



Legal Interflow
Tour 2002 >
Shanghai

L A W A S S O C I A T I O N
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**LAW ASSOCIATION
HKUSU 2002-2003**

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Foreword

Jennifer Chow

PIC of Legal Interflow Tour 2002-Shanghai

Legal Interflow Tour 2002-Shanghai was organized by the Law Association, HKUSU, session 2002- 2003. It was a function which promotes cross-culture exchange in both academic and cultural aspects.

From the experience of past years, Interflow Tour had been a very important and rewarding function for law students. It provides a good opportunity for those who want to exchange for a short period of time with their friends.

This year, **we strive and we achieve.** A tour to Shanghai had been successfully organized and participants gained insights and knowledge.

We strive:

We aimed at fostering relationships with law students from Shanghai, establishing a broader view of the political and financial condition of mainland china and knowing more about the legal system and legal education system in the mainland.

We achieve:

Activities were tailored to achieve the above aims; in addition, genuine friendships and enjoyment makes the tour even more meaningful. We are now anticipating a reciprocal visit by law students from Shanghai and we look forward to further interactions with them.

Now, we would like to bring what we have gained to our fellow schoolmates. Let's flip over the page and enjoy this publication.☺





Message from the Chairman

Gary Ko Man Hon

Legal Interflow Tours are organized to bring about intellectual exchanges between our members and people from places all over the world. They can be students, teachers, legal practitioners, judges, government officials, entrepreneurs and any person from places outside Hong Kong.

This year we have no difficulty in choosing the destination for our tour. Her name appears in all international publications; her development surprises the world; her culture and fantasies inspire writers to produce their masterpieces one after another. We link Hong Kong with her as they are so linked together frequently on the international platform. Her name is — Shanghai.

Indeed the intellectual exchange begins far earlier than our arrival in Shanghai. All the co-ordinations and discussions beforehand bring us closer and make us appreciate the differences in our thinking, practices and policies between the two places. We are grateful for the patience and co-operations from student bodies of both East China University of Politics and Law as well as Fudan University.

It has never been an easy task to organize an Interflow Tour. We take this as a challenge and we place much emphasis on exploring opportunity for our members to get as much exposure as possible. It explains why we visit many of the government branches, bureaus, courts, firms and universities. I believe that with the effort of the organizing committee, our members have tried the taste of life in Shanghai and enjoyed a fruitful Interflow Tour.





序

尹少君 LLB III

當您們翻開這 post-tour publication 時，也許會以為本刊只是我們上海法律交流團的紀實，但這並非事實的全部。

無疑，本刊記錄了我們在上海法律交流團的精華點滴。但當我們在編撰本刊時，我們無不憶起在團中所學到知識和歡樂時光。雖然我們已盡力為讀者提供我們所學到的知識和令他們體會到人民法院的莊嚴、華政和復旦學生的友善、蘇杭的如畫風光……但在交流團中的經歷實非三言兩語可盡述。例如華政的王老師和陳老師待我們如子女般的親切關懷、「餃皇之皇」爭霸戰的緊張氣氛、和室友及當地學生建立的情誼等，只有親身經歷才可體會和獲得。

此刊付梓在即，許多回憶一頁頁浮現眼前，心中百感交集。在此謹代表各團友感謝各位贊助人的支持，令我們有機會擴闊視野，了解上海這明日世界舞台上舉足輕重的大都會，也令本刊得以順利出版。

最後，在對各編輯組同學表示感激之餘，我誠意的邀請所有法律學會會員在未來的日子中把握機會參與法律交流團和為 post-tour publication 當編輯。我在去年和今年參加了漢城和上海的 legal interflow 團和分別為 post-tour publication 當編輯和總編輯，付出的時間和金錢有限，但所學到的法律知識、所得到的友誼、所感所悟，卻是無限。



Legal Interflow Tour 2002 — Shanghai

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Chairperson of the Interflow Tour:	
Jennifer Chow Shun Chit	Year II
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Grace Wong Siu Lok	Year II
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Clara Ma Ka Na	Year II
Art Director:	
Jerome Leo Koo	Year II





Itinerary

Day 1:

早上 > 抵達杭州

中午 > 遊覽西湖, 錢塘江畔

晚上 > 參觀六和塔, 龍井問茶

Morning > Arrived at Hangzhou

Noon > Sightseeing at the Westlake

Night > Visited Six Harmonies Pagoda

Day 2:

早上 > 參觀名剎靈隱寺

中午 > 遊覽飛來峰

晚上 > 乘車抵達上海

Morning > Sightseeing at Lingyin Temple

Noon > Sightseeing at the Hill flown from afar

Night > Arrived at Shanghai

Day 3:

早上及中午 >

訪問上海第一中級人民法院, 簡介法院, 法官架構及職能, 旁聽司法審判, 以及聽華東政法學院俞子清教授所講授的講座: 內地的政治制度及架構

晚上 > 乘船浦江夜遊, 遊覽外灘及南京路

Morning and noon > Visited Shanghai No.1 Intermediate People's Court.

Attended a lecture at the East China University of Politics and Law

Night > Night ferry trip at pujiang. Toured around 'the Bund' and 'Nanjing Road'.

Day 4:

早上 > 訪問上海司法局

中午 > 參觀上海市監獄

晚上 > 遊覽豫園, 城隍廟

Morning > Visited the Shanghai Judicial Bureau

Noon > Prison Visit

Night > Sightseeing at Yu Garden, Chingwang Temple

Day 5:

早上 > 參觀華東政法學院校園，與華東政法的法律專業同學共上兩節課。

中午 > 分組探訪上海市君合律師事務所及 Linklaters Alliance-Shanghai Office。

晚上 > 與華東政法學院同學座談交流，晚會聯誼。

Morning > Campus tour at the East China University of Politics and Law, attended 2 lectures with the Law Students at the University.

Noon > Visited a local Law Firm and the Linklaters Alliance-Shanghai Office.

Night > Conference with Law students of the East China University of Politics and Law, followed by a social gathering.

Day 6:

早上 > 參觀上海市公安博物館

中午 > 分組遊覽復旦大學校園，籃球友誼賽。

晚上 > 自由活動

Morning > Visited the Police Museum of Shanghai.

Noon > Campus tour at Fudan University. Basketball friendly match.

Night > Free time.

Day 7:

早上 > 參觀上海建築成就展示館，孫中山故居，中共一大會址，新天地。

中午 > 遊浦東新區，登金茂大廈。

晚上 > 航班於 22:00 抵港

Morning > Visited 上海建築成就展示館, the Memorial Hall of Sun Yat-sen's Residence, 中共一大會址, 新天地。

Noon > Sightseeing at Pudong, Jin Mao Building.

Night > Arrived at Hong Kong





Participants

PIC: Chow, Shun Chit Jennifer [酒釀圓子]

Group 1 [南翔小籠包]

Group Leaders:

Wong, Justin S.

Yvette Yu Pui Ying

Group Members:

Har, Mung Fei Philip

Fan Irene

Kwok, Kam Wai Vanessa

Wong Catherine Yan Wai

Kong Ching Yi

Group 2 [八寶粥]

Group Leaders:

Ng Ka Keung

Yau, Po Hung, Alice

Group Members:

Carmen Chow

Chung, Jennifer Choi Wan

Lam Esther

Ma Ka Na, Clara

Mok Wan Yin Winnie

Group 3 [五香茶葉蛋]

Group Leaders:

Sham Yick Chun, Gary

Yu Pik Kiu, Jacko

Group Members:

Wong Siu Lok

Wong Hiu Man, Irene

So Lok Ka, Shireen

Wan Siu Kwan, Salina

Ng Jia Yan, Emily

Group 4 [生煎饅頭]

Group Leaders:

Yip Hoi Long, Richard

Lee, Hiu Ying Ines

Group Members:

Lee Hai Man, Jenny

Chan Chi Ko

Wong Yu Ching, Eugene

Chan Ching Man, Agnes

Wong Chun Yin Nicholas

Chang Yan Yee, Denice

Group 5 [菜飯]

Group Leaders:

Ko, Man Hon Gary

Lam Wing Yee

Group Members:

Pang, Wing Ka Heidi

Tam Cheuk Wing Jennifer

Law Kwong Ming, Anthony

Ching, Ho Yan Alex

Lee, Hoi Kei Eugenia





Overview >

A glimpse of China's legal system

Richard Yip Hoi Long LLB II

The thing that I enjoy most in the interflow tour to Shanghai is that it provided me with an opportunity to look into China's legal system and learned more about it. After talking with the judicial officials, lawyers, visiting the courts, and attending lectures by prominent professors, I realize that China's legal system, though still young and imperfect, is growing rapidly, adapting to China's unique social situation and connecting with the international community

Civil Law in China

As you may have already known, China is a civil law country, which means that it has a set of clearly written laws, interpreted by the Supreme People's Court and judges. The advantage of civil law is that, unlike common law, which consists of a bunch of cases which a lay man simply cannot make any sense of them; the civil law consists of clearly written legal principles that are more accessible to common people, especially when China is such a big country, it would be very difficult to maintain a comprehensive law reporting system which common law relies on.

Judge's active role in the judicial process

One of the major characteristics China's legal system is that judges participate actively in the trial. They would ask witness questions, direct the litigants as to what evidence to bring forth and control the flow of the trial. In short, they are like investigators of the court, or the "Bao Ching Tien" in ancient China. Under the special circumstances of China, where most people are not familiar with their rights and have no money to hire a lawyer to represent themselves, the active role of judge in the trial process, arguably, better protect the citizens' rights by guiding the poor, and illiterate litigants throughout the complicated judicial process. On the down side, judges may become too involved in the case and become biased when giving judgment.

A young but rapidly growing legal system

Comparing with other major legal systems in the world, China's legal system is still very young, with less than 50 years of history. Accordingly, there are many faults and imperfections in the system. The judicial

system is still heavily administration-oriented. Many judges of the older generation have no formal legal training. Also, there are not enough lawyers, the situation is particularly worse in some remote parts of China. A lot of laws in China still have a heavy flavor of communist ideology and do not fit in with international standard.

Among these, one of the most heavily criticized area of China's legal system is the close link between the judiciary and the communist party, the court is not truly independent from politics. When it comes to politically sensitive cases, it is very often no more than a rubber stamp of the communist party. However, one must also bear in mind that because the whole Chinese government has so many intangible links with the communist party, if the court was separated from the party, it might face tremendous difficulties in executing court orders as the administrative branch of the government might not cooperate with it. By maintaining the link with the communist party, the judiciary could enforce its order more effectively by the party's internal political pressure.

Despite its many imperfections, China's legal system is undergoing rapid changes and improvements. Entrance exam for lawyers and judges are held nation-wide to ensure the quality of legal practitioners. Laws are gradually refined and changed to make them more suitable to the increasingly capitalistic China and fitting in with international standard. Though it seems there is still a long way to go before the judiciary could separate from the communist party and become independent, the signs of changes are certainly promising and encouraging.

Ministry of Justice

Emily Ng Jia Yan PCLL

The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) supervises all the judicial departments across the country with major responsibilities as follows:

1. Management of Reform-through-labor and Re-education-through-labor Institutions

The MOJ supervises various aspects of the reform-through-labor and reeducation-through-labor work ranging from formulating long term policies, setting the location of jails and reformatories, to promoting officers at jails and reformatories.

2. Regulation of Lawyers

The MOJ is responsible for the qualification, licensing, supervision and disqualification of lawyers, law firms and bar associations

3. Regulation of Public Notaries

Public notaries are persons accredited by the state to witness civil matters for legal purposes. The MOJ supervises their staffing, organization, fee-charging, expenditure and examination.

4. Training of Judicial Officials

The MOJ drafts guidelines and develops training plans for judicial officials. It is also responsible for the operation of political and law schools and the publication of textbooks.

5. Management of Legal Education

The MOJ sets the direction for legal education and collaborates with the Ministry of Education in supervision. For those political and law schools affiliated with the MOJ, the MOJ has the power to appoint and remove their leading officials, to review and approve their capital expenditures and to determine enrolment and placement of graduates.

6. Management of People's Mediation Committees

There are currently four types of mediation practices in China:

- * Civil mediation: Mediation by People's Mediation Committees outside the court.
- * Judicial mediation: Mediation by a court of law in civil and economic disputes and minor criminal cases inside the court.
- * Administrative mediation: This can be

outside-the-court mediation by grassroots governments such as a township government in ordinary civil disputes, or outside-the-court mediation by government departments in compliance with legal provisions in specific civil disputes, economic disputes or labor disputes.

* Arbitration mediation: Mediation by arbitration bodies in arbitration cases. This is also an outside-the-court mediation.

The MOJ manages and directs the organizational, ideological and operational buildup of People's Mediation.

7. Promotion of Rule of Law

The MOJ collaborates with various departments in launching publicity campaigns, introducing legal courses into schools and publishing legal periodicals and books.

8. Supervision of Foreign Affairs of Judicial Departments

The MOJ supervises all foreign affairs of the country's judicial organs. It determines the direction, scope and forms of foreign affairs and the logistical arrangements. Local delegates are sent abroad for international conferences while foreign delegates are invited to seminars on China's legal developments.

9. Supervision of Theory-building and Research in Judicial Administration

The MOJ defines the missions of research institutions in the judicial apparatus and drafts laws, regulations and rules concerning judicial administration. It also conducts its own research in crimes (particularly juvenile delinquency).

Acknowledgement:

<http://www.china.org.cn/english/Judiciary/>

內地律師事務所實況

黃宇正 PCLL

甫踏入上海的律師事務所便留意到那裏的格局和香港的差不多，以為它們大同小異。後來才知道它們無論在結構、行政及運作方面，都是截然不同的。隨着香港和內地的商業聯繫漸趨頻繁，我們作為法律系學生有必要了解一下內地律師事務所實際的執業情況，好讓我們為將來作好準備。現在，就讓我跟大家分享幾個上海和香港事務所的不同之處。

1. 事務所的結構

香港的律師行大多數都採用合夥的形式運作，但是偶然亦會有獨資（Sole proprietorship）的情況出現。大陸的律師事務所則受內地《律師法》的規定，必須以合夥的形式運作，而且最少要有三名合夥人。相信這是政府監管律師行業的方法之一。另外，香港律師行擁有「無限責任」（unlimited liability），大陸的卻是「有限」的。隨着中國入世，法律行業的發展已給司法部帶來不少壓力。因此司法部的官員曾向我們表示，在未來數年法律界的市場將會逐漸開放，屆時真的「沒有什麼不可能」的了。

2. 各自為政

就工作的穩定性來說，香港的助理律師比大部份的大陸同業要幸運得多——在還未躍升成為合夥人之前，他們大多數已有穩定的月入，甚至在有大生意的時候有獎勵金。但大陸的情況是不一樣的。律師要「自己跑自己的生意」，自己找客戶，收入便按之前跟事務所訂下的比例攤分、對拆：五一五、六一四、七一三，甚至八一二的也有。而這次的收入就會撥入一個盈利的戶口。在年底的時候撇除事務所的一切開支，便是合夥人的利潤了。如果律師一年內交給事務所的金額能達到一年前訂下的目標，他便可以晉升為合夥人了。這制度最大的弊端就會令到新入行的律師缺乏培訓，難以確立自己在業界的地位，以致宏觀的令業內發展有所局限。這個系統亦會形成一個很有趣的現象：因為律師沒有固定的工資和上班時間，所以很多時候當律師幹完了自己的事情後便離開，剩下一個空空如也的事務所！

3. 運作

在香港，很多律師行有不同的部門，然後採用「金字塔」式的工作分配模式——即一組人由數個合伙人帶領把案件接回來後，將一些工作下放到組裏的助理、見習律師等。這樣一般能夠達到更佳的人力資源分配，也能令業務專業化，為經驗較淺的律師提供培訓。相反，在上海的眾多事務所中，除了規模較大的幾間以外，其他大多是沒有什麼組織的，亦甚少分部門工作。這主要是因為合夥人把生意接回來後便自願自的做，做不來才隨便的找人幫忙。別人協助的極其量不過是一些文書工作，實務性質甚少。在這情況下，不單整間事務所的「生產力」降低了，冗員也會增加。有很多在內資所實習的法律學生人才，因此錯過了許多學習的機會。

4. 內資所和外資所的分別／關係

相信是由於內地的「保護主義」，內資所和外資所在內地的待遇和權利有很大的差異。譬如說，外資所不能代表客戶出庭，在庭上沒有發言權，也不能提供正規的法律意見。那他們的角色是什麼呢？

現時大陸是個很大的市場，外地投資者爭相與大陸的企業合作經商。由於他們與內地法律界沒有什麼聯繫，所以對在內地設有分行的外資所較有信心。另外，由於外資所在內地不可正規的發出文件和意見書，他們大多扮演軍師、策劃者一角，並且作為「中間人」，介紹一些內地的事務所辦理文件上／程序上的事宜。這樣看來，本地所與外資所的關係可說是亦友亦敵：一方面，外資所需要本地所在地位上的優勢為他們辦事；本地所也需要外資所為他們帶來客源。另一方面，由於本地所的收費往往較外資所的為低，外資所會擔心他們的客戶被挖走。因此外資所經常防止本地所與他們的客戶有直接的聯絡和關係。

本地所和外資所的分別也成為畢業生選擇職業的考慮因素之一。對一個律師來說，在本地所和外資所工作最大的分別，莫過於工資。一般來說，外資所能支付的工資平均要比本地所高出數倍。但反過來，因為《律師法》的規定，要是到了外資所工作，便不能獲取「律師」的資格成為真正的律師，也不能為當事人代表出庭，有些人便會覺得這樣的工作太乏味。儘管如此，由於外資所欲吸納更多內地人才，有使命感的，它們一般也會以豐厚的工資作餌，而縱使他們不能當律師，他們也是法律顧問（legal Consultant），故此到外資所工作仍是很多內地學生夢寐以求的出路。

總結

以上所寫的不過是筆者在上海工作一陣子後的體會及所見所聞。由於篇幅的關係，筆者的體會及看法恕未能盡錄。總括來說，因入世的關係，內地的法律界市場必定會續漸開放，相信外資所在內地的權利及重要性亦會相應提高。最後不可不提的，是內地的法律學生，不論在識見、勤奮及毅力等方面也令本人異常讚嘆。筆者藉此提醒本地法律學生：我們在語言、視野等方面的優勢絕非必然，必須刻苦耐勞的尋求更多的知識，共勉之。



Academic Visits >



華東政法學院的一課

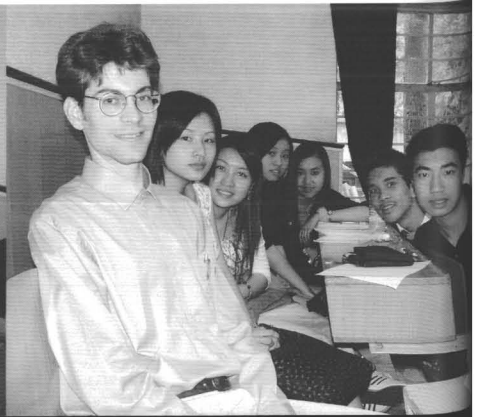
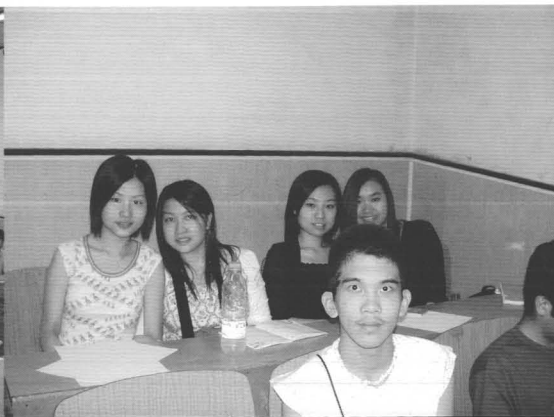
尹少君 LLB III

六月七日的上午，我們很高興有機會一嘗當華東政法學院學生的滋味。據該校的領導說，該校的學生是華東六省聯招的精英。我們能夠在華政上課，是許多許多莘莘學子夢寐以求的。故此，我們到教室前，都有一點緊張。

我們甫進教室，便有許多帶著微笑的面孔歡迎我們。我們在教室的前排坐下，環顧一下，發現教室很大，窗明几淨，有點像我們中學的教室。我們請教坐在附近的華政學生，他們告訴我們這課說的是經濟管治法律制度。我們在參與是次交流團前也希望能夠透過交流活動了解現今中國的經濟法和入世對其之影響，故我們都很期待教授的講解。

教授步入課室後便開始講課了。他詳述了中國五十年代的經濟發展、八十年代的經濟改革及九十年代為了走入世界市場、為入世作準備等各年代的經濟法律改革。然後教授鉅細無遺的告訴我們外資在中國投資的有關法例，A股、B股和H股的定義，以及各種外商投資形式及與國內企業合資的利弊。最後，他講解了外商投資的法律形式，並以德國大眾汽車和中國企業以股權形式合作的成功例子闡釋了中外合資的公司模式和面對的種種法律問題。

時間悄然的流逝，轉眼又下課。令我們感到欣喜的，不只是知識之增長，還有上海學生的友善。他們在我們聽課期間對一些中文的法律名詞有所躊躇時，會很主動地把筆記遞給我們看，令我們十分感動，更令我們體會到人與人之間的藩籬，都只是我們自設的屏障。願我們能像他們一樣敞開心扉，以真摯的心關懷身邊的人——縱然素昧平生。





上海的法律學生

岑奕俊 LLB II

六月六日晚上，我們（香港大學法律學院的同學）與上海華東政法大學法律系的同學座談交流。常聽到人們說上海的學生比香港的優勝，我總不贊同，認為香港的學生有更多見識。但藉著是次的活動，我真正感受到上海法律系的同學的優越。

其一，他們都比較積極主動。活動的開頭乃一個研討會，主題是比較香港與內地司法制度的異同。有很多華東的同學參與研討會，其間他們踴躍發表意見、提問有關香港司法制度的問題及詳細解答我們的疑問，即使遇上不懂或艱深的問題也盡量嘗試解釋，使會議在沒冷場的情況下完結。這種鍥而不舍、積極主動的態度實為我們最應學習的地方。

其二，他們都比較刻苦。那天晚上我們探訪他們所住的宿舍，發覺其環境甚為惡劣。一房約有六至八人共住，每人所佔的空間很少。而其時天氣酷熱，宿舍大部份地方也沒有冷氣裝置，炎熱非常，讓我們覺得難以忍受。我們就是習慣了享受，不明白刻苦的滋味。刻苦乃是美德，往往能使人鍛練出很強的意志。無疑，這是我們所沒有的。

上海法律系的同學確實有很多較我們優勝的地方，我們應當學習。但我們亦不應妄自菲薄，看輕自己，失去自信。我們應積極面對各種挑戰，發展自己特有的長處。



A lecture in Shanghai

Irene Fan LLB II

One of the highlights of the interflow was a 2-hr lecture given by Professor Yu who is a specialist in the Chinese constitutional law.

The lecture, which was divided into three main parts — (i) constitutional Doctrines and State Structure of the People's Republic of China (ii) the development of the Political and legal system of Modern China and (iii) the impact of China's entry into the WTO, aimed at introducing us and arousing our interest in the legal system of the People's Republic of China.

This lecture is very much different from ours in Hong Kong.

Language

First, the whole lecture was conducted in Mandarin but in Hong Kong, all our lectures are taught in English and we are forbidden to communicate in Chinese during the class. Despite this difference, language is not a problem to us since most of us understood the lecture well and were able to communicate with the lecturer in Mandarin.

Cultural Background

Since the lecturer had been living in China for over 50 years, he quoted many daily life examples that we had never thought of before (as we have been living in Hong Kong for years and could hardly think as a Chinese who lives in Mainland) and we were very interested in and impressed by his illustrations. In Hong Kong, our lecturers mainly focus on English cases or Hong Kong cases.

In fact, most of us were very attentive and active during the class. Some of our fellow schoolmates were so enthusiastic and interested in the PRC law that they engaged in another 'non-official' discussion with Professor Yu after the class. We all found this lecture informative and inspirational.

I particularly find this lecture useful when I attend the 'Introduction to PRC Law' class since the basic doctrines were taught I am now be able to relate these doctrines with China's entry into the WTO and express my views on them (based on the discussion we have with Professor Yu)





子曰：有朋自遠方來，不亦樂乎。

Alex, representative of Fudan University

紫荊般的六月，正是驕陽似火。滿地流金的盛夏迎來了香港大學法學會的同學們。半日的行程自此展開，在毛主席像前，港大的朋友們駐足許久，爭相留下自己的倩影。燕國內小橋流水，綠草如茵，留下的，是投機的話語；球場上生龍活虎，不分勝負，洋溢的，是青春的熱情。激烈的籃球賽後，兩大法學院的朋友們又開始了理性思辨式的學術交流。首先是我的 presentation，綜述了中國法學院的教育現狀，力求使聽者對大陸的法學教育有所了解。接著，港大的朋友向我們介紹了當地的刑事審判制度和律師制度，使我們對香港的律政制度有了概念。

半天的接觸，也使我對這些來自香港的朋友有了更新的了解。Richard 曾經告訴我，

港大的學生和大陸的學生很不一樣。此行令我深深領教：教育上，港大更接近英美法系 (common law) 的模式，從課程設置上就可以看出‘實用主義 (Utilitarianism)’的印痕。特別值得注意的是，好像從 Jennifer 開始，ladies are all the leadership. Huu, a world full of pretty girls, (and of course handsome gentlemen). Are girls from HKUSU all that competitive? Which impressed me a lot!!! 這次交流負責接待的，是來自復旦大學青年法會 (The Youth Legal Association of Fudan University) 的成員們。這是一個成立於 80 年代中葉的組織，最早源於「法學社」，它的宗旨是「學術立會」。它是復旦大學法學院本科生唯一的學術性組織。





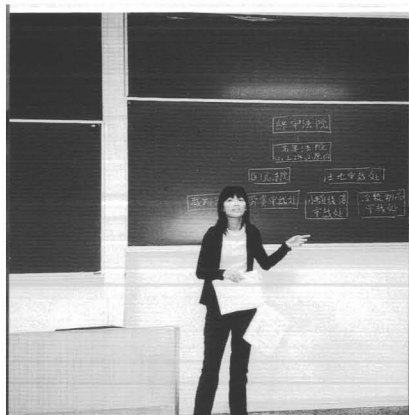
Fudan University interaction

Alice Yau LLB II

In addition to the stay at the University of SouthEast China, we also visited the well-known Fudan University. That day, we arrived at the campus at noon. The student representatives there were enthusiastic and greeted us with much hospitality. The Fudan University arranged about 20 students from their Faculty of Law to lead us in tours around the campus. Out of the many sites visited, the most noteworthy one was the Mao ZeDong statue situated at the main entrance of the University. It attracted much of our attention once we got there. From it, we definitely felt the impact of the Chinese history and politics on students and their education. Moreover, we enjoyed the opportunity to visit the different buildings around the campus. Indeed, there was clearly a nice blend of old and modern architecture around. Also, we were greatly interested in knowing the details of the newly constructed buildings: the students who offered to guide us told us that they are usually allocated for the departments of economics and science. From that, we realized the increasing emphasis placed on the development of these fields. After the walk under the bright sunshine, many of us requested to visit the souvenirs shop. When

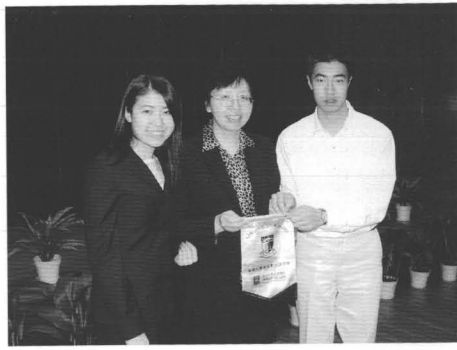
we got there, we purchased many souvenirs, most notably, many bought key-chains and t-shirts, in which we often see our friends wearing now and then in the HKU campus..

After the tour, both universities sent students for a friendly basketball match. Both teams played enthusiastically and energetically under the fine weather. After the strenuous activities, we had a more intellectual exchange with representatives from both universities presenting issues on their legal system. We were delighted to have Chan Chi Ko (PCLL), Emily Wong (PCLL), Philip Har (LLB II), and Richard Yip (LLB II), to represent HKU to introduce the HK legal system to the students from Fudan. The topics of our presentation include the structure and general principles of the HK legal system; the civil procedures; the legal profession; and the legal education in HK's universities. Not only did our speakers demonstrated their understanding of the system, but they were able to make a fluent delivery in Putonghua. After the session, there was a round of Question and Answer session in which the participants made use of the chance to further their knowledge regarding both legal systems.





Formal Visits >



Visiting Shanghai No. 1 Intermediate People's Court

Wong Hiu Man Irene LLB II

At the moment when I stepped down from the coach, I was stunned by the magnificent building just in front of me. I could not believe this luminous piece of architecture was the place we were visiting. It greatly deviated from the image of a Chinese court I had in mind. But here we were — the Shanghai No. 1 Intermediate People's Court.

We were then divided into 3 groups, each visited a different court, which handled a divorce case, a contract case and a trademark infringement case respectively. Together with ten other fellow students, I was led into court no. 5 — the court hearing the trademark infringement case. The case was heard before a collegiate bench, consisting of one chief adjudicator, who was of higher seniority, and two other adjudicators. Each wearing a black gown and a red tie, the three professional-looking masters of the court led the witnesses, the three defendants and the lawyers through the legal procedures. Not surprisingly, the trial was conducted in Putonghua.

After experiencing the different style and the simpler procedures of how a PRC court operated, we were very honoured to have Ms Lu, a distinguished member of the adjudicative Committee, give an introduction on the overall PRC court system as well as the internal structure of the Shanghai No. 1 Intermediate People's Court.

The design of the court system in China was based on the principle of "at most two trials to conclude a case". Since the intermediate people's courts were of a higher level in the Chinese judicial hierarchy, they tended to handle the more important cases. Their scope of jurisdiction covered cases of first instance assigned by laws and decrees, cases of first instance transferred from the basic people's courts, and mostly, appealed and protested cases from the lower court.

As for the internal structure of the court we visited, we learnt that there were altogether five courts which handled civil disputes and two which handled criminal cases. Regarding the civil court administration



system, court 1 heard simple civil appeals and court 2 handled more complicated cases, both first instance and appeal ones, like property disputes. Both court 4 and 5 handled economic cases, while court 5 dealt with cases concerning foreign business. For the criminal courts, they carried out trials concerning counterrevolutionary and foreign matters. Since the court system was so complex and large, the Shanghai No. 1 Intermediate People's Court accommodated about 200 adjudicators and handled 14,000 cases per year.

Ms Lu also enlightened us with the recent legal reforms carried out in China, which were indications of China's step forward on the way to a more well-developed judicial system. These reforms included the introduction of the principle of public or open trial of cases by the courts, a simplified way of conducting trials that simple civil cases and minor criminal cases may be heard before a single adjudicator, and the idea of "the majority rules" when it came to the situation that the chief adjudicator held different opinions from the other two judges.

After giving a vote of thanks to Ms Lu for her detailed talk, we left the marble-floored and computerized building with more understanding on the PRC legal system and its court structure. Not only was the court building itself amazingly different from what I had expected, the unnoticeably transformed judicial system also impressed me deeply.



Visiting Linklaters

Grace Wong Siu Lok LLB II

Linklaters & Alliance is a very renowned international law firm which specializes in advising the world's leading companies, financial institutions and governments on transactions and assignments. Its offices are located in many major business and financial centres all over the world. It is really our pleasure to have the opportunity to visit its branch in Shanghai.

The firm is located in the HSBC building in Pudong new commercial area. As it is quite far away from the University, we had to go there by Mass Transit for about half an hour. When we arrived, the secretaries there showed us great hospitality and invited us politely into one of their conference rooms. Soft drinks and fruit juices were served. As the office is on the 28th floor, we could view the panorama of the Pudong new area through the window. It was so spectacular!

After a while, one of the partners came and introduced Shanghai's Linklaters & Alliance to us. He explained to us their practice areas as well as the prospects of international law firms in mainland China. Mainly, their expertise is focused on giving advice on corporate finance, banking and finance, joint venture and restructuring. Their clients are mostly international companies which have established their branches in Shanghai.

With China's reform, economic development in Shanghai is flourishing. Increasing numbers of international as well as local commercial companies have been set up. This creates an excellent opportunity for International law firms like Linklaters as demand for expert advise on capital raising and investment has been rising. Surely, the prospect of working in Shanghai is an optimistic one!

One of the trainee solicitors working there is from Hong Kong. Many of our students were very curious about her career there and asked her a lot of questions. She generously shared her experience with us. According to her, the lifestyle in Shanghai was quite easy to adapt as it was quite similar to that of Hong Kong. Knowing Mandarin and English would certainly be an advantage. She said she would like to stay and work in Shanghai after her two-year training there.

The visit to Linklaters is really a valuable experience for us. This facilitates our understanding to the structure and the prospect of international law firms in mainland China. While some students recognize the importance of learning mandarin, some are even thinking of the possibility of working in China in the future!



律師事務所參觀——君合律師事務所

馬嘉娜 LLB II

在交流的第五天，我們被安排到南京西路的君合律師事務所參觀。君合的總部設於北京，在上海，大連，海南，深圳及紐約均有分支。到事務所參觀之前，一眾同學先在華政聽了一節由該行合伙人馬建軍律師主講關於國內律師制度的簡介。

據統計，現時中國大陸約有十三萬律師，其中北京有六千多位，為全國之首；上海亦有四千多位律師，約五百間律師事務所。在1949年以前，上海本為全國擁有最多律師的城市；但在1949年中共執政以後，國民黨的律師和法院一律被廢除。直至1953年，法律系學生再次有機會成為律師，可於刑事案件中擔任辯護的工作。到五十年代末，律師在國內的反右運動被介定為左派，整個律師制度再一次被廢除。中國的律師制度，到1979年才恢復，此後一直持續發展。

上海的律師事務所分別有兩種發展方向，一部份的事務所正續部擴充，擁有一百至二百位律師；而大部份的事務所則為個人開辦或兩人合伙經營。另外，很多事務所亦越來越專業化，專注從事如銀行，刑事案件，土地買賣等業務。至於律師方面，不少律師以往曾經從事其他行業，例如政府機關或其他機構的法律顧問。現時的律師，則多為大學本科或法律專業的畢業生。

馬律師亦提及到國內及外國的律師事務所之比較。在中國，兩者有合作，亦有競爭。由於內地司法部規定外國事務所只能從事本國的法律諮詢，所以不能接辦有關中國法律的訴訟，外國的事務所便會把這些案件轉介予國內的事務所辦理。兩者比較上來，國內的事務所的工作質量則稍遜於外國的事務所，但馬律師亦指出國內的事務所利潤增長達40%，可見其發展潛力相當優厚。

被問及香港法律系畢業生加入國內事務所的機會，馬律師指出，由於兩地的法制有所差異，所以目前機會不大，但香港學生亦可加入國外的事務所，透過在國內分所工作，學者中國法律。而另一途徑，便是通過加入大型商業機構，再成為其法律顧問。馬律師相信，香港畢業生在將來一定會有機會加入國內的法律專業。

在簡介過後，我們一行二十多人到了馬律師工作的君合律師事務所參觀。君合在國內為大規模的合伙制事務所，有九十多位律師，全體員工多達一百六十多人。君合的主要業務為非訴訟事務，例如公司收購，破產清算，公司上市或融資等等。馬律師透露，國內和香港的律師事務所大同小異，兩者亦有緊密的聯繫。該行分別有在國內或國外修讀法律的律師，他們會跟據各人的專長來分配工作。隨著一個簡短的參觀過後，我們的探訪亦就此結束。



上海市司法局——介紹中國律師制度

尹少君 LLB III

六月六日的下午，我們到上海市司法局參觀，張彪副處長和桂小平副處熱情的歡迎我們到訪，並為我們詳細的講解了上海市司法局的功能和上海市律師業務的發展概況。

據張副處長所說，上海市司法局代表政府和社會工作，對於律師的管理方面，職能和香港的香港律師會和終審法院相近。

上海現有 464 所律師行，約有 4800 位律師，而他們是沒有出庭律師（即香港的大律師）和事務律師之分。但由於管理上的區別，有「專職」和「兼職」之分。前者是全職的律師，後者顧名思義是兼職的。哪些是兼職的呢？已有執業牌照的法學院授便是最佳例子。

而中國的律師制度和香港的還有許多不同之處。首先，中國是沒有政府律師和企業法律顧問（in-house lawyer）的，但卻有「軍隊律師」（駐港的解放軍也有軍隊律師）。第二，合作性的事務所（co-operative）是有限責任的（limited liability），但須購買保額達 2500 萬的強制保險。第三，中國律師在獲得律師資格後，須申請並獲批執業牌照後才可執業。

在比較中港兩地的律師制度後，張副處長很有耐心的解答了我們不少有關香港的法律學生在上海工作機遇的問題。在他送我們乘電梯離去時，我們赫然發現電梯內的地毯寫著「星期四」。原來當地的政府部門都備有星期一至日的地毯，每天更換，以提醒單位的員工和出入的人。而我們從未在香港的任何大廈看見過這類地毯，令我意識到，這世上有許多可以運用的空間和資源。在怨懟資源緊絀時，應清醒一些去發掘和善用周遭的一切。



參觀上海公安博物館所見所感

莫韻妍 BSS (GL) II

上海公安博物館座落在上海市瑞金南路五一八號，共七層，總面積八千零五拾平方米，是目前世界上警察題材博物館中規模較大的博物館之一，博物館共有十個展館，而我們則參觀了其中七個館，包括交通館、監所館、消防館、刑事偵察館、裝備館、英烈館和警務交流館。我將會對上述頭五個館作簡短的介紹。

我們首先參觀了交通館，這裏展示了上海交通管理的發展。由清末的南京路包車，到現代的雷達測速槍系列，我們都有機會見到，由這館我們可見上海的交通管理和設施實在有很大的進步和轉變。

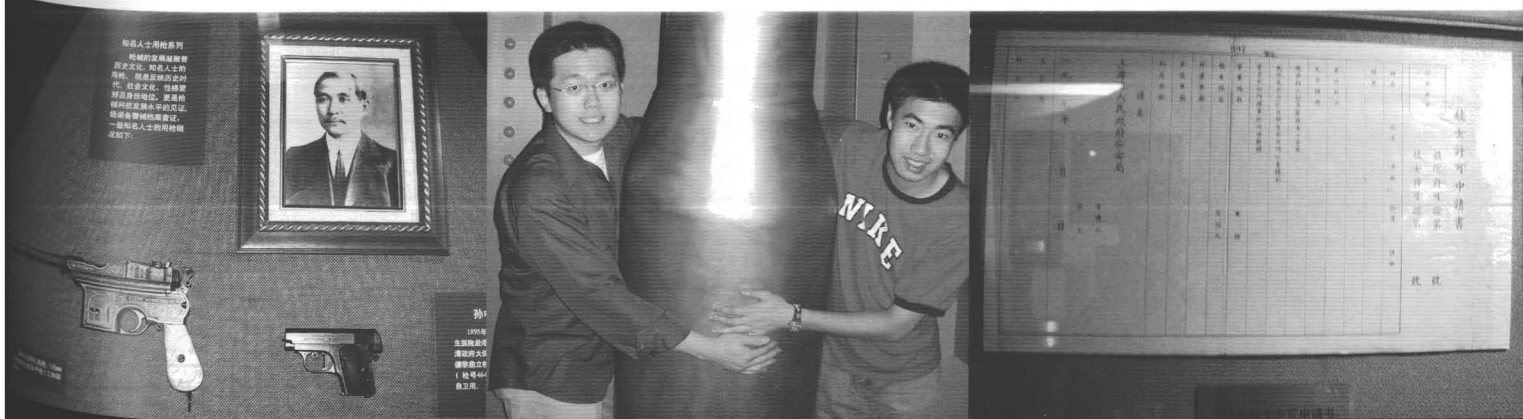
接著我們參觀的是監所館，此館的展品很特別，我們平常實在沒有機會看到。在這館我們可看到舊上海和現代上海監獄中的設備，日常生活用品和各種不同的懲罰和處決囚犯的方法，我們可見舊上海的監獄、看守所都是摧殘人、折磨人的牢獄，而新上海的監獄看來則文明和一些了。

我們參觀的第三個館是消防館，館內展示了從明、清時期到現代中國有關搶險救災，消防宣傳，消防監管，消防設施的實物和資料，讓參觀者認識上海消防工作的變化和發展的歷程。

接著參觀的刑事偵察館可謂令我們大開眼界，館內簡述了很多在上海發生的驚天大案，如兇殺，劫案等。每一宗都令人難以置信，令人驚嘆犯案者的膽大包天及無良。幸好公安都能——破案，為受害者取回一個小小的公道。

裝備館展示了上海公安從50年來的各種裝備的實物。從這些展品可見上海的公安裝備的發展，由從前的簡陋和單一發展到現在的精良和門類齊全。裝備館由槍械，服裝和少量的警械向參觀者展示上海公安裝備的發展。

總括而言，由此博物館可見上海的公安設備和管理發展神速，難怪上海能夠成為中國治安水平數一數二的大城市。





青浦監獄

哈夢飛 LLB II

相信很多人跟我一樣，對監獄不曾有過好感。

青浦監獄只是行程中的一小站。於我而言，本就可有可無，有如雞肋。然而，待真正參觀時，倒又給我一番看法。

整所監獄很大，據官員所稱可容納三千多名囚犯。我們先到一會客廳聽官員簡介犯人每天的生活及待遇。據說，犯人每天作息定時。工作的種類頗多，犯人可從園藝到工藝品製作一系列的工作中選擇。無疑這可照顧每人的能力及興趣。監獄內有電視，報刊，收音機等，使他們接收最新的資訊，不致與社會脫節。我們此團正值世界盃其間，當他官員還特別說明犯人可以看世界盃，以突顯犯人的自由。

有一點頗新鮮的是每位犯人每月都有一張消費卡，供他們在獄內的超級市場購置日用品。這是全國首創的監獄服務。

犯人每天均要上課，按照其學術水平修讀不同年級的科目。表現良好的可以得到獎分，到某一水平可以申請減刑。

一切看看很好。但不知為何，我總覺得它漂亮得過份。太多的刻意裝扮，太多的精心安排，反而令人不敢接近。也許我們看到的東西太美麗，倒使我懷疑其真確性。整所監獄有如示範單位，從大門外花園到會客室，臥室至廚房均打掃得潔淨，配合園藝家的悉心照料，小草在晨暉中擁抱著我們。

很假。

不過，既然當局認為有必要讓我們看到這些，顯示出他們有着思想上的改變，對囚犯有着更人道的一套。

我們寄望這是一個好的開始。

光榮榜

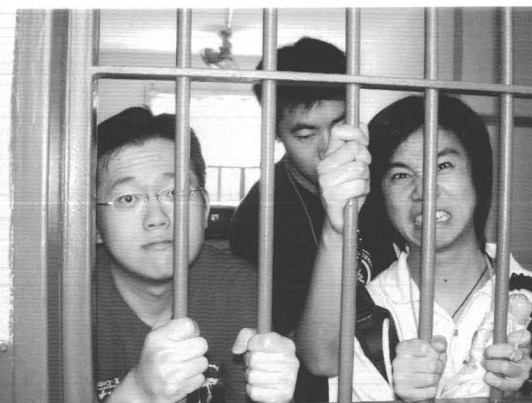
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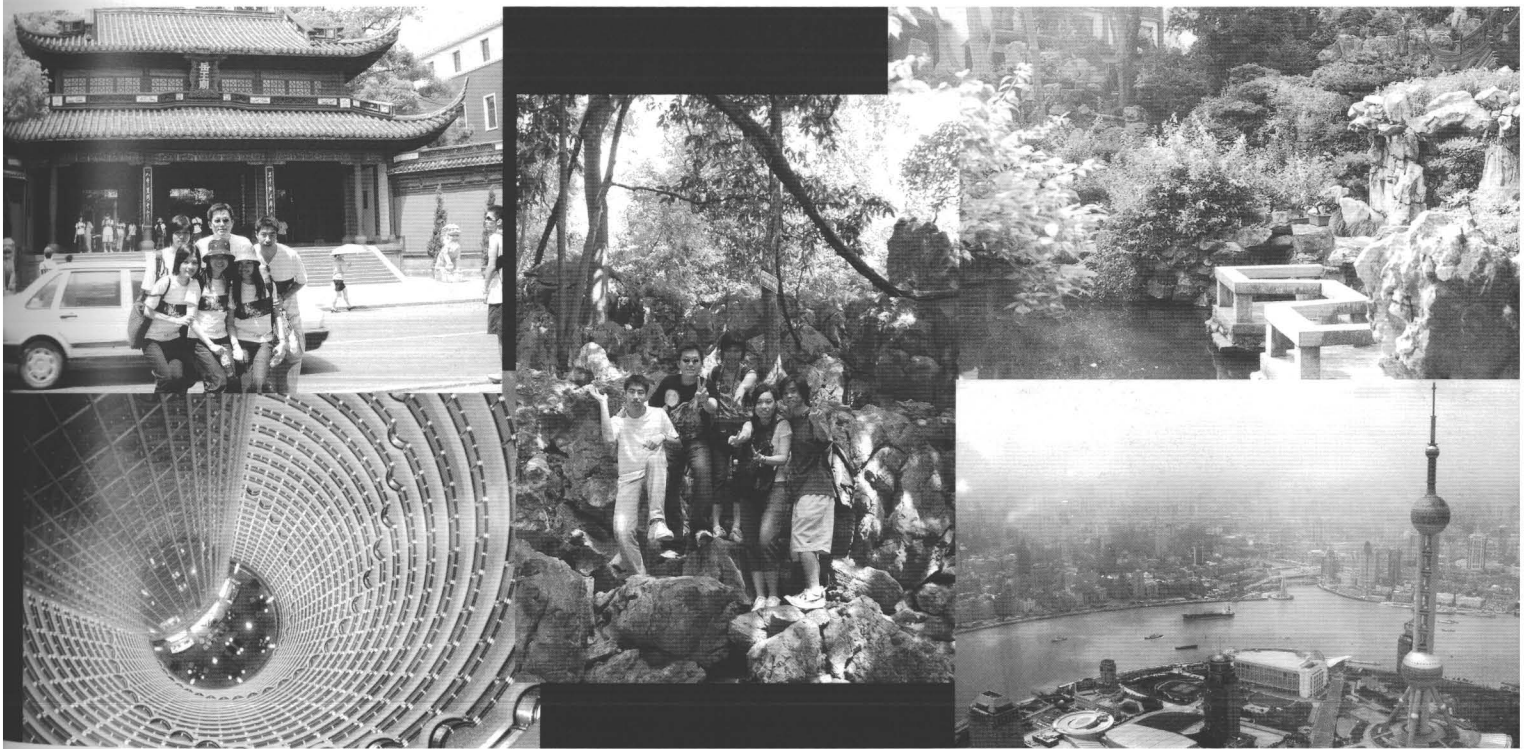
改積 減刑

記功

表揚

五好個人





Sightseeing >

杭州兩天遊

蘇樂嘉 LLB II

六月天風光明媚，難得大家終於熬過了考試的季節，春天溼溼的濕氣盡消。懷著豁然開朗的心情，我們一行四十人在清晨六時多準時齊集機場，三個小時後已徐徐呼吸著杭州的清新空氣，早起也未覺累。

* * *

旅遊車跌盪有致的駛上公路又走過深巷，沿路平房笨笨的散散聚聚，純樸平實中又見不少新式的娛樂場所，矛盾得有趣。終於車子穿過一個密林，把我們帶到這間雅緻的林間飯館——《山外山》。在這品嚐了一頓豐富的九大簋午餐，好不詩情畫意！回想但覺女同學們餐前的那支“Slim Up”有點兒大煞風景！美的標準古往今來多複雜！

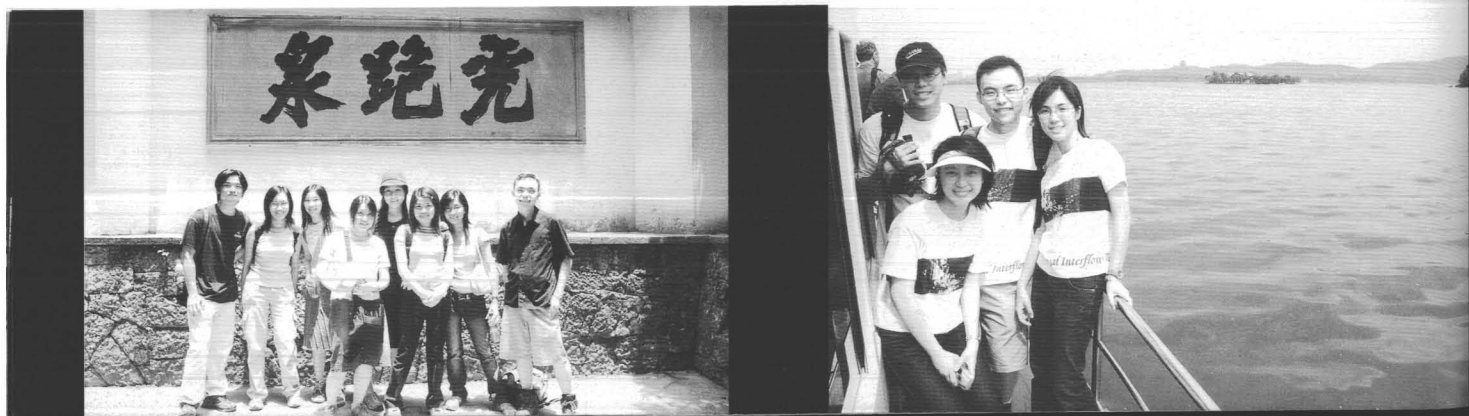
談到美就令人聯想起西施之絕色。究竟有多絕色？——有云「要識西子，但看西湖」——於是我們飯後便急不及待的直奔西湖。蘇軾在杭州出守時的一句「欲把西湖比西子，淡妝濃抹總相宜」盡點出了西湖之嫵媚綺麗。我們登上觀光船，亭台樓閣遠遠的浸進眼簾，臉上拂著薰薰的風，腳下飄飄的，似乎有幾分醉後的酥軟。但記起蘇軾曾在同一天空下流連忘返，他臨湖飲的會是甚麼酒，會不會喜歡 Tequila Sunrise 的味道？會不會欣賞“Sex and the City”？唉，身在此而心在彼，我想我這種現代人永不能活出古人那種瀟灑自在的生活態度！不過我見同學們都靜了下來，似乎都沉醉於這靈秀湖光之中。或許西湖之

美就在於這份懾人的悠閒自若罷！

我們的下一站是錢塘江畔，大概是來得不合時，並未見澎湃潮水，只見一條甚寬的大渠，令人好不失望。此後我們造訪龍井問茶，村民落力的示範徒手炒茶，陣陣茶葉香氣混和泥土氣息漫漫散散，抬頭但見層層疊疊的茶山，令人好嚮往這種「急不起慢慢來」的生活節奏！晚飯後大伙兒一起竄到酒店附近的夜攤，整條大馬路燈火通明，各式各樣的小玩意鋪滿兩條窄窄的通道，我們失控了，攤主們都笑了。

第二天一早我們到名剎靈隱寺參觀。只見寺外「咫尺西天」四字人般高的堂而重之題在山壁上，彷彿提醒著人們人生苦短，百年之後山壁依舊，人面將全非。還是同學比較有詩意，說「咫尺西天」意指這裡是靠近西方極樂，是人間仙境。於是我們就在這天上人間作客，穿過一個個奇形怪狀的玉乳洞，欣賞一座又一座的大理石塔。導遊先生用他那半鹹不淡的廣東話樂此不疲的介紹每一景點，說說誰喜在這冬暖夏涼的怪岩石上午睡，又講講誰在寺中洞內偷偷煮肉吃，硬銷著這個千年前五星級的家！

緊接其後我們匆匆到過虎跑泉，還個心願看看那源源不絕地湧了千年的地下泉眼後便趕到山上的《天外天》祭祭五臟腑，亦為我們在杭州的一站作結，養精蓄銳，到上海去！世界這麼大！





夜遊黃浦江外灘

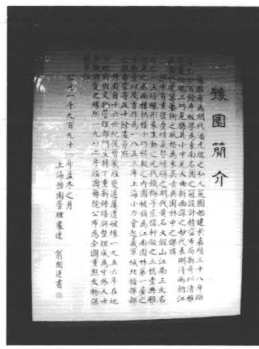
馬嘉娜 LLB II

上海素有“東方明珠”之美譽，每年吸引不少遊客慕名前往遊覽。毗連黃浦江的外灘，夜景璀璨迷人，是上海最吸引遊客的景點之一。外灘一向被喻為「萬國建築博覽」，岸邊羅列著一排建於二、三十年代的建築物，諸如上海浦東發展銀行大樓（原匯豐銀行大樓），和平飯店等等，充滿歐陸情調，亦見證了上海數十年來的變遷。而外灘對岸的浦東則發展迅速，新式商廈林立，與舊區形成鮮明對比，讓人感受到上海生機勃勃的一面。

上海除了保留了不少具有歷史價值的建築物外，四處還有不少新式建築物，雖有新舊之別，但卻能互相配合，不會予人格格不入之感。這足以證明上海市政府對城市規劃十分注重，上海並設有一個建築成就展示館，讓大眾更加了解上海市貌的變化，亦可讓老一輩重溫上海往昔的面貌，緬懷一番。

談及上海的新建設，不得不提的就是坐落於浦東陸家嘴金融貿易區黃金地段的金茂大廈。金茂大廈在1998年落成，總高度為420.5公尺，是目前世界第三、中國第一。觀光廳位於大廈最高的88樓，是目前國內最大的觀光廳。觀光廳可遠眺浦江兩岸和長江口，整個上海的景色，盡收眼底。若要俯瞰整個上海，又或想感受居高臨下之感，金茂大廈可謂是必到之處。





Sightseeing at Yu Yuan

Carmen Chow LLB II

There were various places we visited in Shanghai that may be considered one of the most unforgettable in our lives. One of these was perhaps Yu Yuan. The day we visited Yu Yuan was one of those days where most of us were rather exhausted from hiking and catching up with the itinerary and seemed like there was nothing we really looked forward to anymore. Then we arrived at Yu Yuan to discover that it was one place worth seeing.

Yu Yuan is a place where we were able to sight-see one of the most beautiful places known in Shanghai and still be able to enjoy other things such as shopping and eating. At the same time, we were able to spend a day in touch with the nature. The place was so remarkably impressive that the sun and the heat no longer bothered the tourists. As we stepped foot in Yu Yuan, we walked through a bridge which eventually led us to a number of restaurants that served traditional Chinese foods such as Chinese pastries, peanut butter sweets, dried foods, and amongst all, xiao lung bao. The part that made Shanghai seem so distinct from other places is the fact that the food there was so cheap that most of us were able to taste a bit of all the foods there without having to pay an excessive amount of money, and the part that made Yu Yuan even more attractive is the fact that the food there was cheap, and it also gave us a wide variety of traditional Chinese food, displayed all at

once in the center area of Yu Yuan. Whatever Shanghainese food we did not get a chance to eat, we could easily find it there.

Not only were we able to taste the most delicious foods known in Shanghai, as we walked further on, we experienced a number of magnificent architectures, most of which looked like houses and temples. All buildings there looked similar but are also designed somewhat differently from modern day architectures. There was a wooden bridge leading from one building to another. Looking out from those bridges, we got a perfect view of the whole garden: the trees, the flowers, and the birds chirping. That is perhaps one feature of Yu Yuan that made it stand out amongst other sites we visited. The fact that the buildings were not just architectural structures sitting there, waiting for sightseers to approach it, but were surrounded by a stunningly beautiful setting, made the place unique. From time to time, we would look out from the pagodas and see ponds, big green trees and some rock formation on the sides of the ponds. From different angles, we were able to experience different perspectives of the garden. Walking further into the garden, we arrived at museums of ancient things maintained up until now.

As we approached the exit of the garden, we reached another paradise: a shopping area for tourists. The stores situated in that particular area sold different things: souvenirs, hair accessories, jewelry, and Chinese clothing. The shopping area indicated that our adventure in Yu Yuan was finally over.





PostScripts >

Afterthought

Heidi Pang LLB II

The interflow trip had been a great learning experience. It was a fun-filled week full of chances for us to learn, to get to know our fellow classmates better, to interact with mainland students, and to have fun. When I first signed up for it I hadn't expected to be able to gain so much out of it and I would say that I have no regret joining this interflow tour.

What excited me most prior to the start of the trip was the idea of visiting Shanghai, China's most advanced city with a rich cultural heritage. I was most grateful that during the trip not only were we given ample time for sight-seeing, but also the chance to interact with students from the two universities was an excellent way for us to get to know the city and its people better.

I think the trip was an excellent mix of both education and fun. The visit to courts, firms, government departments gave us a glimpse of the Chinese legal system. I thought the idea of attending a morning class together with the mainland students was interesting too. As for the fun part, I had a great time sight-seeing and tasting delicious Shanghai food.

All in all the trip had been a most enjoyable experience. There are so many things that I'll always remember — the nights when we strolled along Nanjing Road, the deliciously grilled lampchop sticks that we bought from the stall right around the corner of our dormitory, and much more. Thank you all for giving me an unforgettable summer!



陳智高 PCLL

上海可吃的東西和地方越來越多，難怪每次我們都要捧著滿滿的肚子離開餐館。

猶記得交流團的第一個晚上，我們品嚐了一頓豐富的杭州菜，當中一道菜是著名的東坡肉，團裡幾乎所有人都選擇放棄試吃東坡肉的皮（相信是因為怕胖的原故）。後來若不是得到Salina的提點，筆者直到今天都不會知道東坡肉最出名的就是它的皮。

可嘆筆者亦是其中一個第一時間連忙把那層皮連根拔起棄在碟上的人！

另外，不得不提老城隍廟這個地方，這兒是一個不折不扣的美食天堂，昂貴的，有老上海飯店；便宜的，代表非聞名中外的南翔饅頭店莫屬，這裡的小籠包有多出名，從年中無休的排隊買外賣的人龍便可見一斑。

從等候者耐心得待的心情可以引證這兒所賣的小籠包並非浪得虛名。

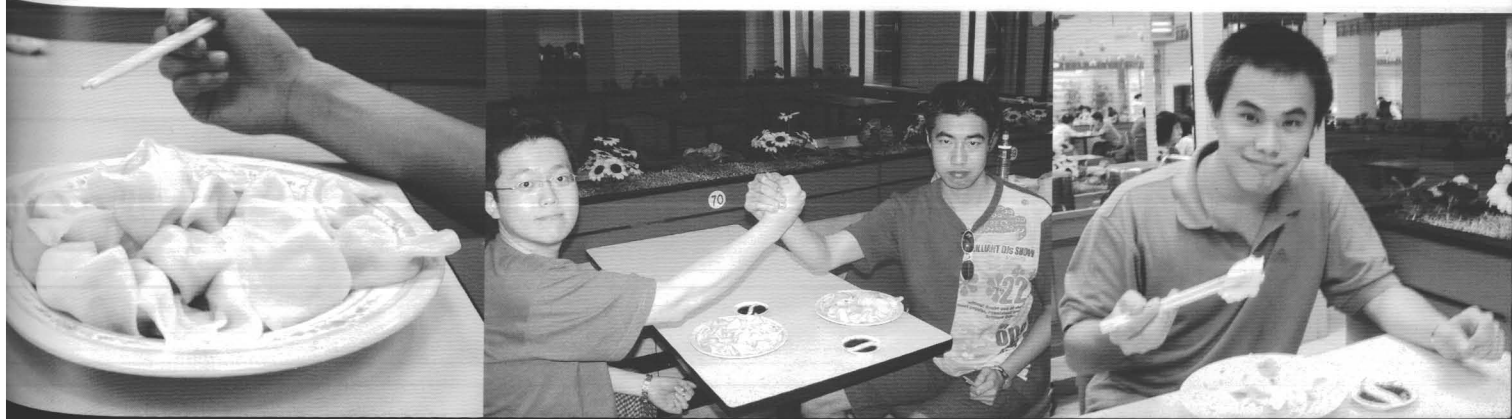
筆者花了接近半小時去排隊，絕對值得一試。

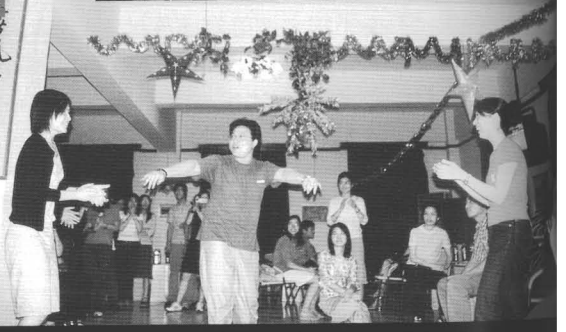
若果你在街上看見一個類似KFC叔叔的像，請不要以為內進你可以吃到KFC的炸雞，其實那是內地一間極具規模的中式快餐連鎖企業的招牌——永和大王。

此店是24小時營業的，食物質素不俗，尤其推介紅豆豆腐花，蔥油餅及小籠飽，真是回味無窮。

最後，真正令我們印象最深刻的可能是每天都非吃不可的烤羊串。

那個冷傲的新疆叔叔每晚在華東政法學院外將濃郁的烤羊香味傳送至路過者。







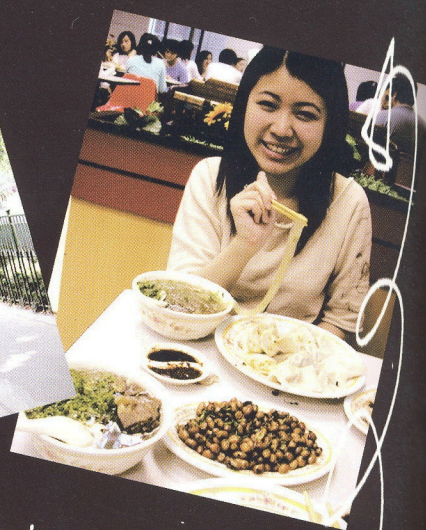
Snapshots >



銅鐘食樂...



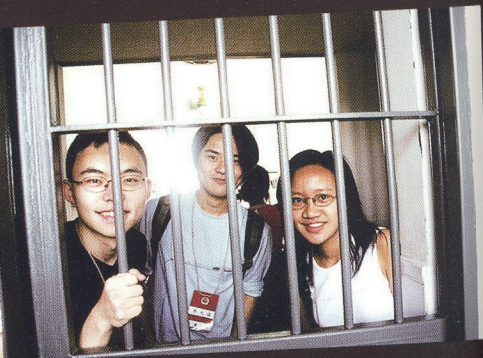
成車麥樂雞 每位去炸



新女人原來係咁



兩法會喜相逢



新天地 新女人;
新女人 新天地



華東政法學院

愛博



美女與野獸?





黃浦江美女圖

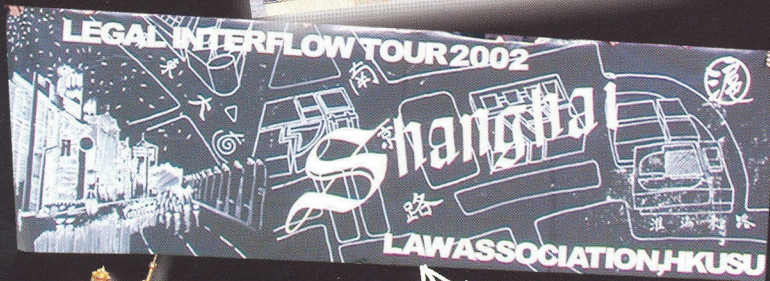


排排坐 舅舅舅
一豫園

上海天鵝湖



小樂福如東海
Gave to 壽比南山

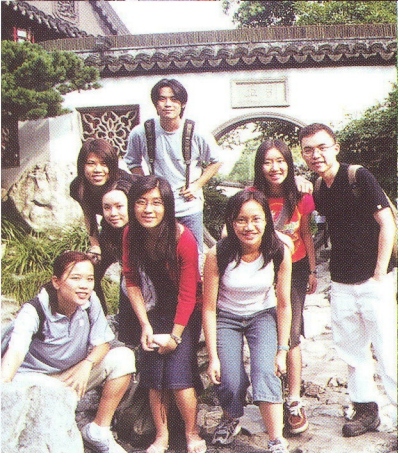


嘔心瀝血



華東政法學院





Different perspective on law

Learning is not confined to the classroom, and an interflow tour to Shanghai organised by the Law Association of the University of Hong Kong's student union has proved this.

"It is very important to have an international perspective," said the association.

The trip was an eye-opener for the Hong Kong law students. They had the opportunity to examine the legal system on the mainland.

More than 35 students visited various legal organisations in Shanghai, including the Shanghai Municipal Justice Bureau and Shanghai First Intermediate Court. The delegates met

senior government officials at the justice bureau.

They sat in on a trial at the court and gained a better understanding of mainland court proceedings and the power of the judiciary.

Visits to a local law firm and a foreign one showed the students the differences between the two. They also visited Fudan University and East China University of Politics and Law.

If you are interested in learning more about the tour, visit the Web site at <http://www.hku.hk/lawassn/>

Article submitted by the Law Association of the University of Hong Kong's student union



Legal knowledge ... the students visit a newly-opened prison.

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Acknowledgement

As the Legal Interflow Tour 2002-V Shanghai ended with success, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to all those who have contributed to the success of the tour.

First of all, I must express my gratitude to Shine, the Executive Committee of Law Association, HKUSU for organizing this tour together.

As our chairman has mentioned, organizing an Interflow Tour was not an easy task. Thank you them all for giving me opinions and support, helping to promote this function, sitting-in for the promotion counters, taking care of their group-mates, tolerating my emotions and attending a three-hour evaluation meeting every night during the tour, (and that constituted 6 E-meetings in total!).

Besides, much thanks to the Preparatory Committee and all the helpers for their hardwork before the tour, for instance, banner-making, programming and communications with foreign students and organizations.

Particularly, thank you our Chairman, Gary Ko, who accompanied me to negotiate with the China Liaison Officer and representing LA during the tour. Thanks also for listening to me, giving me opinions during the most difficult times. Thank you our External Vice-Chairman, Gary Sham too for helping me a lot in publicity and booking of sites in HKU.



Of all those who helped me, **Richard**, being the **Vice PIC** of the tour, had assisted me in both planning and executing the tour. He almost took part in planning every bit of the tour, which include the preparation of information booklet, promotion materials to participation in the basketball competition with students from Fudan University.

Alice, being my most supportive person during the tour, assisted me in other personal matters during difficult times. Therefore I must mention her and give her a big hand.

Secondly, the work of the **Editorial Board** is much appreciated, and I enjoy working with them. Thank you **Salina**, the **Chief Editor**, and **Jerome**, the **Art Director** for organizing all the materials neatly and listening to my demand for the publication. Though Jerome always laugh at my crazy ideas of the publication design, I must say, you really contributed much to this publication. Similarly, I'm very grateful to all the **Editors** who helped me to check and proof-read all the articles.

Thirdly, considering the financial condition of the tour, I must be thankful to **Jacko**, the **Marketing Secretary**, and also **Justin**, the **Treasurer**. Without them, I would not be able to get enough sponsors to provide a reasonable price for the tour, and I would not be able to manage the financial report so well.

Now come to the promotion part, thank you those who had lent me a hand for the banner. Besides, I should mention my friend, **Rita**, who spent a week's time creating the promotion flash for me.

For external relations, many thanks to **Professor Albert Chen**, who brought me to various professors from East China University of Politics and Law in April and give me the chance to promote the tour to their school, and thus, we were given a warm welcome there.

Thank you **Mr. Zhian Lu**, the **Associate Dean of the Law School of Fudan University** and **Lou Wei Liang**, representative of the Student Association of Fudan University for communicating and holding a exchange with us.



For East China University of Politics and Law, I must express my deep gratitude to **Ms Wong and Mr Chan**, who are officers from the External Affairs Office. Their passionate welcome and kindness made me cry when we're about to leave, and all the participants insists that we should give them a big gift.

It's lucky that we met **Xu Shao Hui**, the Chairman of the Students Associations of East China University of Politics and Law, and their **committee members**. We learnt a lot from them and many of us became friends.

Furthermore, I would like to thank you **Mr. Zhang Xue Li** of the China Liaison Office, and also **Mr Wong** from Sunbright travel, for helping us in arranging the itinerary; thank you **Mr. Wang Gang Qiao**, (a lecturer of Fudan University) for giving us a brief account of the China Legal System during the Pre-tour Gathering.

Last but not least, thank you **Emily, Richard, Philip** for preparing the presentation for the tour, thank you **Chiko and Eugene** for being the MCs for the night we spent with students from East China University of Politics and Law, thanks **Chiko** again for being my video man and **Richard** the camera man.

Most importantly, thank you all the **participants** for joining the tour, without you all, we would not have such an unforgettable Interflow Tour.

THANK YOU!!

Jennifer Chow
External Secretary
Law Association, HKUSU, Session 2002-2003
(PIC of the Legal Interflow Tour 2002 - Shanghai.)



