



# 律 昌

# Law Media



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## 篇首語

經過個多月來的努力，第一期《律呂》的編審工作終於步入尾聲。在這段日子裏，我和各個編輯每天都和時限競賽，務求把編審工作做得盡善盡美。縱然日夜顛倒的生活使自己變得疲憊不堪，但仍難掩我此刻興奮的心情。

《律呂》的精神在於把人和事，情和物和大家分享。活在煩囂都市中的我們，往往只有感嘆時間的不敷應用，可曾讓自己有片刻的空間去思考，給心靈一片清靜？時間不是我們的敵人，它印證我們的成長和種種成就，撰寫著生命中的千絲萬縷，然而，人生意義的多寡亦需由時間作見證。若不要被時間所奴役，若要充實生命，我們先要把握生命的每一天，「今天」這個日子，就是我們「昨天」所推諉的「明天」……就是抓緊把工作完滿完成的那份滿足感，我們才能真正感受閒暇的樂趣、生命的豐盛。以下是一句關於時間的名言，盼同學都能好好支配時間，以輕鬆、祥和的心情去享受每一天的工作，共勉之。

「我認為，時間可使一切事物臻於成熟之境，凡事均能靠時間的力量，變得清晰、透徹，時間即是真理之父。」 — 法蘭西斯·拉伯雷

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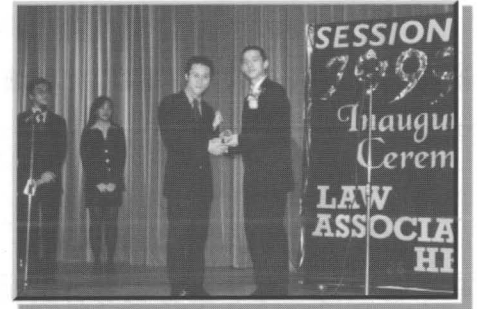
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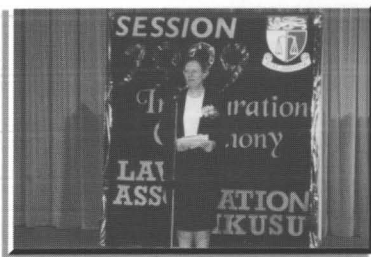
# Inauguration Ceremony

- Wong Wing Hoi, Martin (I), Chairman

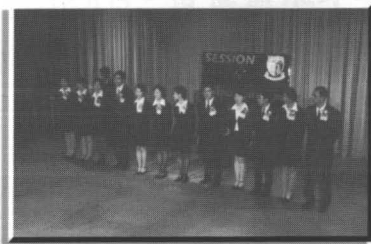
On 26 January, the inauguration ceremony for session 1999 was held. That very day marked the beginning of yet another exciting year for the Law Association. With the hard work of all Ex-Co members and the support from LA members, the ceremony was a success, though with only a limited time for preparation.



Handover of the Association Chop



Speech by Ms. Jill Cottrell  
Acting Dean, Faculty of Law



Introduction of the Executive Committees,  
session 1999

The cocktail reception started at 5:30 p.m. Everybody enjoyed the refreshment and chat casually around in a light atmosphere. At six, the ceremony began. Our first speaker, Mr. Selwyn Chan, Chairman of LA for session 1998, concluded their job last year with his speech and expressed his ardent expectation on this year's Ex-Co. The torch was then passed to this year's Ex-Co with the hand-over of the association chop to Mr. Martin Wong, Chairman of LA for session 1999. In the speech, with the witness of all the guests, he pledged our dedication to this Association and expressed our most grateful thanks to the previous Ex-Co for the brilliant job they did. On behalf of the Faculty, our final speaker, Ms Jill Cottrell, gave credit to this Association's contribution and delivered full support to us. She also gave a delightful break to the solemn ceremony with her amusing lawyer jokes.



The Executive Committees, session 1999

# 1999

We were extremely honoured to have with us the most distinguished guests including Mr. Anthony Chow, President of Hong Kong Law Society; Mr. Howard Lam, President of Trainee Solicitors' Association; representatives from Deacons Graham and James and Clifford Chance; Ms Jill Cottrell, Acting Dean; Professor Michael Wilkinson, Head of Department of Professional Legal Education; Ms Irene Shieh, Assistant Librarian; representatives from Architectural Society, Arts Association, Business Association, Dental Society, Science Society, Economics and Finance Society, AIESEC, Political and Public Administration Association, and the Campus TV.



Presentation of souvenir to Mr. Anthony Chow  
President of Hong Kong Law Society



Presentation of souvenir to Mr. Howard Lam  
President of Trainee Solicitors' Association

# 2000

Here again, we would like to thank all our guests, representatives of law firms, other societies, associations and our faculty for their support. We will endeavour to make this coming year no less exciting than the previous one.



# High Dinner Table 1999

- Chow Wan Sze, Roanna (I), Social Convenor



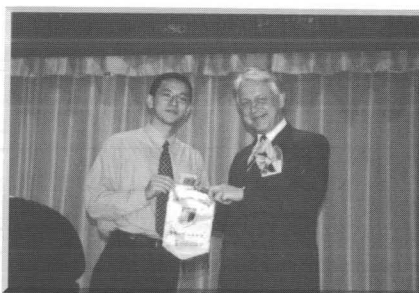
The High Table Dinner 1999 was successfully launched on Wednesday, 3rd March. Although the dinner was scheduled on a weekday, the attendance was exceptionally impressive. Amongst the 120 participants were prominent figures from the legal professional, academic staff and law students.

This year, we are very honoured to have Mr. Grenville Cross (Director of Public Prosecutions), the Honourable Mr. Martin Lee (Legislative Councillor) and Mr. Kennedy Wong (Chairman of the Young Legal Professionals Association Limited) to be our guest speakers. They all delivered speeches of wisdom and provided career guidance which were invaluable.

The High Table Dinner also offered our law students a golden opportunity to mingle and discuss with practising lawyers on a wide range of issues. We believe our horizons have been broadened through our communication with legal practitioners with different capacities in terms of their area of practice. Solicitors, barristers and government lawyers were present on the night and a pleasant atmosphere was secured. We believe the participants have all enjoyed the splendid evening.

A function can never be a success without its dedicated organising committee. We would therefore like to express our immense appreciation and acknowledgement to those who have lent assistance to us.

Finally, as the value and success of this social function have been proven, we would endeavour to organise other similar functions in the future for the welfare of our members.



Presentation of souvenirs to our guest speakers (from left to right): Mr. Kennedy Wong, Mr. Grenville Cross and the Honourable Mr. Martin Lee



## Declaration

### Respect for Judicial Independence

The recent handling of controversial issues by the Government of the HKSAR dealt a severe blow to judicial independence. Undeniably, the misjudgments made by the administration has undermined people's confidence in the rule of law. In particular, pressing the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) into a clarification of its judgment hampered judicial integrity the most. The Law Association, HKUSU of the University of Hong Kong feels it obligatory to condemn executive acts prejudicial to judicial independence and arouse public concern for rule of law.

1. The government was mistaken as to accept the allegation from 'some quarters' that the CFA ruling was wrong which necessitated the clarification. The application of clarification was unprecedented and unjustifiable. By resorting to ill-defined "public interests" as grounds for application, the government was inviting public pressure on the court to clarify its stance. We feel regretful that the courtroom was used for political purposes.
2. The Secretary of Justice contacted the Chief Justice in private and notified him of a possible application. Such behaviour gave rise to a reasonable apprehension and suspicion that the government was trying to influence the court beforehand. Among other things, her justification for the early contact was that arrangement could be made for the non-permanent judge in the CFA to sit. Such a reason is not convincing. Adherence to due procedure is vital to the rule of law which must not be substituted for by political expediency. That "justice must be seen to be done" is of paramount importance.
3. Even though the Secretary of Justice admitted she was "over-anxious" to make the contact without enough deliberation, she refused to rule out future possibility of her calling the Chief Justice directly again. Hence, public fear over future executive interference into judicial independence cannot be allayed.
4. The application was made immediately after the Secretary of Justice's return from Beijing. In a special House Committee of the Legislative Council, when she was asked about Beijing's calling for rectification of the CFA judgment, she stated that she considered clarification to be a kind of rectification. In other words, the application for clarification was essentially a move to force the CFA to modify its judgment. In addition, it gave rise to the impression that the government teamed up with Beijing to put pressure on the CFA to restate its stance. Apparently, the executive branch of the Government of HKSAR enforced Chinese insistence for rectification.

We hereby expressed our unreserved objections to political interference into judicial independence. Legal problems should only be settled by legal means rather than by informal political expediency. Without respect for the integrity of the courts, the fundamental doctrine of the rule of law will be at stake.

**Law Association, HKUSU**

## Career Talk

Aiming to provide our year III and PC L.L members a chance to learn how to apply for a job successfully, the Trainee Solicitors Association and the Law Association have organized a Career Talk: Becoming a Trainee Solicitor. The content of the talk includes: Job Application, Interview Skills, Expectations and Qualities of a Trainee Solicitor, and Training Program provided by the firm if you are recruited. We had the pleasure of inviting Mr. Peter Wintle, the Litigation Partner of Deacons, Graham & James and Mr. Leslie Kaczmarek, the Recruitment Partner of Johnson, Stokes and Master to be the speakers of the talk. It was held on 18<sup>th</sup> March 99 with around 100 participants. The speakers discussed with us interesting examples they received in application letters and mistakes applicants always make during interviews. They also gave us valuable advice in job application and our future career. So most participants have learnt more about being a trainee solicitor.

## Current Issue Talk

- Lee Hong Kiu, Kildaria (I), External Secretary

A very controversial issue in the Hong Kong legal field has been chosen to be the topic of the talk: The Court of Final Appeal Decision on the Right Of Abode. The talk was held on 25 Feb 1999. We had the honour to have Professor Albert Chan, Professor Johannes Chan and Professor Yash Ghai to be our speakers. They presented to us their valuable views on the matter. Our members were very enthusiastic in attending the talk. All the seats, even the steps in the lecture hall were filled with students concerned about the topic. It was very interesting to hear the different views of our lecturers on the topic.



Professor Albert Chan



Professor Johannes Chan



Professor Yash Ghai





## Simple Steps for reaching the goal of fitness

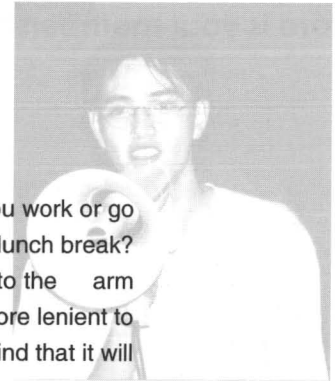
- Pang Kun-hao, Arnold(I), Sports Captain

### 1 Arrange your propriety

First... You have to figure out what you are going for. Do you want more speed? More upper body strength? Tone and flatten your abs? Or you just need to get into shape?

### 2 Setup a schedule that is right for you

Do not set up an unreasonable schedule. That will almost guarantee failure from the start. If you work or go to school, you can always manage to squeeze in the time for a good workout. How about your lunch break? Instead of grabbing Big Macs (weigh too much fat), you can work out by simply walking down to the arm House? Below are some tips on working out. If your schedule gets too hard, you can be a bit more lenient to yourself, but Keep Trying! If you are struggling to finish that last stomach crunch, just keep in mind that it will get easier!

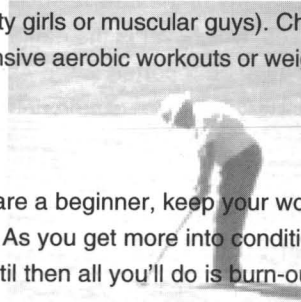
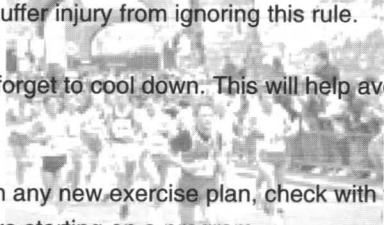


### 3 How To Keep Going When The Going Gets Tough

Motivation. It is really hard to hang onto, but you have to remember one thing: why did you start your program in the first place? Were you overweight? Out of shape? Did you like being that way? It helps to work out with a friend. You are more likely to keep at it if there is someone watching you!! Now, should you toss out the bucks and join a Health Club? Only if you are really going to use it. The memberships to these clubs are expensive and non-refundable. It won't make you feel better to pay a couple of thousand bucks, and then only use the place a few times (except to meet pretty girls or muscular guys). Check with your local Recreation/Urban Centers, or Flora Ho. Most of these offer free or very inexpensive aerobic workouts or weigh lifting machines.

### Tips

- 1) **IMPORTANT:** Do stretching and warm-up exercises before each workout. Even the best athlete can pull a muscle or suffer injury from ignoring this rule.
- 2) Also, don't forget to cool down. This will help avoid stiffness.
- 3) And, as with any new exercise plan, check with your doctor before starting on a program.
- 4) Alternate the days. If you give your legs a work out on Monday, work out your upper body on Tuesday. This gives the muscles a chance to rest.
- 5) If you are a beginner, keep your workouts to 3 times a week. As you get more into condition you can do more, but until then all you'll do is burn-out.
- 6) Do not try to make up for missing a work out time by forcing yourself beyond reason at your next work out.
- 7) Watch your diet. You can still have the occasional fast food if you eat well the rest of the time. Watch your body fat ratio.
- 8) Listen to your body. Pushing yourself is fine, but not to the point of injury



Here are just some of the suggestions for an effective and efficient work out to improve your fitness as well as your performance in sports.

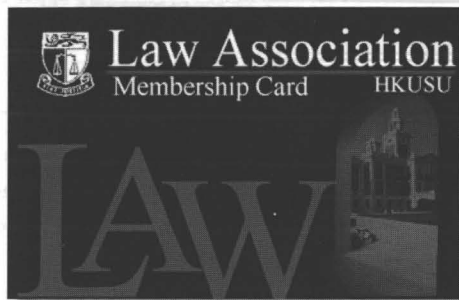




- Lau Pi Ni, Penny (I), Welfare Secretary
- Chan Sze Kee, Christie (I), Marketing Secretary

## *Great news for all members!*

Here is your membership card:



Designed by Marcus Chan (I)

### *Terms and Conditions*

1. This card is non-transferable.
2. This card is the property of the Law Association, HKUSU, and must be returned to the Association on the expiry date or on cessation of studies, whichever is the earlier.
3. Loss of this card must be reported to the Association immediately.
4. Law Association, HKUSU, reserves the right to amend the terms and conditions without prior notice.
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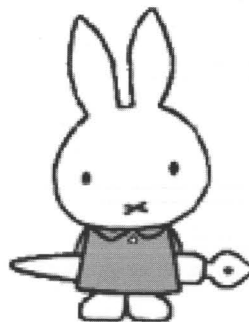
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Bear in Mind

**10% off**



# 追憶逝水年華

陳弘毅

**我** 是在一九七七年秋天開始就讀於港大法律系的。

記得那年夏天，即在大學入學試之後、在放榜之前，原在我的母校（聖保羅男女中學）畢業並正在港大唸書的一些學生，替我們這些中七學生組織了一次到港大的參觀，我印象最深刻的是參觀大學堂宿舍（University Hall）。他們說這裏在二次大戰時曾被日軍徵用，並在這裏處決了一些人，所以後來留傳著一些「鬼故」。他們又向我們述說多姿多采的大學生活。當時的我十分嚮往大學生活，「大學生」對我來說是地位超然、令人羨慕的。

我在唸 LLB 時沒有入住學生宿舍，但積極參加過港大學生會的一些屬會的活動，包括《學苑》（學生會的期刊，當時每一至兩月出版一次，每次數十頁，內容很豐富）、現代思潮學會、文社、法律學會和法律系的基督徒團契。其中，在《學苑》方面的參與使我學到的東西最多，也從中認識一些志同道合的朋友。從在《學苑》工作的學兄、學姊

中，我認識到香港學生運動從六十年代後期到七十年代中期的歷史，了解到當時在思想探索上和社會行動上十分活躍的大學生，怎樣對他們身處的政治環境進行反思、對時代的呼喚作出回應，我聽到了關於學運中的所謂「國粹派」和「社會派」的不同路線的對抗的故事，又明白到「反資反殖」（反對資本主義和殖民主義）和「認中關社」（認識中國、關心社會）等學運中的基本概念的背景和淵源。

後來我參加了 1978 年的《學苑》編輯委員會候選內閣，並當選為《學苑》「學術版」的兩名編輯委員之一。「學術版」的內容是較為思想性、理論性的，涉及哲學、科學、宗教、社會和歷史思想等範疇。除了處理收到的投稿外，我自己也寫文章刊登於「學術版」，中英文文章都發表過，但以中文為主，其中主要的現已收入《我思我在》一書（突破出版社 1990 年版）。從參與《學苑》的工作開始，我似乎和編輯工作結下了不解之緣。組織競選 1978-79 年的 Law Association Exco 的同學誠意邀請我

加入為 Publication Secretary 的候選人，我終於答應了。當選以後，除參與 LA Exco 的一般事務外，我出任了 Law Media 和 Justitia 的總編輯。前者是 LA 的期刊，一年出版四次。後者是同學寫的 dissertations（畢業論文，當時相當於一個必修科）的選編，類似現在的 Hong Kong Student Law Review。我很珍惜在這些出版工作上同學們同心協力的精神。我現在的同事陳文敏教授當時便是積極參與的一份子。

我在我的最新中文文集《法治、啟蒙與現代法的精神》（北京中國政法大學出版社 1998 年版）的「自序」中表達了我對當時另一位（高我一屆的）同學曾燕玲的深切悼念。她辭世已經剛超過十年了。她不是我的女友，但她是我最敬重的、在我的大學生活中在思想信仰的啟發上對我最大影響的一位學姊。我在寫畢業論文時，決定選擇寫一個與勞工法有關的題目，便是受到她的開啟和鼓勵的。（在剛剛出版的由我和同事合著的《香港法概論》（香港三聯書店 1999 年版），我仍負責了「僱傭法」（即勞工法）一章，這個研究取向便是源於二十年前的這份緣。）她是一位虔誠的基督徒，她堅信法律和法律工作者不應只顧為有財富者服務，更重要的是通過法律工作去服務那些在社會中地位卑微、無權無

勢、在貧窮線邊緣掙扎的人。她更身體力行她的信念，參與給勞工團體的義務法律諮詢工作（雖然她當時還是個學生）。

我在唸 PCLL 的一年入住了聖約翰學生宿舍，初嚐宿舍的群體生活。宿舍 orientation 的考驗是嚴峻的，我很高興能夠應付過來。離開家人獨立生活，在宿舍中與其他同學的廣泛交往和頻密接觸，使我在生命成長的故事中進入新的篇章。我覺得在自信心上有所增加，在克服自己的內向和害羞的性格方面向前邁進了一步。我開始體驗到一種新的自由，雖然我仍未能完全超越那困擾我多年的一種失落感、孤獨感和空虛感。

我在就讀港大的四年裏，追求著學問、真理和愛情。現在回顧起來，我在學問上確為後來的工作和事業，奠下了紮實的基礎。在宇宙人生的真理的探索上，我盡了很大的努力，確定了自己後來的人生方向。在愛情方面，我當時並沒有成功的經驗，但在我的生命哲學中，愛仍是生命的最高理想和終極價值。就正如我的母校的校訓所引用的《聖經》金句所說：

如今常存的有信、有望、有愛，其中最偉大的便是愛。

陳弘毅

1999 年 3 月 22 日





## The Life of a LL.B. Student in the late 80s

I entered the law faculty in September 1987. A lot of my classmates did not pick law as their first choice. The most popular choice by then was social science. The Law Faculty was expanding. A total of 150 students were enrolled in my year. Some of them were mature students, including government officials who obtained scholarships to study law. I was most impressed by the fact that there were more girls than boys.

The structure of the LL.B. course was somewhat different. We had to take four subjects in the first year i.e. Legal System and Legal Method, Contract Law, Personal Property Law and Constitutional and Administrative Law. The Law Faculty was then situated at the Knowles Building. The law library was relatively small. It was extremely difficult to find a seat in the library. All sorts of personal belongings were placed on the desks and chairs to show that they were already occupied. The library was incredibly noisy. It was more than like a "meeting point" rather than a place for quiet study. Not surprisingly, I never did any serious works in the library. After all, the first year was well known to be the "honey moon" year. The results of the first year would not count in deciding what honour a student would receive for his or her degree. The workload was not heavy at all. For each subject, we had to attend two lectures and one tutorial each week. Each lecture or tutorial lasted for an hour. The lectures were not compulsory. Owing to the increasing number of students, each tutorial class had ten odd students. The tutorial class was usually dominated by the more out-spoken students. Those who were shy or had not prepared properly or adequately for the tutorials would hardly feel any pressure to speak up. Some tutors split the class into two sub-classes. The down side was the students only attend tutorial every fortnight, which could not possibly catch up with the progress of the lectures. I still remember that the first lecture I attended was on Contract Law given by Ms Sihombing. Instead of introducing the basic concepts of "offer and acceptance", she adopted an "innovative" approach in my year by starting to teach "remedies". The first case that we were asked to read was *Hedley v Banxandale*. Not surprisingly, most of my friends including myself were

completely lost after the first lecture. Professor Albert Chen was teaching Legal System and Legal Methods. He appeared to be so shy that he rarely had any eye contacts with the students. The most popular lecturer was Professor Johannes Chan who taught Personal Property Law. Professor Wesley-Smith, as expected, taught Constitutional and Administrative Law. He was wise and charismatic. We were given regularly a pile of "DMs" including lists of questions to be discussed in the tutorials, law reports, extracts in the law journals, etc. I always wonder how many students had actually gone through all the materials. To prepare for a bilingual legal system necessitated by the change of sovereignty, Use of Chinese in Law was introduced for the first time as an optional subject. Some tutors were practitioners who worked only part-time on Saturday mornings. The tutor for my Personal Property Law was Ms Carlye Chu, who is now the Registrar of the High Court.

I must confess that I did not spend as much time as I should on study in my first year. When I first joined the faculty, I was amazed at the number of student functions organized for freshmen e.g. orientation camp, mass orientation, freshmen night, etc. I thought it would be interesting if I took a more active part in such student activities. Hence, I became the Social Convenor i.e. an executive committee member of the Law Association. I was mainly responsible for organising two events i.e. the Christmas party and the Annual Ball. The Christmas Party for 1987 was held in the Foreign Correspondents' Club. More than one hundred students and teachers joined the party. That evening was particularly memorable for me. That was the evening I first met a young lady, who became my wife seven years later. As an executive member of the Law Association, we often had lengthy meetings, sometimes overnight. We saw things differently those days. A lot of emphasis was placed on certain "principles" or "values". With hindsight, some of the discussions appeared to be unnecessary and immature. Nevertheless, I never regret what we did. It was certainly an experience. The Annual Ball was held at the beginning of my second year, shortly before we ended our term of office. The patron was Sir TL Yang, the then Chief

Justice. The then chairman of the Bar Association, Mr. Robert Tang QC and the then president of the Law Society, Mr. Simon Ip were guests of honour. The ball was held in the ballroom of the Kowloon Shangri-la Hotel. A live band was invited to entertain the guests. That was the first time I wore a tuxedo. In addition, I organised a high table dinner. Mr Martin Lee was invited to be our guest speaker. Unfortunately, the food provided by the University catering service was awful. Apart from such social functions, other more serious projects or events were organised by the students including various talks on current affairs, a trip to visit several PRC law schools, etc. In my first summer vacation, I spent a couple of weeks as an "observer" at the Duty Lawyers Office at the North Kowloon magistrates' court. That was the first time I visited a cell and observed how our criminal justice system operated in practice.

In the second year, we had to take five subjects e.g. Tort law, Criminal law, Trust law, Land Law and Mercantile Law. The most popular lecturer was undoubtedly Mr. Michael Jackson. He always looked handsome and charming. The front rows of the lecture room were always occupied by the girls. Instead of taking notes, they just admired his face. Professor Evans, who founded the Law Faculty, taught Trusts Law. At that time, there were already criticisms that the quality of the law student was declining. Ms Audrey Eu QC, in order to find out whether such criticisms were well-founded, decided to verify the truth of such criticism by acting as our part time tutor for Trusts Law. The June 4 incident took place while we were taking the final examinations. Some of the examinations were postponed because of the incident.

The Law Faculty moved to the KK Leung Building in my third year, though I cannot recall exactly when. We had a much bigger law library. Strict rules were introduced to ensure that students would remain silent in the library. The law library finally became a library properly-so-called. The new library attracted students from other faculties, which caused some discontent among the law students. Rightly or wrongly, we took the view that we should enjoy priority in using the law library. At

the end, a compromise was reached to the effect that law students would have priority in using part of the library. At that time, the photocopying machines in the library only accepted 20 cents coins. We had to get changes at the branch of the Hongkong Bank at the Run Run Shaw Building from time to time, which was of course very inconvenient.

In the third year, only one subject was compulsory, i.e. Jurisprudence. Two subjects were quasi-compulsory i.e. Evidence and Business Association which included Company Law and Partnership Law. Only students who took these two subjects would be eligible for the P.C.L.L. course. Before my year, it was also compulsory for every third year student to do a dissertation. Starting from my year, it became optional and was renamed "Guided Research". A lot of my friends chose subjects which appeared to be "useful" to their future practice or in respect of which students used to get higher marks in the past. I decided to pick whatever I was interested in. As a result, I chose Guided Research and Public International Law. Professor Wesley-Smith, who gave lectures on research skills, also happened to be my supervisor. The topic of my dissertation was "Public Access to Government Information in Hong Kong". Three girls obtained first honour in my year. About twenty to thirty odd students got second A, one of whom was me. I spent my summer vacation as a summer student in a barrister's chambers as well a law firm, namely, Deacons.

Almost all the students proceeded to the P.C.L.L. course. A number of students who obtained a CPE or a LL.B. course elsewhere also joined the course. That year



The graduation photo of LL.B. in 1990



# The Life of a LL.B. Student in the late 80s

was undoubtedly the most tough one. We had to study Conveyancing, Practice and Procedure, Accounts, Revenue, Professional Practice and Commercial Law and Practice. Accounts was a half-year subject. A weird incident happened in my year. After the examination for accounts was finished, some unknown persons for unknown reasons broke into the lecturer's office and took away some of the examination papers. Consequently, for those students whose papers had disappeared, they had to sit for the examination again. Despite the heavy workload, I became a member of the Jessup Mooting Team. The law school of the City University was founded shortly before that. We beat them in the domestic round. After that, we went to Washington D.C., USA to take part in the international round. Our team leader was Mr. Rick Glofcheski, who was always helpful and friendly. Unfortunately, we did not do very well and were eliminated in the first round. After the trip to Washington, I concentrated on preparing for the final examinations. It turned out that a lot of my friends failed to pass all the subjects at the first instance. Most of them failed in Conveyancing and Revenue. As a result, they had to sit for supplementary examinations. I was fortunate enough to pass all of them at one go. At that time, I had not yet decided whether I should become a barrister or a solicitor. Indeed, I was thinking of becoming an academic. One day, I saw a notice regarding a

scholarship for a post-graduate degree in UK open to applications from students of the Arts, Social Science and Law Faculty. I decided to try my luck. At the end, I spent a year in England at the University of Nottingham to pursue a LL.M. in International Law. Subsequently, I found out that only less than ten students became barristers in my year. It was already a well-known fact that there were fierce competitions at the junior end of the bar. Maybe that explains why most of the top students chose to become solicitors.

I certainly enjoyed my life in the Law Faculty. It is sad to hear increasing complaints about the quality of the law graduates. I do not intend to discern the cause of the problem. No one would disagree that there are always rooms for improvements. Nevertheless, I am sure that the Law Faculty provided a good environment for students to develop their potentials. They must, however, remember the old saying that in the university, they are supposed to learn, not to be taught.

*Paul Tam*

(LL.B. 87-90, P.C.LL 90-91)

## Photo Album



*Students of the class of '77 in the 'tea gathering' held in the Mandarin Oriental Hotel*



*Graduation photo of class of '77*

(The above photos are contributed by Mr. Warren Chan QC SC)

Annual Ball '83



AGM of L.A. '84



## Benny Tai & Friends



Legal Exhibition 1984

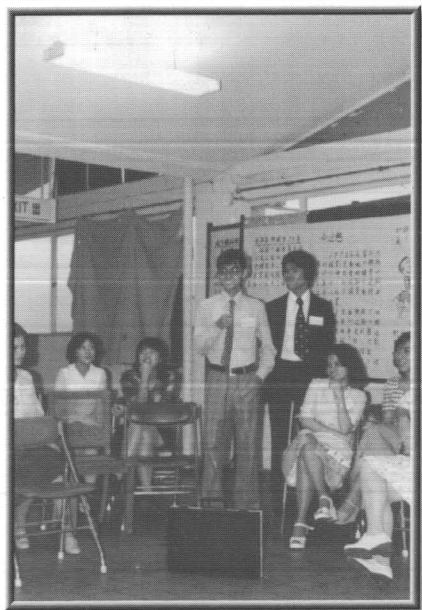


L.A. Exco 1983-84

## Albert Chen



Annual Ball '82



Mass Orientation 1977



Faculty of Law: Overall Champion of Inter-Faculty Competition  
Union Festival 1989



# Survey

*Foreword*

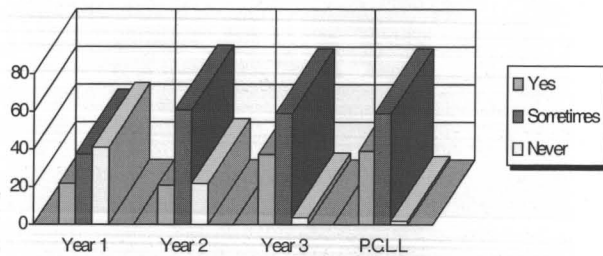
- Chan Wai Man, Carrie (I), Chan Wai Ho, Alwin (I)

In order to find out some miscellaneous information about law students, the law association conducted an informal survey in March. Questionnaires were distributed to students through the pigeonholes. The outcome was really encouraging. The followings show the result of the survey. The results show some interesting figures which are for reference only.

*Figures all in percentages*

Students who did the survey: Year 1: 78 of 147 Year 2: 63 of 152 Year 3: 41 of 144 PCLL: 26 of 100

*Q: Do you prepare for tutorials?*



*Q: Which subject do you enjoy most?*

Year	Subject	Percentage
YEAR ONE	Use of English in Law	37%
	Law of Tort	34%
	Law of Contract	19%
	None	8%
	Chinese Language and Communication	2%
YEAR TWO	Criminal Law	41%
	Equity and Introduction to Trusts	34%
	Constitutional and Administrative Law	14%
	None	6%
	Others	5%
YEAR THREE	Company Law	28%
	Insolvency Law	25%
	Evidence	21%
	Use of Chinese in Law	8%
	Others	12%
PCLL	Revenue	28%
	Landlord and Tenant	25%
	Conveyancing	23%
	Civil Procedure	18%
	Others	15%

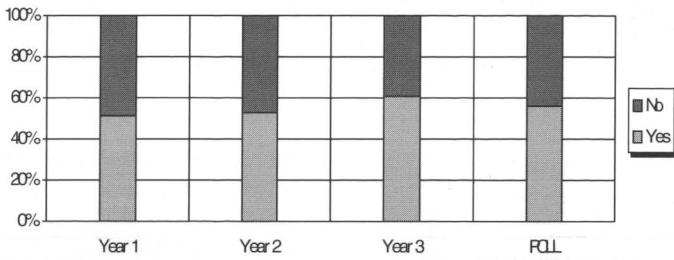
*Q: Who is your favourite lecturer/tutor?*

Year	Lecturer/Tutor	Percentage
YEAR ONE	Rick Glofcheski	35%
	Johannes Chan	23%
	Betty Ho	22%
	Zhang Xianchu	12%
	Others	8%
YEAR TWO	Alice Lee	23%
	Lusina Ho	22%
	Rick Glofcheski	18%
	Michael Jackson	13%
	Katherine Lynch	12%
	Janice Brabyn	6%
	Others	6%
YEAR THREE	Philip Smart	30%
	Michael Sandor	16%
	Alice Lee	13%
	Rick Glofcheski	13%
	Others	27%
PCLL	Andrew Halkyard	26%
	Wilson Chow	23%
	Michael Wilkinson	22%
	Eric Cheung	17%
	Felix Chan	12%

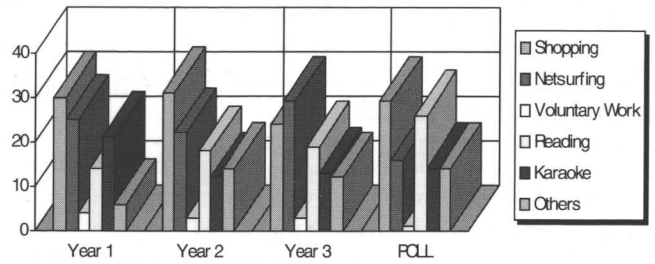
*Q: Which subject do you dislike most?*

Year	Subject	Percentage
YEAR ONE	Legal Skills	41%
	Law and Society	34%
	The Legal System	17%
	Use of English in Law	6%
YEAR TWO	Constitutional and Administrative Law	35%
	Equity and Introduction to Trusts	22%
	Criminal Law	21%
	Property Law	10%
	Others	12%
YEAR THREE	Introduction to Legal Theory	43%
	Fundamental of Evidence and Trial Procedure	38%
	Equity and Trusts	10%
	Others	9%

Q: Do you have a part time job?

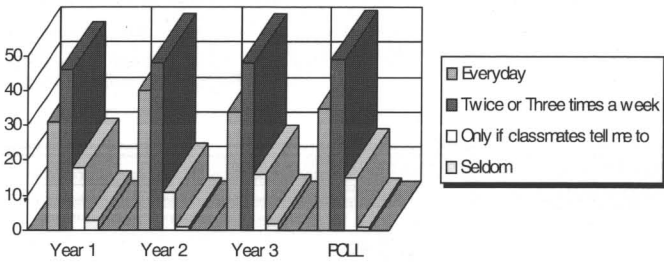


Q: What do you do in your spare time?

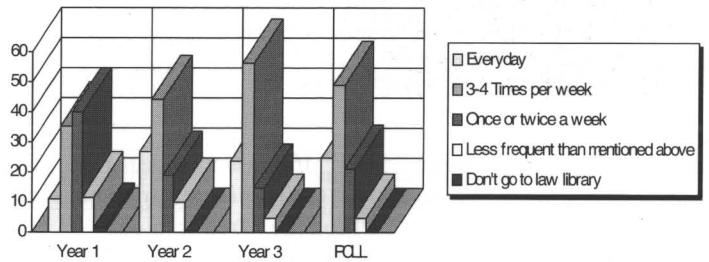


# PERSONAL

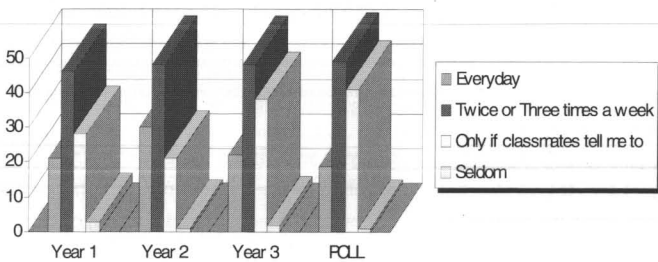
Q: How often do you check your pigeon hole?



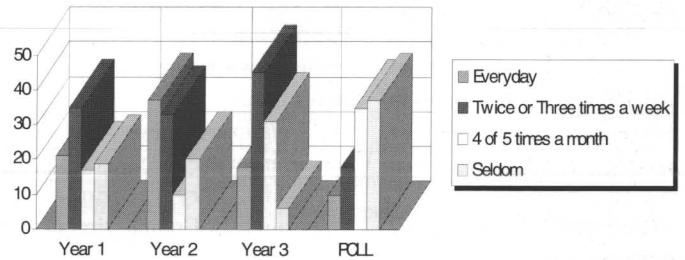
Q: How often do you go to law library?



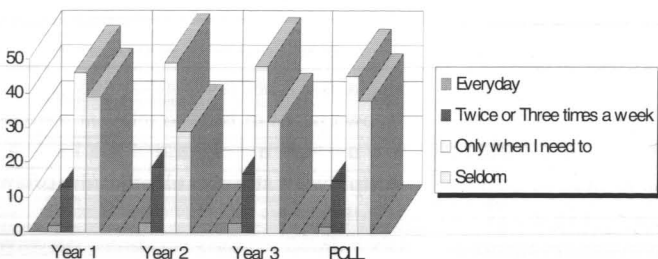
Q: How often do you check the notice board?



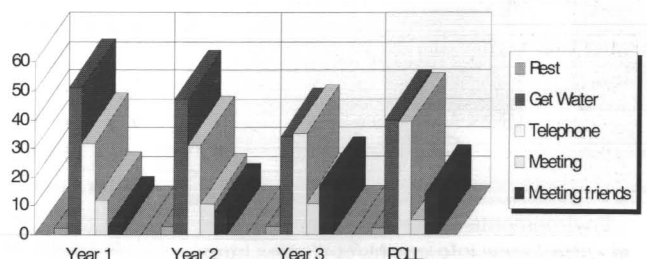
Q: How often do you check your school's e-mail account?



Q: How often do you go to DR of IA?



Q: What's your purpose to go to DR?



HOW OFTEN

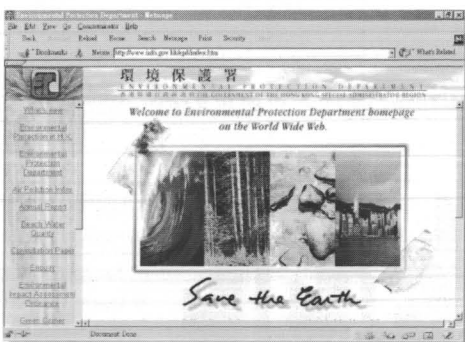
HOW MANY?

## Some great (or at least good) Websites for law students

MS. JILL COTTRELL  
LECTURER, FACULTY OF LAW

The Editors of *Law Media* asked me for a few suggestions about websites which might interest law students. Where to begin, is the question (or where to end – I could go on making suggestions all night)? This is a fairly serious-minded collection of suggestions. I hope that it will suggest to you that there is a tremendous wealth of material out there, which is worth exploring. Many of these I have come across by accident, usually while looking for something else. I may have been using one of the search engines such as Alta Vista, or Excite or Infoseek.

assignment) is in constitutional matters, have you checked out the Constitutional Affairs Bureau's page at <http://www.info.gov.hk/cab/>? At present you would find there documents about the review of District Boards; it's not the most exciting of sites, but it might be worth checking out. The Legal Aid Department has statistics about applications for legal aid, no doubt also in their annual reports – but you probably don't have one of those handy! Try: <http://www.info.gov.hk/lad/stat/index.htm>.



Environmental Protection Department at <http://www.info.gov.hk/epd/index.htm>

I have chosen to share with you a variety of different types of site: some governmental, some created by academics one from a school, one by students, one from a non-governmental organisation. Some sites are themselves collections of links to other sites; some have a lot of materials themselves; one is a journal, one has a lot of full text documents of a completely different sort, one consists of teaching materials (DMs in the HKU Law Faculty parlance). Some are very specific, while others are general – some very

If you are interested in the environment, try the Planning Department – especially the pages on Sustainable Development and the current consultancy study "S U S D E V 2 1": <http://www.info.gov.hk/planning/index.htm> Or the Environmental Protection Department at <http://www.info.gov.hk/epd/index.htm>

Various bodies set up by Government may be interesting or useful. Try the Equal Opportunities Commission at <http://www.eoc.org.hk/>.

There are samples of complaint cases, and a newsletter at <http://www.eoc.org.hk/newsletter/99-01/english/index.html>.

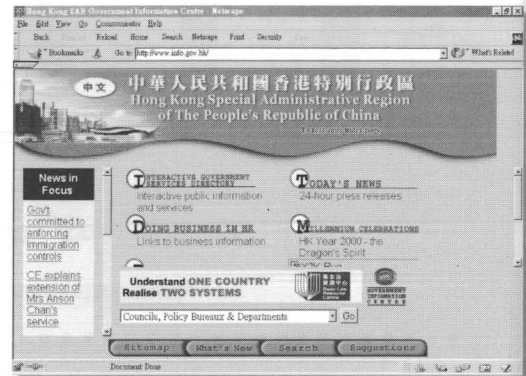
general. I have not included sites for which you have to pay.

Let's begin close to home; with the Hong Kong Government <http://www.info.gov.hk>. Does that sound worthy but boring? The fact is that the Hong Kong Government, or at least many of its departments or organisations, has been developing a range of useful and interesting WebPages. You already know about BLIS, and about the

Generally on the Government's website it is worth looking at Consultation papers-Click "What's New" and the "Consultation Papers". For current issues try "Today's News" for press releases of the day – and you can also find press releases in the form of the *Daily Information Bulletin* back over several years.

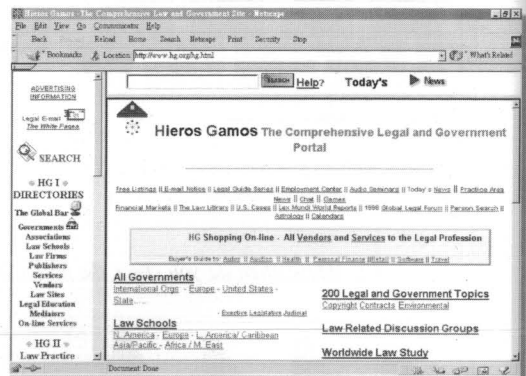
And you can search the entire Government site. It is slow – but useful. Very often the responses you turn up are likely to be LegCo papers or minutes or Hansard. Since there is no index to Hansard until it is bound this is actually a useful facility.

Turning to pages of links, among the comprehensive sites you might find mentioned in quite a number of places is Hieros Gamos. This oddly named site is a very wide collection of links of all sorts. You can find it at <http://www.hg.org/hg.html>. Among other elements at this



Hong Kong SAR Government Information Centre at <http://www.info.gov.hk>

Judiciary which includes the judgments of the Court of Final Appeal. But suppose your interest (or your requirement for writing an



Hieros Gamos at <http://www.hg.org/hg.html>

site you will find a list of over 200 topics for which there are further links – might be helpful, might be a dead end and a waste of time.

Professor Archie Zariski of the Law School at Murdoch University in Australia has a very good page called "Archie Zariski's Legal Research Links" at <http://wwwstaff.murdoch.edu.au/~zariski/bookmark/leglbook.htm>.

St Brendan's Sixth Form College in England teaches law courses and also has its own pages of links to relevant sources. You can find this at <http://www.stbrn.ac.uk/other/depts/law/law-linx.htm>.



# HONG KONG

A lot of universities have sites which include teaching materials. You might get ideas for essays from these, or it might even help you decide whether to study at a particular university on an exchange programme. For example, I was inspired to emphasise sexual harassment when discussing intentional torts to the person by the set of materials by Reg Graycar and Jenny Morgan *Work and Violence Themes: Including Gender Issues in The Core Law Curriculum* which contains materials on civil process, legal system, contract, property, dispute resolution, corporation law, evidence etc as well as tort. You can find this at [http://online.anu.edu.au/law/pub/teaching\\_material/genderissues/](http://online.anu.edu.au/law/pub/teaching_material/genderissues/).

Many course pages link to relevant material on the web: a recent example (from January this year) is from a course at the University of Washington in the USA; the course is "A534 Beginning and End of Life: Right and Choices by Profs. Mastroianni and Tucked", and it includes links on topics such as Infertility / In Vitro Fertilization / Sperm Banks / Surrogacy, Cloning, Abortion, Euthanasia (great for Medico-Legal issues?) You will find it at <http://lib.law.washington.edu/ref/begend.htm>.

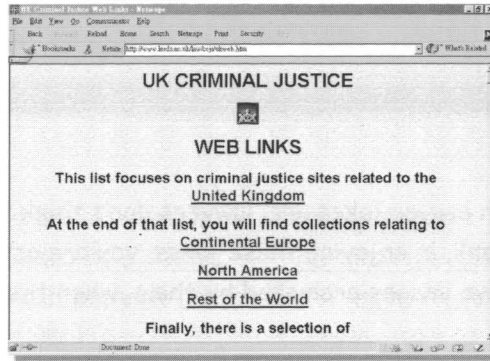
Law reform reports are always a valuable source of information – they often contain descriptions of the law as it is, as well as proposals for reform. You could go to the Alberta Law Reform Institute site at <http://www.law.ualberta.ca/alri/> which contains a wealth of links to law reform commissions all over the world.

Do you want resources for particular countries? One I recently came across was Australia (not the Australasian Legal Information Institute at <http://www.austlii.edu.au>) but the Attorney-General's site at <http://law.gov.au/wot1.html> (WOTL means "Window on the Law"), which contains a good number of links to reports, reform proposals and so on. Many countries will have similar sites.

One which I have found interesting is the one at Witwatersrand University in South Africa. You will find it at <http://www.law.wits.ac.za/>



Witwatersrand University in South Africa at <http://www.law.wits.ac.za/salinks.html>

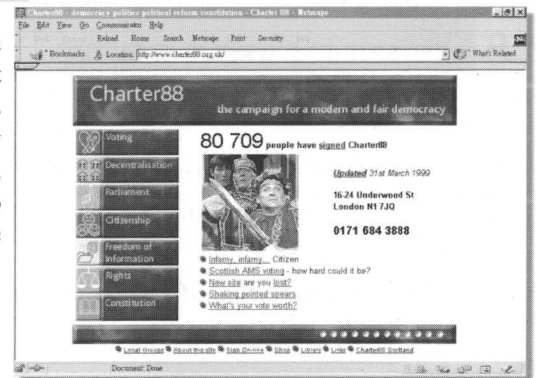


Links to criminal law sites at <http://www.leeds.ac.uk/law/ccjs/ukweb.htm>

An essay to write on criminal law? - you might try a collection of links at <http://www.leeds.ac.uk/law/ccjs/ukweb.htm> – from the Law Faculty at the University of Leeds in England. It covers UK, USA, Australia and "the world"! There are links to government bodies, police forces, academic and other institutions of all sorts.

The Web is a wonderful place for non-governmental organisations to put themselves before a world audience. One of these is the UK Charter 88 which is a campaign for greater

democracy. (Do I hear you say – but you were always brought up to think that the UK was a democracy?). Well, this is your chance to find out how people in even established democracies may think that they could be improved. Another interesting aspect of this site is what they describe as "links to the written constitution of every country in the world that we have found on the web". Their home page is at <http://www.charter88.org.uk>.



UK Charter 88 at <http://www.charter88.org.uk>

[salinks.html](http://www.salinks.html). There are links to the very active Law Reform Commission (also through the Alberta site above), to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation which itself has links to a wide range of interesting sites especially on human rights and violence in society, to on-line South African newspapers, and to the SA Government on Line at <http://www.gov.za/> (Bills, Acts, Hansard – Yes, they call it that there, too – White Papers, Green Papers etc).

Law journals on the Web are often technology-related, which is not surprising. One of the ones which is not, and which remains varied, full-text, completely available and free is the *Web Journal of Current Legal Issues* at <http://webjcli.ncl.ac.uk/admin/welcome.html>.

The Yale Law School has an interesting project (called the Avalon Project) to put on the

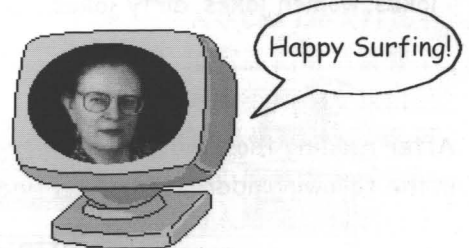
web a large collection of documents, including books on Law, History and Diplomacy. There is a range of treaties of all sorts, books such as Aristotle, *The Athenian Constitution*, (tr, Kenyon), ancient Codes of Law such as the Salic Law, Miscellaneous documents such as *the Hamas Covenant 1988: The Covenant of the Islamic Resistance Movement*. Naturally there is an emphasis on things that would be of interest to scholars in the USA. The url is <http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/avalon.htm>.

Among sites particularly directed at law students would find one on Mooting <http://www.firstlight.demon.co.uk/law/mooting/>. It is particularly relevant for England law students, but has tips on preparing for a moot, preparing your argument and so on.

Finally, you might be amused to see the journal of the law students at the University of Washington School of Law (USA). It is called *The Docket*. The last issue is April 1998 (are they having trouble keeping it up to date?) You can find at <http://www2.law.washington.edu/Docket/>.



Web Journal of Current Legal Issues at <http://webjcli.ncl.ac.uk/admin/welcome.html>



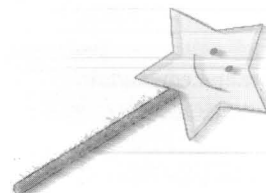
# Lawyer jokes, you want lawyer jokes?

- Li Yan Yan, Isabella (I)

**I**t is said that the troubles with lawyer jokes are: lawyers don't think they are funny and people don't think they are jokes. Well, to be frank, in enjoying these jokes, you are actually encouraging disrespect for law and contributing to the negative images promoted by them, when they are actually comparing lawyers and sperm in this way:

**Q:** What is the difference between sperms and lawyers?

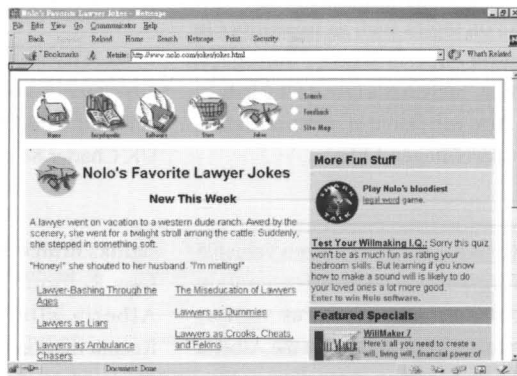
**A:** Only one in a million is human.



But then, after reading through one 5-inch thick law textbook and another, it's time to relax and lawyer jokes provide the best entertainment of all, at least they are law-related!

Here are some websites of lawyer jokes, enjoy them!

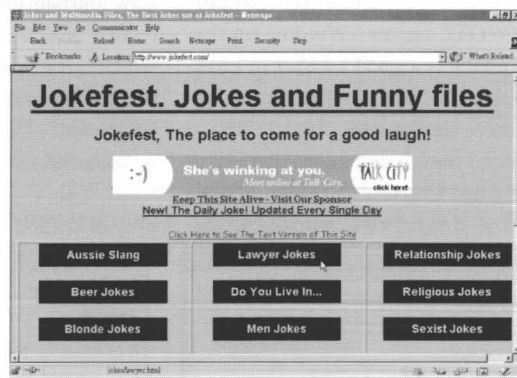
<http://www.nolo.com/jokes/jokes.html> >>>



<<< <http://home.att.net/~klearned/humor.htm>

<http://www.jokefest.com> >>>

A cyber-encyclopedia of jokes! It contains all kind of jokes that you can ever imagine, lawyer jokes, men jokes, women jokes, dirty jokes.....



After reading those hilarious lawyer jokes, check out also some interesting legal cartoons drawn by David Carter in the following address. You can find new cartoon there every Tuesday.



<http://www.jptoon.com>

# 深入認識一位你一定認識的人 - Betty姨專訪

李秀莉 (I) 王永愷 (I)

**在**香港大學讀法律，一讀就最少要三年。在這三年之後你可能未必認識每位講師，甚至某些同學，但是有一個人你一定認識——Law Lib Betty姨（除非你承認你從未去過Law Lib讀書或做功課！）

Betty姨在Law Lib工作已有六個年頭了，六年裏陪伴了一屆又一屆Law友渡過Law Lib寒窗苦讀的日子。

## 「我是一個平凡的女人」

自兒女唸中學以來就獨力持家的Betty姨自言對人生的追求很普通，不外乎教育兒女成材和做好自己每一天的工作。Betty育有兩兒一女，大兒子在科大讀運輸，小兒子亦在科大讀電腦，而女兒則以極優異的成績畢業於港大法律系。兒女們沒有一個令Betty姨失望。閒時的Betty姨最鍾愛的娛樂是織臺布，訪問當天如果我們沒有約她共膳的話，她會選擇在Law Lib靜靜地織她的臺布。

Betty姨對工作的投入與責任感是令人敬佩的。工作的滿足源於投入感、建基於責任心。我們問到她工作上最開心的經歷，她說：「我記得那是一個星期日，那天我將Law Lib的每一張椅都放好，將每一本書都上架。當我最後一刻走的時候，想著今天工作的完滿，我感到非常非常開心，非常非常滿足！」



## 「我當學生好似子女一樣」

認識Betty姨的人都知道她為人十分親切，所以常常見到她在Law Lib苦口婆心地勸學生好好讀書。她常說：「唔好以為Yr 1可以唔勤力，等Yr 2、3先追呀！趕唔切架！我親眼見過有個學生就係咁而追唔到First Hon.！佢好醒目，就係蠢在唔聽我說話！宜家先知後悔。」

但Betty姨坦言近年來的學生已漸漸變得不討人喜歡了。「呢幾年學生最明顯就係比以前囂張，對人有禮貌，令我覺得好唔高興。」她又認為近年雖然收生成績比以往高，但總括而言還是以往學生為優，因為勝在平均。

## 「我唔反對大學生拍拖，但係……」

「但係唔使一年一個呀！？真係有冇搞錯！仲有就係

唔好影響讀書。」Betty姨要我們以學業為重，就正如對自己的兒女的要求一樣。

當然，Law Fac亦有令Betty姨十分歡喜的一對對。長情的小戀人從Yr1廝守到PC；由一齊在Law Lib讀書，到一齊工作，最後發帖請Betty姨去飲。這些「紅色炸彈」實令Betty姨覺得非常快慰。

## 「我可以話我係今生無悔」

Betty姨對生命、對工作的投入充實了她的每一天。對工作的投入伴她渡過在Law Lib的今天；對生命的投入已助她計劃好了明天的退休生活——研讀佛學。樂觀、爽朗的性格加上一份執著的責任感令Betty姨坦然面對一切，能說一句「今生無悔」。

說到這裡已幾近二時，金鑾一樓樓的客人亦漸漸散去。「我都係時候返Law Lib啦。你兩個快行啦，因住遲到呀！張單唔准同我爭呀！走啦走啦！」

這就是Law Lib Betty姨。



## 後記

當日與Betty姨一起去用午膳，金鑾坐無虛席，但只見Betty姨直奔內廳。大奇之下遂問Betty姨是否早已訂位？得到的答案居然是：「我都要定位？打個招呼就得啦！」果然有頭有面！在往金鑾途中Betty姨不住向我們表示對有人在Law Lib大打其手提電話和電話響聲不絕的不滿，「我自己都要買番舊震電用啦！俾人捉到打電話的人應處以極刑——禁止佢進入Law Lib一段時期！」





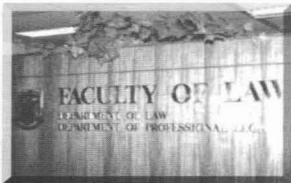
## 在法律學院裏的大專生活

冼秉浩 (II)

**光**陰似箭，日月如梭。不知不覺間，原來小弟在法律學院已活了兩年的時間。回想這段時間自己在各方面的成長及造就，實在感到安慰，但亦對自己所損失的事物感到一點點的遺憾。

起初自己初到貴境，像一個小孩子甚麼都不懂，連面對一些瑣碎的事情時都顯得不知所措，要依賴組長的幫忙和扶持，想起來亦禁不住把自己恥笑一番。及後逐漸熟悉和適應了新環境，我亦開始投入到大專生活這個多姿多采的社會縮影中。

其實我發覺，法律系的同學都不是外界所



看的那麼「死讀書」，相反卻是非常活躍——猶記得自己在年前「玩嵌莊」，那一種互相合作、互相扶持的團結精神，雖則最後在選舉中全軍覆沒，但換來的經歷、經驗和可貴的友情，實是令我回味無窮的。

及後協助籌辦法律展覽，更給予我一個重大的挑戰和考驗。雖然常常弄得自己身心疲累，但這一次的經驗，卻令我體會到工作帶來的滿足感和友情的可貴。更加難得的是，我在這一段時間裏尋找到我人生的方向——決志信主，令我的大專生活生色不少。

在這一年當中，我亦有參與法律學院以外的活動。在過往一年中，自己亦有參加合唱團的排練和大大小小的演出，這不但讓我有機會重拾唱歌的興趣，更為我的大學

生活加添了更多色彩。

在大學生活中唯一損失的，大概是我的青春和精神（經常因工作弄到自己體力透支）。但「明天有明天的風吹，明天有明天的日曬；要怎麼收穫，先怎麼栽」，願意付出，才可得到回報，青春才會變得精彩、無悔！願共勉之！



## 大學生

陳冠斌 (III)

**在**這個校園、這段時間我們可以專注學業，以一級榮譽畢業為目標；我們可以熱心學生事務，服務同學；我們可以投入舍堂生活，夜夜笙歌；我們可以賺錢至上，每日“為口奔馳”；我們可以……這裡有的是形形式式的選擇，要多勞多“得”還是我行我素可謂悉隨尊便。

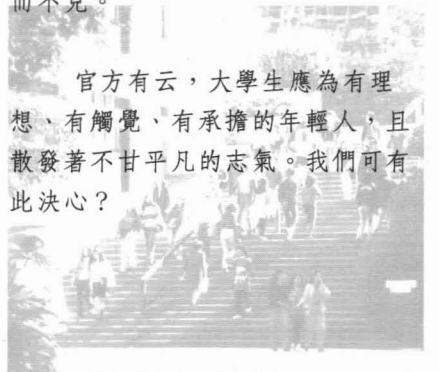
既然是什麼也可以幹，怎幹方為上策？這校園的氣氛是自由的，也是放任的，相比其他院校，這裡沒有步步進逼的考試制度，也沒有多少強制性的活動（課程改革以前如此，改革後方向未明），所提供的卻是源源不絕的機

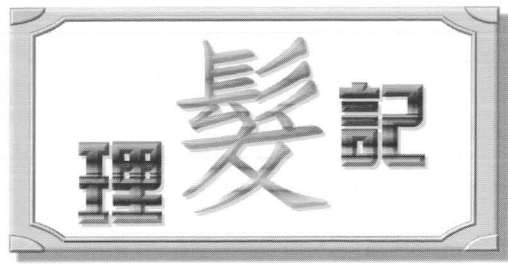
會。積極投入舍堂、學會活動所能獲得之裨益不由分說（當然也有其代價），觸覺敏銳者卻不難發現更多寶貴資源，各類學術交流活動是其中一種。這些都是校方每年度投入巨額金錢的發展項目，目的為幫助學生擴闊視野，也為促進各地溝通。以內地學生為例，他們都是數一數二的高材生，了解國情之餘也對世界文化瞭如指掌，能與他們交換見解心得，可謂畢生受用。追求真理、評價社會乃大學生之專利，也為其責任與承擔所在。能放眼世界，開放自己，把握人生此一機會，也在幹其份內事，豈非美事？

當然，各人有各人的選

擇與自由，大學教育也不鼓勵家長式引導，大學生活因此亦無實則可循。但想起這裡一位老師說過，人要有真正的自由，必先了解明白此一自由。於這一點我們或許都在最佳位置：我們在這裡都有充份的自由空間，而通往各知識、思想、文化領域的窗戶就在眼前，絕不能視而不見。

官方有云，大學生應為有理想、有觸覺、有承擔的年輕人，且散發著不甘平凡的志氣。我們可有此決心？





區曉嵐 (1)

**我**的頭髮長得很快。今天終於把心一橫，決定給它修一修。

踱著踱著，不經意來到一所理髮店前。

有點舊的門面。玻璃門的表層都花了，暗暗啞啞的。那兩級英泥造的梯階更嚇著人，甚麼光漆也沒塗，灰灰黑黑的一塊，連著磨蝕了的邊兒，難看死了。

倒退了數步。舉目看看，周遭大都是逾數十年的唐樓。剝落的外牆，長了鐵鏽的窗枝，撐起了的晾衫竹枝……好有意思。就是相連著地面的店子——老式的洗衣店，世代經營的上海裁縫店，過時的嫁娶包辦筵席的廚子鋪……對於一個十八歲的小妮子，是好新鮮的事兒。偶然也有一幢半幢簇新些的住宅，但孤孤單單的，一點也不起眼。在這樣的環境裡靠手藝掙錢的理髮師傅會是怎麼的模樣呢？

腳下有些躊躇。平日上的理髮店都是時髦的那款。給你頭上舞的，不是挺體面的小伙子，便是嬌俏的可人兒。但眼前隔著一道玻璃門後面的，會是一個老態龍鍾的伯伯，還是步履蹣跚的婆婆？

年青人仍是貪新鮮的。未嘗過的事物別有一番魅力。我提了一口氣，跨了進去。

疏疏落落的數件傢俬，沒有一個客人。店裡本來躺著看閒報的師傅伙計們甫見我，便忙不迭恭身相迎，像好久沒接觸外面的人似的。

地方尚算乾淨，祇是燈光稍稍暗了點兒。

調水替我洗頭的是一個六十多歲的老伯伯。他囑咐我好舒泰地平臥在那既不是床，也不是椅的物事上，把頭枕在水盆邊。水溫剛剛好，沒有燙得我叫饒。我睜眼望他，好一副慈祥的臉，卻又漫不經心的。那又難怪，試想想一個人一輩子便是呆在那小小的店子裡掙口飯餬口，又有誰能提得起勁兒來。幸好，老師傅畢竟是老師傅，幹了數十年頭的手藝還是蠻純熟的。手指頭一下一下的揉著，按得我本來發疼的腦袋兒都醒了。

揩乾了頭髮，便是另一位師傅的工夫。一個三十多歲

的叔叔，很土很憨的樣子，厚厚的膠邊眼鏡滑到鼻頭，身上穿的是一件款式不入時的襯衣，大概已洗過許多遍，料子都搓薄了，縫口也開始散邊，領口也沒漿好。黑色的西褲是國產的那款，皺皺的，長度也不夠，露出了白色的襪子邊兒，好不礙眼。最要命的是他那蓬鬆的頭髮：自己給人剪髮，頭上的卻是未經修剪的蓋……要是他給我也弄成這「可愛」樣，明天給同學看到準給他們笑彎了腰！

心裡開始發毛。怎辦才是好？現在離開也未免有點那個……唉，聽天由命算了。

我唯有如此這般地告訴他該怎麼剪怎樣修，還千叮萬囑不要讓那辮兒掉了。他唯唯諾諾地應著，拿了一個夾子嘗試把著那辮子……也許他太緊張了，又或是辮子太幼了，夾子掉了下來好幾回，教他尷尬死了，臉上紅一陣、白一陣的。

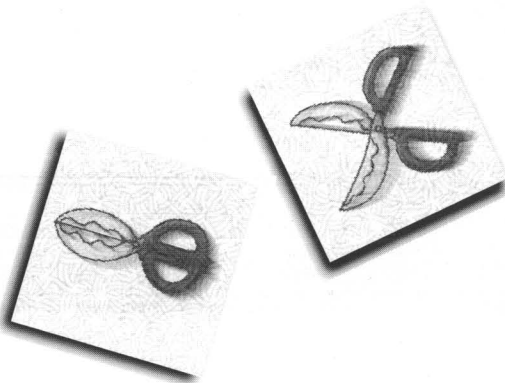
他的動作很慢。每次都是一小撮一小撮的拿起毛腳去剪，叫我悶死了。檯頭又沒甚麼精采的書報可閱，唯有望著鏡子盯他的一舉一動，免得事後後悔。原來他的牙有點不整齊，兼且顏色黃黃的，還不是抽煙的傢伙。他動作緩慢的手指很長，但不美，關節頭粗粗的，還有給煙草燻黃了的痕跡。

他的眼沒有神采。我真的想問他是否打算因在那小店一輩子。難道他不知道外面的花花世界嗎？抑或是外面的步伐太快，教他吃不消？現在才渡了三十多個年頭，還有一長的日子要活噢！我好有衝動提醒他，外面有好多有趣玩意兒哩！

我們的目光在鏡子裡接觸了。他見到我在盯著他靦腆、渾身不自在的，連忙抖擻起精神繼續工作，要躲開的目光。我聯想到一隻受了傷的兔，東奔西竄的，惹人憐。

這麼的一個人，真有意思。

一個鐘點過去了，頭髮也修好了。幸好，情況不算太賴。我步去收款檯處付錢，準備離去之時，心裡已算著，回家要寫一篇理髮的日記。



《踏莎行·有感》 溫韶文 (I)

情法誰分 獸奴何別

結能解處都纏結

霜鋒三尺好屠龍

清流萬里藏冰潔

瓦玉同摧 脊腰難折

灑成一碧長天血

長天血照九州同

狂名自有春秋決

三月十九日拂曉

# Darkness

Carrie

Alone at night,  
Alone in bed,  
Alone in dream...

Nothing in dream,  
Only darkness...  
Darkness...

Darkness...  
Tranquility or mystery?  
Uncertainty or eternity?

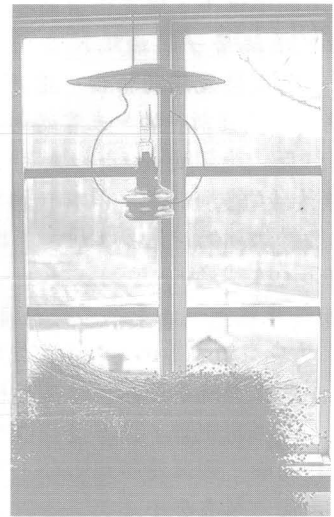
Darkness...  
Lost or found?  
Assured or insecure?

Am I embracing darkness?  
Is darkness embracing me?  
We are in one now...

Dream ends...  
Darkness persists...  
Reality? Illusion?

Where is darkness?  
In the dream?  
In me?

Darkness in dream end with the dream.  
Darkness in me end with...  
Just by opening my eyes...





## Rules of the Game

You just need a phone-line.  
You just need a modem.  
The keyboard is your mouth.  
The screen is your ear.  
And you got to invest some time.

No real name.  
No real gender.  
No real age.  
No real address.  
Just a xxx@xxx.com is enough.

Use your imagination.  
Use your creativity.  
You can be Brad Pitt.  
You can be Gwyneth Paltrow  
All you have to do is say it right away.

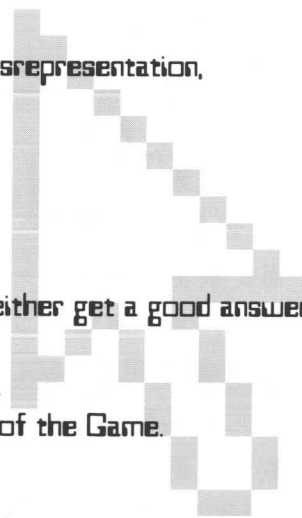
Feel free to say "Hi, honey."  
Feel free to say "Go to hxxx."  
Don't be embarrassed.  
Don't be shy.  
I said "I love you" for thousand times.

Don't ask for genuine sharing.  
Don't ask for true love.  
It is not impossible.  
It is just exceptional.  
Why do you have to disappoint yourself?

When you are bored with your real life,  
When you get confused of fidelity and misrepresentation,  
This is your way out,  
This is your shelter.  
Welcome to the splendid cyber world!

Forget your identity.  
Forget what is true and false. (You can neither get a good answer in reality, why bother?)  
You can escape from burdens.  
You can be the king of your cyber corner.  
All you need to do is to follow the Rules of the Game.

Enjoy yourself!



*Totoro*

「如 果願意的話，純潔的人、公僕，或共和國的總統也可以演得一 樣。」

卡謬所著薛西弗斯的神話我已讀過幾遍，最近重溫了書內「荒謬的人」那一章，勾起了思緒。

「人生如戲」由於聽得太多，早已淪為陳腔濫調。但在卡謬的筆下，「人生是演戲」卻值得仔細尋味。要令演出臻於至善，演員不單模倣角色的外貌意態，更須做到心靈的模索溝通與代入。(練中國武術也有異曲同工之妙。如練虎形拳，習武者在使拳時須將自己幻想成一頭虎，務求意態與精神合一。)因注重出色的表演，演員盡力模倣他人，全情投入以臻忘我化境，徹底將自己代入一個不屬於自己的生命裏。在鏡頭前或



卡謬 (A. Camus, 1913-1960)

舞臺上，自我被陌生的角色逐去。

人的荒謬正是以角色將自我徹底驅逐。我們是演員，扮演自己要求的角色，扮上流社會優皮、成功人仕、勇敢的人、領袖。要模倣得宜，不單一舉一動，連心性意情以致價值觀也「套上了」。好演員演活好角色，故好律師、好民主鬥士、魅力領袖皆演活該角色的特定要求。(坊間教人如何做魅力領袖的書可真汗牛充棟，若活學

## 讀薛西弗斯的神話

胡志恒 (II)

活用，你也符合了做領袖的要求。)若爐火純青，好律師會為捍衛法治怒中氣，魅力領袖時刻記掛要為人民導航。這不是「假扮」，是「真扮」，扮給自己與全世界看。自我意識與角色二合為一，界線模糊不清，按卡謬的陳述，人們會戴著今天扮演的面具死去。

故此，雙方角色是魚水之交，互相效力。

誠然，卡謬的說理將引出更深層的哲學討論，我卻不欲在這裏進深探討。重要的是，他的說理對我有頗實際的啟發：

有人志在律師就做律師，志在民主鬥士就做民主鬥士，問題不是我們做律師或民主鬥士是否情真，而是背後動機。若是了悟法治與民主的可貴，委身於進求法治與民主的事工又何妨？然而，若只用因律師的專業形象或民主鬥士的高潔形象具吸引力，而我們試圖憑借這些角色去建立自我身份，那麼，我們只是一具渴慕演戲，被觀眾喝乎的木偶罷了。

我再想：自古不乏日理萬機的魄力之士。當中是否有人只是渴慕扮演魄力之士的角色自我陶醉而已？



《薛西弗斯的神話》書影

有了演員與舞臺，缺了觀眾也成了事。但觀眾非靜觀，而是被他人要求扮演配搭角色。有領袖仍必須有其下屬；天下的元首須要有為他們歡呼的群眾，否則領袖的自我身分 (Identity) 欠缺支持。

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- ◆ Both Chinese and English messages are welcome.
- ◆ Discussions can be made on all topics.
- ◆ Advertisements of any kind are strongly discouraged.
- ◆ No unparliamentary language or scandalous material is allowed.
- ◆ All messages posted for more than 30 days will be removed.
- ◆ The discretion of removing particular messages(s) is vested on the Executive Committee of the Law Association.





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