one cannot avoid being money-mined.

In a definite tone, he urged that our law students should try to involve themselves more with the whole social system and develop a high public spirit rather than confine their thoughts to their future prospects only. It is up to the young people to change the public spirit and to do so, they must be civic-minded.'

He would like to see more and more of our students participating in some legal aid schemes, just like the one that our School has been running, or the free legal advice scheme run by the law Society at the Mongkok District Office and the Eastern District Office.

His ideal is to see 'legal clinics' being set up and run by law lectures and law students in populated areas—'This is a possible way of rendering voluntary services to the community. May be the Law Association can organize some

activities of this nature. Not only would this be beneficial to the students, but they would also have the opportunities of meeting of everyday practical problems. The students should try to expose themselves to these problems than just to go into the books.'

To end the interview, he emphasized once again that it is within our mission and ambition not to limit ourselves —'A senior silk has once said: "We should try to return to the community for what it has done to us."'

-Judy Tsang with Anthony Shin

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- an interview with Mr Hans Lotz -

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL (AI) was set up by an English lawyer, Mr Peter Benenson in 1961. Today there are over 168,000 AI members scattered over 107 countries (including Hong Kong) handling about 5,000 cases each year.

As the winner of the 1977 Nobel Peace Prize, AI is an international organization free from all sorts of influence from any government, political parties and religious groups.

Basically, AI is an organization of human rights activists and supporters of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Campaigns are launched whenever there is any sign of violation of the international human rights standards as regards the treatment of prisoners unanimously adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The main job of AI is to request the release of all the prisoners of conscience - those arrested because of his or her religious or political beliefs, colour, sex, ethnic origin or language and none has used or advocated violence. Besides, AI would request a fair, early and open trial for all political prisoners. Nonetheless, AI opposes torture and death penalty of prisoners in all cases.

Writing letters of appeal to the authorities concerned by AI members is the basic 'weapon'. Financial assistance may sometimes be given to the victim's family. Recently, in an AI conference in Belgium, it is suggested that AI should try to influence some multi-national corporations to exert economic pressure upon various countries so as to amplify the effect of the actions of AI. As a matter of fact, AI has a consultative status with the United Nations such that the seemingly personal actions carry much more weight than they seem to have.

The daily work of the AI members is based on a monthly circular - Amnesty International Newsletter. There is a 'Campaign for Prisoners of the Month' started some years ago. Any AI member or reader can write appeals personally in accordance with the instructions given in each case. The following is a case extracted from the July issue of the Amnesty International Newsletter:

'DR VESELIN MASIC, Yugoslavia A medical doctor has been sent to prison by a court in Yugoslavia after being accused of having private conversations about the political conditions in his country.

Dr Veselin MASIC, a 56-year-old gynaecologist from Brcko, was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment on 15 December 1978 by the District Court of Tuzla, on charges of 'spreading hostile propaganda'. According to official Yugoslav newspaper reports, Dr Masic was found guilty of maligning social and political conditions in Yugoslavia and of denigrating his country's political system and non-aligned policy. It was stated that these charges were based on conversations which took place at Dr Masic's flat or in the homes of his friends during which he allegedly depicted falsely and

maliciously social and political conditions in his country. Dr Masic reportedly denied these charges and pleaded not guilty.

Please write courteously-worded letters appealing for the immediate release of Dr Veselin Masic to: His Excellency Mr Josip Broz Tito, Office of the President of the Republic, Bulevar Oktobarske Revolucije 70, Beograd, Yugoslavia.'

There is also another corner, the 'Campaign for the abolition of torture' which is a similar campaign mainly concerned with the cruel treatment to the prisoners.

Yet, besides the abovementioned long-termed and basic activities, there are from time to time, forums, conferences, talks and movements on various specific topics.

The Hong Kong Branch was set up in 1974. Currently, the chairman is Mr. Deutch. The some 70 members include professionals and students. Most of the time, local members write letters of appeal to various countries in accordance with what is printed on the Newsletter but never to Hong Kong, Taiwan or China, i.e. local members should never write to their local government. With regards to the point, Mr. Lotz explained that this is policy of protection since action may endanger safety of these local members. Nonetheless, it is suggested that 'international' appeals carry more weight notwithstanding the would be delay in time.

As there will inevitably be challenges upon the legal system of a country during the handling of a case, all AI members and readers are constantly reminded to write COURTEOUSLY-WORDED letters only. To AI, it is the positivity in their attitude which is the most important notwithstanding the apparent negativity in their practice!

Finally, Mr Lotz, the Press Secretary of the AI Hong Kong Branch, looks forward to seeing your joining the Amnesty International and copies of the Amnesty International Newsletter will be sent to the Law Association and placed in the Law Library, if possible.

-Kelvin Lo with Charles Man

MASS ORIENTATION: A CONTROVERSY ?

Most Law students pride themselves with the knowledge that the School of Law has always been one of the very few faculties within campus that enjoy close inter-year relationships. Such amiability existing between freshmen and seniors is highly important in creating and enhancing a spirit of unity within the School. It is unfortunate that the past academic year witnessed a gap between the seniors and the first year students as a result of some controversy over the Mass Orientation. An article appeared in the April issue of the Law Media, containing radical opinions which are, hopefully, not shared by many. The gap amongst students showed some signs of narrowing at the termination of the year, and it was at the suggestion of a few freshmen at the end of the term that this article was prepared.

To avoid presenting a biased and one-sided picture of the Mass Orientation, an informal interview was held with various law students concerning their opinion of the programme. It is hoped that this year's freshmen, by knowing some of the viewpoints held by their seniors, may decide for themselves whether they are prepared to participate in the Mass Orientation, and to get their share of benefit out of it by displaying some enthusiasm and grace.

For the sake of our freshmen, the "Mass Orientation" most seniors refer to in this article, unless expressed to the contrary, points to the traditional format of inviting all freshmen to appear individually before a group of seniors gathered and to answer questions put before them by the seniors. This gathering usually takes place one evening during the Orientation Camp and on the occasion of the annual Tea Party prepared by the freshmen. The "procedure" was abolished in the Camp this year. Since last year, an additional form of individual visits was also included in the Mass Orientation.

The meaning behind Mass Orientation

Benjamin Chain (IV), one of our Demonstrators, was of the opinion that the Mass Orientation was of special significance in the Law School. He thought that although the idea of Mass Orientation might be outdated in other faculties, our situation is quite different. "There is virtually no inter-year communication or contact amongst the seniors and the juniors of other faculties within the University, but in the Law School, it is a more refined community. All Law students are confined to the Law Library, and even after we have left the University, we still meet the same people in the course of our work. For this reason, a more friendly atmosphere and amiable relationship is desirable."

All the students interviewed agreed that the Mass Orientation is the best method by which seniors and freshmen can get to know each other. To use the words of another Demonstrator, Andrew Leung (IV), "we seniors need to have some basic knowledge or background information concerning the first year students. We'd like to have some sort of preliminary idea of what they're like, so that if we should meet them later, or when we get on further, we can hold a more in-depth conversation with them. The Mass Orientation offers us this opportunity. With

something like the Mass Orientation, even if we should never have the chance to talk to those first years again, at least we would have known something about them, and they wouldn't be strangers to us." Andrew thought that the reason why last year's freshmen were so unco-operative in the whole Mass Orientation programme was because they had totally misunderstood its meaning. "They thought that the Mass Orientation was a form of our ragging them. But I think that's a misconception. Maybe, if someone had explained the whole purpose of the Mass Orientation to them beforehand, the result would have been better. I think that the Mass Orientation is only a form of showing one's courtesy to one's seniors, as well as a quicker and easier means of knowing people."

Christine So (II) was the only member of last year's freshmen who was interviewed. However, the opinion she expressed would seem to be representative of the feelings her classmates now share. "At first," Christine said, "I wasn't very happy with the experience of the Mass Orientation. Later, however, after having talked with some seniors, I learnt that it really had its reason and value to be retained. The Mass Orientation at the Summer Camp I attended as a freshman gave the whole camp a special meaning and left a deep impression. I found out gradually that it was a good way for us to know each other, and being acquainted with the seniors is a very important thing in the Law School. On the whole, I think that the Mass Orientation is a very valuable thing, if the intention of the seniors is not to embarrass their juniors, but to challenge them."

When asked how she would advise this year's newcomers to the school, Christine was of the opinion that the Mass Orientation would be a very good opportunity to let the seniors know the freshmen. "There would really be no other chance for them to appear before all their seniors and to introduce themselves to them. And once we get to acquaint ourselves with the seniors, it would be much easier to approach them later on."

An experience of Embarrassment, Humiliation and Being Ragged?

The students interviewed were asked whether they agreed that the Mass Orientation is nothing but a whole design to humiliate and rag the freshmen, and no one seemed to think so. Jacob Tse (III) expressed his view thus: "As seen in the past few years, seniors now know how to control themselves, and it is unlikely that they will purposely insult any freshman. As a whole, I think that the Mass Orientation is a very good idea if the seniors will not go too far." Jacob also thought that law students should have no reason to be afraid of introducing themselves to a large group of people. "I believe that the person who has the desire to enter into the law profession will be basically outgoing In any event, our freshmen should have some experience at this after sitting for the interviews which they have to go through before entering the School of Law. And if we seniors can restrain ourselves, and not ask questions that are too embarrassing, I am sure that the Mass Orientation is nothing that the freshmen can't handle."

K. S. Chan (IV) also agreed that one of the aims of the Law School is to train students how to handle all sorts of situations, and how to solve problems and difficulties. K. S. thought that the Mass Orientation provides such training for the freshmen, and is a means of improving their public speaking techniques.

Andrew understood that most freshmen would inevitably feel very uneasy at the thought of appearing before a large group of seniors and being "interrogated" by them, but he gave the assurance that the reason why the seniors asked those questions was simply because they wanted to know the juniors, and not to embarrass them in any way. He said therefore that the freshmen needn't feel "ragged" or "insulted".

Agnes Au, a friend most second and third year students are familiar with, also agreed that the Mass Orientation is a necessity if seniors and juniors are to know each other. She was of the opinion that during the questioning period, the seniors were looking for feedback and response from the freshmen, and were waiting to see if the freshmen could put up a witty and clever exchange. Agnes was sure that no one had the intention to rag.

Christina Hung (III) also agreed that the seniors welcomed some form of rebuttal from the freshman when he was answering questions, and that the aim of the seniors was never to humiliate. "The freshman will seldom be really 'ragged'," she said, "unless he is really very rude and unreasonably intolerant in attitude."

Ellen Tsao (III) presented her viewpoint on "ragging" thus: "I think that in a way, a little 'snubbing' may sometimes not be a bad idea. Most people, on being admitted into the University, inevitably display a kind of high-and-mighty attitude. They were used to all the privileges and respect of being a senior when they were in the secondary schools, and some were head-boys or head-girls who were used to having their way. Maybe without their realising it, they are rather overbearing in their attitude, and even on entering the university, they think that they're somebody great. I and some of my friends used to think like that too. Then, with the help of our seniors, we were made to realise that we aren't anybody great, and this realisation helps to make us more acceptable and tolerable as a person. At least, we realised that our seniors know much more than we do. I'm very grateful for the experience."

Benjamin Chain was of the opinion that last year's Mass Orientation was in the mildest form, but caused the greatest outburst. He said that whether or not one could accept the Mass Orientation depends greatly on one's own character and personality. "Personally, when I was being questioned, I also felt very uneasy, and something like being bullied. When I was a freshman, our seniors consisted of some very fierce people. However, I faced the music and did my best to handle the situation. I must confess that at first, I was rather uncooperative and avoided answering the questions put before me. However, I made up for it later, and took the initiative in approaching the seniors and patching things up.

As a result, my relationship with them was pretty good in the end."

As for Christine, her opinion was that as law students, we have basically exposed ourselves to many opportunities of being challenged and snubbed by others - both in school as well as in the future when before a judge or before our colleagues. Her view seems to be that we had better make the most out of it.

The Attitude to Adopt

Upon being asked what the proper and appropriate attitude to adopt regarding the Mass Orientation, many seniors were helpful and eager to give advice.

Agnes Au stressed the importance of being objective. "The freshmen shouldn't start with the idea that they are there to be ragged. The questions the seniors put to them are only aimed at getting to know the newcomers, and not to embarrass them. By means of the Mass Orientation, the relationship between the seniors and juniors can improve: they become closer, and can work and study together in a better atmosphere. If only the freshmen understand the purpose of the Mass Orientation, they wouldn't feel humiliated or insulted."

Christina Hung thought that there is often a misunderstanding of the whole idea of the Mass Orientation. "The impression most freshmen drew last year was that it was a form of the seniors ragging and humiliating them. Because of this biased opinion, they treated the seniors as their enemies and the Mass Orientation as a target of attack. I think it's a very bad idea for the freshmen to start with such a view."

Christine So shared the same opinion. Her advice to the freshmen was: "Don't think of the Mass Orientation as a war, in which you will be ragged and embarrassed by the seniors. It is more of a challenge, and a valuable opportunity."

In Benjamin's opinion, he thought it most essential that the freshmen should do away with the idea that their seniors are out to rag them. "Unless there is something really unacceptable about the freshman individually, there is really no reason why his seniors would want to make life difficult for him." Benjamin also warned against the adoption of a radical and negative attitude towards the Mass Orientation, which he thought would be rather "unhealthy" for the school as a whole. He pointed out that, to his knowledge, the general opinion amongst members of his class was not so favourable with regard to the attitude that most first year students expressed last year. Benjamin hoped that such a negative trend of thought would not persist within the school for it would only be the juniors who suffer in the end the disadvantages of their own indifferent and stubborn attitude, either during their studies, or when they have entered the legal profession. "The legal field is not so diversified, and is greatly confined to the same group of persons that we meet in school."

Andrew also thought that if participants in the Mass Orientation chose to be hostile or uncooperative in their

attitude, they would only be depriving themselves of the chance to know people. He pointed out the Mass Orientation is entirely voluntary as a programme. "If a freshman doesn't like the idea, then I'd much prefer his not joining at all, than to have him participating grudgingly and uncooperatively. When asked how he would advise a freshman on the proper attitude to adopt, Andrew said: "Try and be cooperative. Show that you are sincere, and don't act as if you're fighting back. You won't receive any harsh treatment unless your attitude and the show you put up is really too extreme."

A piece of advice nearly everyone interviewed thought most useful was that the freshman should take things easy, and relax. "All first year students have much to benefit from the Mass Orientation, so why can't they be a sport and join in with spirits?"

Who should take the Initiative?

When asked whether he considered it fair to expect the freshmen to take the initiative in getting to know the seniors, and not vice versa, Benjamin explained that the seniors did take the initiative. "Perhaps in the old days," he said, "the seniors really sat back and waited for the freshmen to approach them. But in recent years, especially at the beginning of the first term, many seniors do take the first step, and volunteer their help and assistance to the juniors. Moreover, I think that it is a matter of mere courtesy that the first year students should approach their seniors. Lastly, it is a question of convenience. It is clearly easier and more convenient that the minority - the freshmen - approach the rest of the school, rather than ask all the seniors to go to the newcomers individually."

Benjamin's opinion concerning convenience was shared by Jacob Tse: "The fact that it is the freshmen who present themselves to the seniors during the Mass Orientation, and not the seniors who take the initiative, is only because the Mass Orientation is the most convenient and efficient form in which the seniors can acquaint themselves with the freshmen, and vice versa. Not all freshmen stay in the Law Library, and we cannot expect all seniors to go round socialising with each individual new student." Jacob thought that even if the seniors do take the initiative thus, it would be a waste of a lot of time.

Should we abolish the existing form of Mass Orientation?

All students interviewed were of the opinion that our Mass Orientation should be retained. They pointed out that there would certainly be no other occasion during which all law students would sit together in order to acquaint themselves with the freshmen, and that they could think of no other alternative form that could serve its purpose.

Benjamin thought that the abolition of the Mass Orientation would, in the long run, be to the disadvantages of the freshmen. Without the Mass Orientation, they would have no chance whatsoever to know their seniors, unless they take a very strong initiative on their own part which, in Benjamin's opinion, is highly unlikely for the average individual. He pointed out that to be acquainted with one's seniors is

very important, because discussion is an essential aspect in the study of law. "In the second or third years," Benjamin said, "such discussions may become confined to members of one's own class, but when you're in the first year, the first and second terms are mostly spent in finding your own method of study, your own path to take. It is during this period of search that our seniors' guidance, experience and opinion prove the most helpful."

Ellen and Christina emphasized their reason for supporting the Mass Orientation: "We are for the programme not, as some people think, because we have once been ragged and therefore would like now to rag others, but because we have truly experienced its benefit. We see now a gap between the juniors and seniors, and feel that this could be due to the juniors' misunderstanding of the purpose of the Mass Orientation, and their not trying hard enough."

When asked whether he thought that the Mass Orientation would die a slow death within the School of Law as it had done in other faculties, Andrew was most optimistic. He felt sure that the Mass Orientation would go down the generations of law students as an idea and practice, as he was certain that there would always be someone to appreciate its purpose and significance.

* * * *

It is clear therefore that the Mass Orientation can be subjected to different criticisms and varying points of view. While there are some who may be strongly against the humiliation that the Mass Orientation brings, others are too busy enjoying the warm, cheerful company of their seniors to feel insulted in any way. For the freshman who wants to win his seniors over with both charm and grace, perhaps the secret is to eat humble pie, and to remember always that the reception one gives is the reception one gets.

-Mimmie Chan

中國遊

星星

中華人民共和國已經成立三十年了！從整個民族的發展史來看，這三十個年頭不算得是什麼。不過，在一定的客觀條件限制下，它應該有足夠的潛能和力量去培養出新一代的接班人，好叫他們承擔起建設祖國的偉大使命。新中國理應出現了許許多多的新事物。可是，我們這一群生長在香港的華籍人士，所能見到的中國又有多少呢？相信不太多，但不覺得滿足。我們要求要知多一點兒，認識多一點兒。在這個暑假裏，有四位升二年級的同學（相信不只這四位）便回到中國旅遊了整整三個星期，遍歷北京、泰山、南京、蕪湖、黃山和杭州等東岸的城市和名山大川，沿途所見所聞，覺得有趣的和有意思的，都一一錄下來，希望能夠和大家一同分享。

☉紅太陽☉

在北京，某君到外文書店購買毛澤東選集時，在擠擁的人海當中傳來了一把說日語的聲音：我們現在沒有人再讀這些書了，你不用買。某君於是轉過頭來用日語反問：為什麼？可是那個剛說話的人已經溶化在人海中去了。

我自己也買了毛選。在過境時，其中有一個海關的檢查人員便在檢查室中，當着其他同學的面前，用不太客氣的廣東話問我：你現在還買這些書幹什麼？你是讀那個學科呢？

（想來我們也是落後了一點兒。在中國億億萬萬的人已經把毛選讀完幾次了。）

在一份北京的民間報章（蒲公英——1979 第八期）裏，我們讀到了一篇題為「談“萬壽無疆”」的文章。它寫道：「經過資產階級民主革命以後，萬歲作為一種歡呼聲繼承下來是可以的，但是用在個人身上甚至賦予封建等階級觀念的色彩就是時代的錯誤。……想起前些年林彪、四人幫流毒所至，“萬壽無疆”的祝福聲竟然在社會主義祖國的大地上響徹雲霄，不覺為之啞然失笑。」究竟在這些文學的背後是想說明什麼道理呢？同學們，自己動腦筋想想罷！

☉民辦小報☉

黨報和民辦的報章的內容是存着天淵之別的。在黨報裏，我們只會讀到一些官樣的文章：什麼要為四化而努力；堅持毛澤東同志的實踐論，深入開展真理標準的討論和黨國領導同志接見外賓的所謂新聞。但在民辦的小報裏，我們可以找到多樣化的文章品種，計有：愛情小說、遊記、名人軼事，揭露黑底的文章，諷刺式的小品文，憂國憂民的詩篇和其他不需要列為任何一種形式的作品。它們的內容普遍上要比香港一些健康的報紙副刊還要豐富，文筆寫得還要更好。

可惜，在現時的中國社會裏，新聞的管制仍然十分嚴厲。我們在中國的三個星期裏，對於世界上所發生的事情可以說是一無所知，也無法在一般的情況下可以打聽得到。

☉民主牆和大字報☉

根據中華人民共和國憲法第三章（公民的基本權利義務）第四十五條，公民是有「運用“大鳴，大放，大辯論，大字報”的權利。」究竟中外馳名的北京民主牆是否真的成為中國人民運用“大字報”的權利的地方呢？我們就曾為此問題而到訪過西單民主牆兩次：一次是在白天（下午五時左右）；一次是在晚上（八至九時）。

民主牆，顧名思義就是一幅長達二百多碼的牆壁。在牆上貼滿了各式各樣的大字報，有些還附加上了圖畫，更有些是彩色製作的。內容方面，和我們從香港的報章上所讀到轉刊民主牆的報導沒有什麼不同的地方。可以說，外電對於它的報導在一定程度上是正確的。至於觀衆方面，那可真不少了，人潮總是一浪一浪的慢慢地湧來，但表現得很有秩序。雖然有時為了要看文章，不免會和左鄰右里的人發生輕微碰撞，可是沒有人會理會你。整個民主牆雖然人頭湧湧，但氣氛殊不熱鬧——人們總是默默地看；默默地想。偶爾只會有人在意見簿上或大字報的空隙上用原子筆寫上自己的批評或意見。下面的一篇用影相機拍攝下來的序詩，就用它獻給各位同學，作為這次旅行歸來的手信。

血的啓示——序歌

我歌唱過杜鵑，紅梅，	一個多理想的捷征，
也歌唱彩霞，長虹，	既年青又不乏才華，
可這淋漓的鮮血，	滿可以直線上升。
却咽住了我的歌聲。	——只要在醉鬼面前，
只有未來的宮庭詩人，	一只眼閉，一只眼睜，
才能把它欣賞，鑒定。	只要喊幾句口號捧場，
說它像火那樣熱；	綁幾個戰友邀功……。
像珠貴的瑪瑙一樣紅……	萬千間高樓大廈，
	為什麼你選上牢籠？
我歌唱過張忠德，王杰；	三百六十行的社會，
也唱過秀麗，雷鋒，	你為什麼偏願受刑？
而對我們的張志新★啊，	把奔放的小提琴旋律，
我的筆却不停地顫動。	納入愁雲慘霧之中，
除非博學的政客，	忍拋母女天倫樂，
誰有這麼多激情？	去一睹地獄掙搏……。
說她像白雲那樣純潔，	
像泰山一樣高聳……	……只為你是一個人，
如果只為了生前成名，	你有人的愛與憎；
如果只為了身後傳頌！	……只為你有血有肉，
誰會作出這樣的擇抉，	有人的慾望感情；
從辦工室走向法廳？	你還有自己的大腦，
有黨票又有軍齡，	還睜着一雙眼睛……

是愛情就要怒放，
你不懼急雨狂風。
有咀巴豈能久鎖，
管它愛聽不愛聽。
夜茫茫你取劃火，
霧慘慘你敢出聲。
人，要是自己可以思索，
誰還信聖旨龍庭。

生——反革命，張志新，
死——張志新反革命。
法官大聲向人民宣佈，
無產階級又一次專政!!!
顫抖的琴聲長夜徘徊，
張志新合不上眼睛。
一串滾燙的鮮血，
像刪節號濺上太空。

血——流自我們的傷口，
傷——牽着我們的隱痛。
誰還有沒滴乾的淚水？
誰還有不疲倦的感情！
任它再美的頌詞，
只能沾污烈士英明！
那些花言巧語
糊不住人民的眼睛!!!

張志新已徹底平反，
為什麼不懲辦原兇？
難道憲法只是裝璜，
殺人犯不該賠命？
難道犯罪也“內外”有別？

刑只上庶民百姓，
難道讓劊子手溜手，
擦乾手，再染新的血腥？

——還有多少張志新，
四海為家冤難平！
——還有多少劊子手，
正搯着“張志新”的喉嚨。

嗟嘆在霓虹燈下，
哭泣在花邊柳叢，
民主牆寫不斷的控訴，
長安街盛不下的呼聲。

頌詞不能安慰死者，
却能把殺人犯輕縱，
頌詞不能為活人昭雪，
它只能麻醉神經。

如果是六尺男兒，
——就該把遺志繼承，
如果是中華兒女，
請不要珠淚縱橫，
對死者最大的祭奠，
莫過於拯救無辜生命，
對幸存者最好的支持，
就是“為真理而鬥爭”。

請原諒吧，張志新烈士，
我的懷念沒一句歌頌。
我將直視你的鮮血，
那怕它沖出我的喉嚨，
噴出這一串血的啓示，
獻給民主牆的黎明……。

★：張志新是現時被中國政府宣傳為一位反林彪、四人幫的英雄榜樣。

✧迷信✧

根據憲法第三章第四十六條，公民是有「信仰宗教的自由和不信仰宗教，宣傳無神論的自由。」而在整個共產黨統治下的三十年當中，政府都找着每一個機會不斷地灌輸無神論和破除迷信的知識給每一個公民，迷信的風氣相信要比解放前大大地減低了。可是，我們在杭州的靈隱寺（中國三大古剎之一）的大雄寶殿內就見到有為數三四位壯健的老婆婆對着泥刻的神像東拜拜，西拜拜的情形，而且在泰山岱頂的碧霞寺的神像手裏也發現了很多的人民幣（我還從它手裏取去四分錢呢！）還有，去年在佛山祖廟所見到的更是不可思議：我看見許多人——大多數是青年人，把一個個的人民幣和香烟拋進放在神像前的香爐裏去；還有人把硬幣擲向放在水池中的石龜頭部，期望這些奉獻會帶給他們好運。

這些迷信的行為實與真正的宗教信仰無關，但為什麼它還能夠在中國這個社會裏發生呢？這是值得我們深思的。

✧小結✧

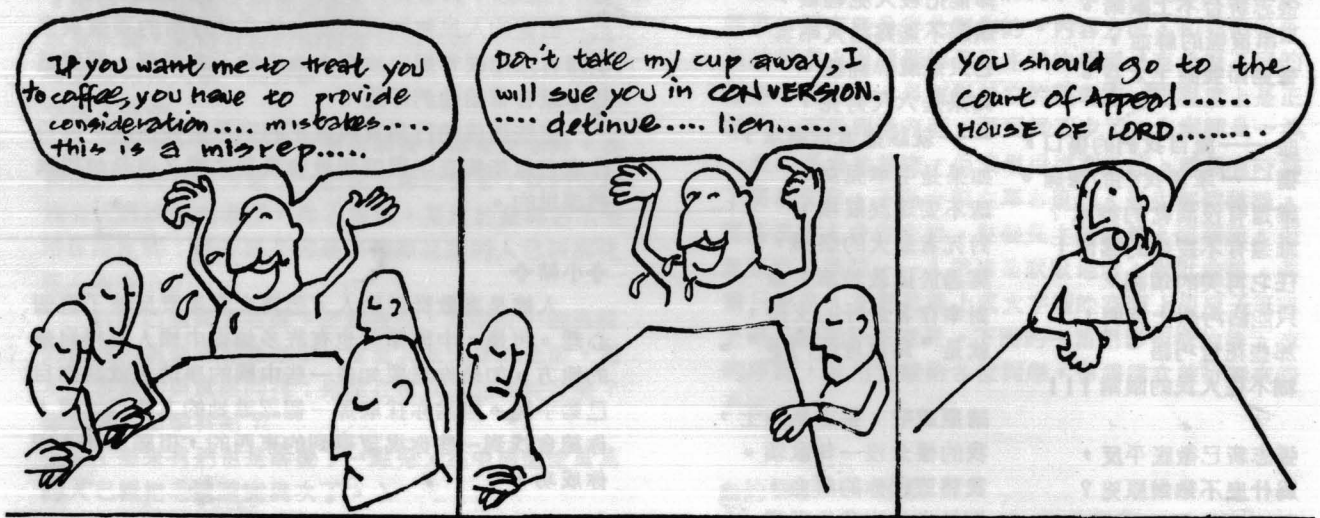
人總是喜歡批評別人。這篇文章委實反映了這個心理。可是，中國畢竟也有許多值得中國人覺得自豪的地方。如果你想要知多一些中國的事情，就請你自己動手罷。無論你採取那一個認識她的方法或途徑，你總會找到一些你渴望得到的東西的，但願如此！祝你好成功！



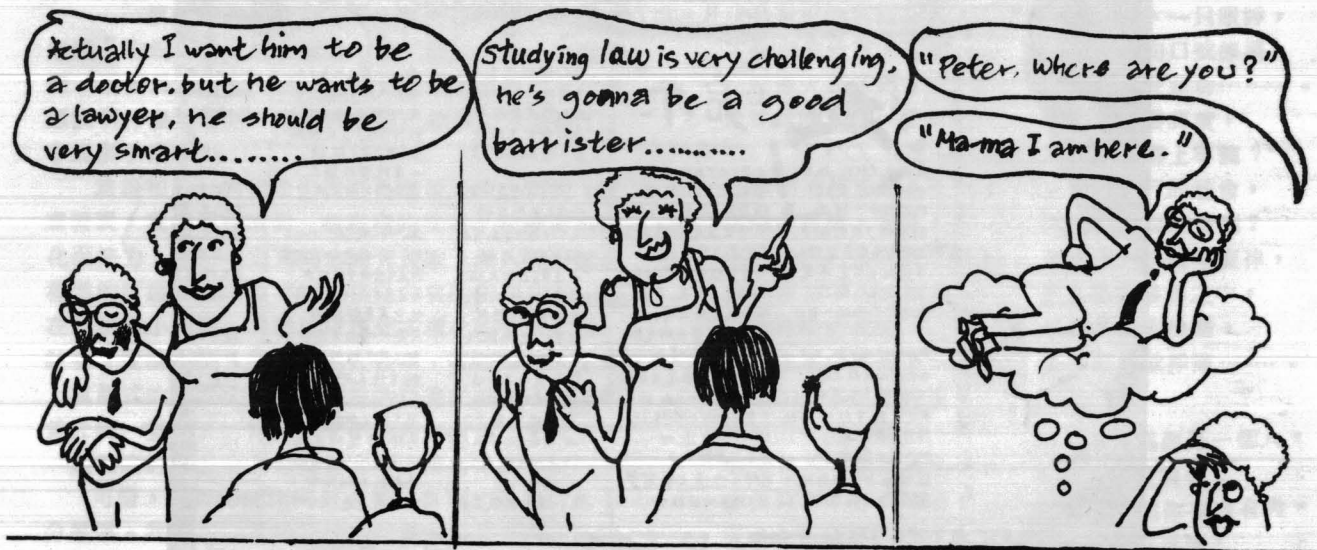
My First Year - A Blending of Strengths and weaknesses

ideas by LEE WAI MAN
drawing by CHIU SIU MING (ARCH.)

① A TOUCH OF PROFESSIONALISM

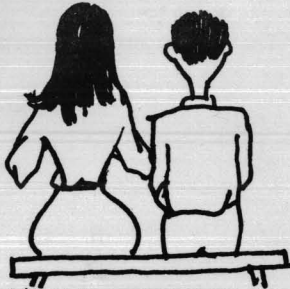


② FEELING PROUD

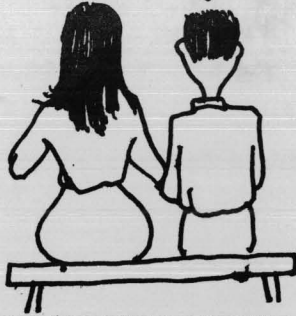


③ VANITY

I find the seniors with a lot of make-up, carrying "Christian Dior" handbags.....



Most of them smoke and go to bars, disco.....



Eh!!?.....



④ WHY NOT?

This guy should not be that arrogant.....



This gal should not be that pretentious.....



"Why not?" It's none of your business



⑤ WHERE HAS THE PRESSURE COME?

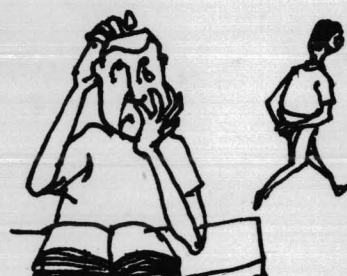
There are fifteen more pages..... Alas.....



Can you remember what the second page all about?



I guess I'll have to start from the first page again...



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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.

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