

A Hong Kong Ordinance (on Definitions and Descriptions)

An Outline for a Green Paper (RIBA Work Stages A to C)

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'Books have to be read (worst luck, for it takes a long time); it is the only way of discovering what they contain. A few savage tribes eat them, but reading is the only method of assimilation revealed to the west.'

Foster, E.M. "Aspects of the Novel", First Published 1927. Penguin, London, 2000. pp. 30 – 31.

'On the question of sovereignty, China has no room for manoeuvre... If China failed to recover Hong Kong in 1997, when the People's Republic will have been established for 48 years, no Chinese leaders or government would be able to justify themselves for that failure before the Chinese people or before the people of the world. It would mean that the present Chinese government was just like the government of the late Qing Dynasty and that the present Chinese leaders were just like Li Hongzhang!

If we failed to recover Hong Kong in 15 years the people would no longer have reason to trust us, and any Chinese government would have no alternative but to step down and voluntarily leave the political arena.'

Deng Xiao-Ping. "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, Vol III (1982-1992)", Beijing Foreign Languages Press, 1994) pp.23. (1982), in Yahuda, Michael. "Hong Kong China's Challenge", Routledge. London, 1995. pp 111-112.

Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards, King Richard III.

*' Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer of this sun of York;
And all clouds that lour'd upon our house
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried.'*

Shakespeare, William, "Richard III", Act 1, Scene 1. c. 16th Century.

"Hong Kong is very small, isn't it?" She said.

Maugham, W. Somerset. "The Painted Veil", 1925. New York, First Vantage International Edition, 2004. pp. 41.

Dedicatory Preface

To the tennis players of The World. Not yet Olympians. Alas.

To Jake, who was 'put down' and well and truly buried, not before time, and Puck, who is sure to follow him in due course through ordinary natural causes, sooner, rather than later. I fear.

Preface

This project covers the topic of a new ordinance for Hong Kong in the spirit of Confucius.

Acknowledgements

The usual suspects.

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Introduction

“The dog it was that died.”

Maugham, W. Somerset. “The Painted Veil”, 1925. New York, First Vantage International Edition, 2004. pp. 191.

Since the start of “the exercise in sovereignty” on 1 July 1997, one of the major criticisms of the governments governing Hong Kong and Kowloon Point and administering the New Territories of Imperial China in the Hong Kong Area has been the recurring problem of stray dogs.

In the Islands District election constituency vast packs of stray dogs rove around the hills of Lamma Island making it impossible to go rambling without personal protection and side arms. (I intend to get a sub-machine gun myself or take up sailing. There are so many stray dogs roving about. See also Note 1) On Po Toi Island, the population of stray dogs has reached such epic proportions that the stray dogs will kill each other and cannibalize each other. More worrying still is the presence of stray dogs in Sheung Wan on Hong Kong Island which now have rabies. (Note 2) These are all things which I have seen with my own eyes.

In the first instance, naturally I reported the presence of large numbers of roving stray dogs to the police office on the Island of Lamma (at Sok Kwu Wan). However, the police office failed to report to me on their subsequent action, if any. Thus, I did not report any of the other sightings to the police, for it appeared to me that the police could not have cared less about the problem. (Lord Patten will have to go rambling somewhere else in the world. I imagine.)

1. Appraisal (RIBA Work Stage A)

So, what is the problem exactly? And does it reveal any deeper meaning on the more fundamental constitutional issues of “Hong Kong people governing Hong Kong”, as well as other philosophical points regarding Deng Xiao-Ping Thought under “the exercise in sovereignty”, which is currently being conducted by the all conquering PLA (Hong Kong) Garrison?

I have identified a number of related areas of discourse on the subject. These are as follows:

- (a) Administering the “New Territories” of Imperial China in the Hong Kong Area.
- (b) Governance and police accountability in the Hong Kong Area generally.
- (c) Separation with “The Mainland”.

(a) Administering the “New Territories” of Imperial China in the Hong Kong Area.

In his book, “The Order of Things” (1966) Michel Foucault includes the quotation of a ‘certain Chinese encyclopaedia’ in the preface which covers the description of ‘Animals’. It goes as follows:

‘Animals are divided into: (a) belonging to the Emperor, (b) embalmed, (c) tame, (d) suckling pigs, (e) sirens, (f) fabulous, (g) stray dogs, (h) included in the present classification, (i) frenzied, (j) innumerable, (k) drawn with a fine camelhair brush, (l) *et cetera*, (m) having just broken the water pitcher, (n) that from a long way off look like flies’.

Foucault, M. “The Order of Things”, First published 1966, Tavistock / Routledge, London, 1989.

The question that I wish to raise here is, does this definition of ‘animals’ have anything to do with the poor response from the Hong Kong Police on Lamma Island to the problem of stray dogs? In fact, is one to conclude that the Hong Kong Police work for ‘The Emperor’ and not the people of the Hong Kong Area, who, after all pay their salaries? In short, do the Hong Kong Police in the “New Territories” of Imperial China in the Hong Kong Area regard ‘stray dogs’ as not their problem, simply by definition?

If this is case, then this response is totally unacceptable, simply from the practical point of view. Obviously it is also damaging to the Lamma Island economy. People visit the Island to ramble and to eat sea food in restaurants, and buy trinkets from tourist shops. The presence of innumerable stray dogs is clearly a threat to this.

In short, one must ask the question is there a problem of Hong Kong government administration here that was definitely not present prior to “the exercise of sovereignty” currently being conducted by the all conquering PLA (Hong Kong) Garrison, which began on 1st July 1997?

(b) Governance and police accountability in the Hong Kong Area generally.

The presence of rabid stray dogs in the Hong Kong Crown Colony area also needs to be accounted for. (See Note 3)

For example, could the presence of rabid stray dogs indicate a wider problem of police administration by the government in the Crown Colony areas as well? In short, is the Hong Kong Police in these areas still accountable to the government and the public? Is this accountability under threat while “the exercise in sovereignty” continues under the direction of the all conquering PLA (Hong Kong) Garrison? In fact, should this exercise be terminated forthwith simply for reasons of public health?

(c) Separation with “The Mainland”.

The presence of rabid stray dogs in the Hong Kong Crown Colony area may simply be the result of the opening up of the border with “The Mainland”, or so called “Motherland”. Thus, the problem is not one of police administration and governance in this case, but rather a problem of immigration and its administration. The source of rabid dogs is undoubtedly “The Mainland” in much the same way that Europe continues to remain a potential source of rabies in The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Again, one needs to ask the question, is “the exercise in sovereignty” under the direction of the all conquering PLA (Hong Kong) Garrison undermining the efficiency of the administration of immigration officials at the boarder checkpoints within the “New Territories” of Imperial China in the Hong Kong Area? Or again is this simply a problem of encyclopedic definition which requires administration from the Hong Kong Crown Colony rather than the Empire?

2. Strategic Briefing (RIBA Work Stage B)

The solution to the problems outlined in chapter 1 cover two areas, or so it seems to me. These are firstly practical or ‘physical’, and secondly administrative or governmental.

In the year 2005 AD (April) I made another site survey of the state of the so called “Bamboo Curtain” and discovered that there were large gaps in the fencing which exists along the southern edge of the Sham Chun River, and divides the Hong Kong Area from ‘The Mainland’. Stray dogs can swim just like tame dogs. Nor is the river on its own any protection against rabid or “frenzied” dogs from ‘The Mainland’ (at least in the early stages of that affliction). One does not need a degree in bacteriology to understand that without the fence ‘Mainland’ rabid dogs are now entering the Hong Kong Area with complete freedom. This is indeed a most serious health risk to the people of the Hong Kong Area.

The simple solution to the problem is to mend the fences of “The Bamboo Curtain” without delay. I call this important policy, ‘mending fences with the Mainland’. For it is true that the government and the administration of the Hong Kong Area will need particular cooperation from ‘Mainland’ Authorities on this critical and important public health issue. (Note 4)

The second practical or 'physical' solution I have identified is the clear need for a new "Dogs Home" in the Hong Kong Area, perhaps along the lines of "Battersea Dogs Home" in London, England. Clearly all dogs are not rabid or "frenzied". They can be brought back into the community of human beings provided that suitable homes can be found for them. (Some stray dogs are simply abandoned domesticated dogs. (Note 5)) A new "Dogs Home" would assist in this important fostering activity. Rabid or "frenzied" dogs would of course need to be 'put down' unfortunately, simply to spare them the dreadful pain of this terrible affliction.

Finally, administrative and governmental ordinances may need to be implemented both specifically to the specific problem of stray dogs, and also more widely in terms of important general constitutional issues and implications that might be indicated through this specific practical problem.

I shall now cover these three 'responses' to the problem of stray dogs in a little more detail in the next chapter.

3. Outline Proposals (RIBA Work Stage C)

This chapter covers three areas of discourse. These are as follows:

- (a) "The Bamboo Curtain"
- (b) A new dog's home
- (c) Constitutional and administrative arrangements

(a) "The Bamboo Curtain"

In order to mend the fencing along the so called "Bamboo Curtain" a JV construction management company or policy unit could be set up by The Hong Kong Government which administers "The New Territories" of Imperial China in the Hong Kong Area. The JV company or policy unit could include the following participants: The Chairman of The State Central Military Commission of The People's Republic of China, The PLA (Hong Kong) Garrison, The RHKRA, HMQ (HK), HMQ (UK) and HME (NT).

The JV company or policy unit will need to employ Architects, Surveyors and consulting Engineers to prepare a status report on the fencing at the outset. An outline scope of works report with cost estimates can then be developed for competitive construction tendering.

(b) A new dog's home

Again, the Hong Kong Government will need to set up similar arrangements as for "The Bamboo Curtain" for the design and construction of a new dog's home.

The general policy could be called 'rounding up the stray dogs and putting them the dog house'.

Given that there is a particular problem with stray dogs on Lamma Island, perhaps the new dog's home could be located on the island. Two possible building sites are as follows:

- (i) The Old Tannery. (North of Yung Shue Wan)
- (ii) The Old Cement Quarry. (North of Sok Kwu Wan)

Both sites are already flat and ideal for building on. They are also reasonably isolated from human settlement. (Dogs like to bark occasionally.) They are also located on the main rambling routes on Lamma Island. (Dogs need to have owners that like a good hike on a regular / weekly basis.)

Of the two sites, The Old Cement Quarry is perhaps the best location simply because it is located on a more popular hiking route. Thus it would attract more visitors and potential new dog owners. However, The Old Cement Quarry is, I believe, also scheduled to have some high-rise residential development at some future point in time. Thus, for noise reasons a dog's home in this location may not be entirely appropriate.

In order to establish more clearly the requirements of a new dog's home the Architect will need to visit and report on other dog's homes around the World. A visit to see Battersea Dog's Home in London, England, would an obvious first choice.

The home would need a name. I suggest that "The Chow Yun Fat Dog's Home" might be an appropriate one. (Chow Yun Fat was born and raised on Lamma Island, and he has played the odd 'Emperor' during the course of his career as an actor. Thus one could say that at least these stray dogs will now belong to the 'Emperor', even if he is only acting the part.)

(c) Constitutional and administrative arrangements

The problems raised in the introduction and chapter 1 point to a need for new constitutional and administrative arrangements in the area of governance. These are as follows:

- (a) "A Bamboo Curtain" ordinance
- (b) "A Chow Yun Fat Dog's Home" ordinance
- (c) A new police (story) ordinance

Items (a) and (b) will simply cover the necessary establishment of a corporate authority in the governance of the two areas of activity in question. These are the maintenance of the fencing along "The Bamboo Curtain", and the governance of the new dog's home, and its authority to round up stray dogs, impound them and release them to suitable foster homes.

A new police ordinance may be necessary to give the police force greater powers of action when dealing with the problem of stray dogs. A stray dog police unit could be set up. The powers of course would need to cover both police governance in the Crown Colony area as well the administrative governance in "The New Territories" of Imperial China.

In order to effect this arrangement, it may well prove necessary to establish a new lease with new lease conditions between "The Crown Colony" and "The Empire". Police morale and effectiveness may also depend on the re-establishment of its so called "Royal" status. Thus, appropriate existing ordinances governing police authority may need to be amended as well.

In addition, it is also important to remember that much of the work of the police in the past has been supported in the field by a local militia. Previously the militia was known as "The Royal Hong Kong Regiment". In short, reactivating the regiment may also be crucial to tackling the problem of stray dogs both in "The Crown Colony" and in the areas of "The Empire" simply for reasons of police morale and logistical support. (Note 6)

The practical issues of policing and militia support raised above also seem to indicate a need for more fundamental constitutional amendments within the context of the laws of Hong Kong.

Currently, under “the exercise in sovereignty” being conducted by the PLA (Hong Kong) Garrison in the Hong Kong Area, “the exercise” does not allow “The Chief Executive” to manage military affairs, and even perhaps “Militia” affairs, although this is not explicitly stated in the B.S. Military affairs are designated as being under the so called “Central People’s Government” (CPG) in the Hong Kong area. However, the CPG has not yet been established to my knowledge in the form of an ordinance under the laws of Hong Kong. In short the CPG does not yet exist.

Thus, it would seem that a new ordinance governing the CPG needs to be established before the militia can be re-established, and any military matters dealt with under the governance of the laws of Hong Kong (and also foreign affairs). A CPG ordinance would need to be wide ranging and inclusive of other important identities, offices and duties, and relate to other existing institutions of government, governmental representation, administration and law. The new nomenclature of the B.S. may need to be included in the new ordinance simply for clarification purposes.

Table 1 shows what these might be, in both current PRC Chinese English and Hong Kong Area Chinese English (ie: current ordinary Chinese Imperial English and Crown Colony Chinese English.) I have also added a third column which proposes New China terminology in Hong Kong Area Chinese English. (See column D)

The role of the “Head of State” in column D would be governmental in “The Crown Colony” area, and administrative in “The New Territories” of Imperial China. The “Governor-General” would represent the “Head of State” at the local level of government and administration in the absence of the “Head of State” as the “Governor-General in Council”. (ie: in attendance at Executive Council meetings.) The Executive Council would consist of the “Governor-General”, the Prime Minister and his or her ‘cabinet’ of ministers, or so called “principal officials”. (See JD) The Prime Minister and ‘cabinet’ would represent the views of the majority party in the lower house to be called the House of Commons or NPC (National People’s Congress) to form the government and the administration of the day. They would also be elected members of the lower house. The lower house would simply consist of the current elected District Councillors. The Prime Minister would advise the Head of State on the choice of Governor-General for appointment by HMQ (Hong Kong, China).

The Senate could simply be a continuation of the current Legislative Council.

Table 1: A New Nomenclature of Hong Kong Area Definitions and Descriptions			
A	B	C	D
item	Current PRC Chinese English (1)	Current Hong Kong Area Chinese English (2)	New Hong Kong Area Chinese English (3)
1	“Hong Kong SAR” / “Hong Kong SAR of the PRC / “Hong Kong, China”	No equivalent	“The Crown Colony” and “The New Territories” of “The Empire” / “Hong Kong, China.”
2	“Central People’s Government of the PRC” (CPGPRC)	No equivalent	“The Crown” and “The Empire”
3	“Central People’s Government” (CPG)	No equivalent	Head of State and Head of Administration (HMQ (HK))
4	No equivalent	No equivalent	Her Majesty’s Government (Hong Kong, China) (HMG(HK))
5	No equivalent	No equivalent	Governor-General
6	No equivalent	No equivalent	Executive Council (Governor-General in Council)
7	“Chief Executive”	No equivalent	Prime Minister
8	“Executive Council”	Executive Council	Cabinet
9	“Legislative Council of the HKSAR” (CPPCC)	Legislative Council	Senate (CPPCC)
10	District Councillors of the HKSAR (NPC)	District Councillors	House of Commons (NPC)
11	“The Court of Final Appeal” (CFA)	No equivalent	The Privy Council of Hong Kong, China
12	“The Supreme Court” of the HKSAR	The Supreme Court	The Supreme Court of Hong Kong, China
13	The PLA (Hong Kong) Garrison	No equivalent	The Royal Hong Kong Regiment
14	The Hong Kong Police	No equivalent	The Royal Hong Kong Police
15	“The Regional Flag” (4)	No equivalent	No equivalent
16	No equivalent	No equivalent	A flag representing the virtue of “The Crown Colony” and “The New Territories” of “The Empire” / The flag of “Hong Kong, China.” (5)

Table 1: Notes

Note 1: As generally stipulated in the JD and the BS.

Note 2: Current ordinary Chinese Imperial English, and Crown Colony Chinese English.

Note 3: New terminology to be identified in the new ordinance under the laws of Hong Kong.

Note 4: See Article 10 in the BS.

Note 5: The old traditional flag could be used at government offices when there is a shortage of “Regional Flags”, for reasons of economy if nothing else. (A final flag design could be discussed at a future date in the Lower House of Hong Kong / the House of Commons of Hong Kong (NPC))

Currently, the name of the equivalent position of Prime Minister is “The Chief Executive”, under the terms of “the exercise in sovereignty”. This office is now elected by an 800 strong “Election Committee”. This committee under these arrangements would no longer need to function in any capacity. It could simply cease to exist. (Any official delegates required to attend the NPC and CPPCC meetings in Peking, China P.R. as a matter courtesy on the part of the people of Hong Kong, China, could be members of each ‘House’, the lower house and the upper house, and elected for the task by their respective ‘Houses’.)

The senate, or upper house, could have power to delay legislation by one year. However, it would not need to have powers to delay financial bills.

In general the working of this constitutional arrangement might follow the form of the Island St. Lucia for example but changed to suit local Hong Kong conditions, in terms of geography, demography and history.

In so far as real relations with ‘The Mainland’, or so called “Motherland”, as based on true equality are concerned, these could be conducted by treaty arrangements in the normal international manner. In my paper, Project 60, I have suggested one way in which good relations with ‘The Mainland’ might be achieved. Other suggestions could be followed up on a step by step process to achieve a real “win-win” arrangement.

I should add that in the context of the minor issue of passports, the current arrangement even under the “exercise in sovereignty” is still incorrect. Passports under the title of “Hong Kong Special Administrative Region” should not have been issued. This contradicts Article 10 of the JD which stipulates that passports should be issued under the title, “Hong Kong, China”, to have any validity around the World as an international travel document. The issue of passports with the title, “Hong Kong Special Administrative Region”, is a gross administrative error of the first order that the TCH and STD government of the Hong Kong Area. These governments should apologize to the people of the Hong Kong Area at earliest opportunity. This needs to be corrected as quickly as possible. I would suggest that this should be by 08/08/08 at 8 a.m. at the latest.

It should be noted that without such valid “Hong Kong, China” passports, “Hong Kong, China” people will not be able to participate in international sporting events, or even represent the government at important international inter-governmental meetings, if one sticks to absolute letter of the BS and the JD. Knowing just how bureaucratic some governments can be, this gross error of governmental incompetence could take many months to fix. It could even prevent “Hong Kong, China” from being represented at the 2008 Olympic Games of the XXIX modern Olympiad in Peking. This of course would be a gross violation of Deng Xiao-Ping Thought.

In the meantime, I would suggest that “Hong Kong, China” Olympians participate under the title, “Chinese Victoria”, and use their Hong Kong Identity Card as a proof of identity.

In addition, if “Regional Flags” are in short supply, Olympians could use the old traditional flag of the Crown Colony and Administrative Area, a blue ensign with canton characteristics as I recall, at the various festive occasions of the 2008 games, and of course, at the podium in the unlikely event that anyone of them wins an Olympic medal. (Note 7) It’s usually a very small team.

Conclusion

In this paper I raised the point that the Hong Kong Area is now currently under siege, again, but this time it appears to be besieged or even over-run by the problem stray dogs. I also noted how this problem has appeared to reveal some inconsistencies in the government of the Hong Kong Area and its administration.

In chapter 1, I appraised that the problem of stray dogs could derive from questions of linguistic definition and description, the implementation of the “exercise in sovereignty” currently underway by the all conquering PLA (Hong Kong) Garrison, as well as the administration of ‘Mainland’ affairs.

In chapter 2, I developed a strategic briefing to provide some practical and perhaps some governmental and administrative goals for the government of the Hong Kong Area. These were as follows: fence mending with ‘The Mainland’, a new dog’s home, and finally I suggested some administrative goals.

In chapter 3, I described some outline proposals, which could be pursued. These were the formation of a JV construction company to mend and maintain the fences along the Sham Chun River, the development of a new dog’s home on Lamma Island with some suggestions for site location and lastly, I outlined a proposal for a green paper to be developed into a new Hong Kong Ordinance on the subject of definitions and descriptions.

It now remains for me to conclude the paper with some practical advice on the more immediate work to be done. It seems to me that what is now absolutely needed is the temporary installation of an Acting Governor-General to oversee the implementation of the outline proposals suggested in chapter 3. Clearly one would need someone who is already a Governor-General in order to show the people of the Hong Kong Area what the job actually entails. (The people of the Hong Kong Area are really only familiar with the job description of a Governor. However, what the precise differences are I cannot really imagine.)

For historical reasons, I would like to propose that the current Governor-General of Canada take on the job if she would like to do so, under the design project title of “One Governor-General in two places”. The cost of the project would also be economical, as she already has a salary from HMG (Canada). Thus only minor expenses will need to be accounted for. She could visit Hong Kong once a month or so to chair the meetings of the Executive Council (Governor-General in Council) and enact any new legislation completed for her signature. She could also deliver “The Throne Speech”, and open up a few new schools and so on, and perhaps deal with matters regarding mutually important historical memorabilia. For example she could arrange for the display of CSM J.R. Osborn’s medals at the Museum of Coastal Defence at the Lei Yue Mun Redoubt on Hong Kong Island at Sai Wan (by Aldrich Bay), by suggesting the idea to the staff at the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa. Finally, for reasons of economy, I would suggest using the former Governor’s flag of office to fly above Government House when she is in residence in “Government House” in Hong Kong. I believe that Lord Patten still has the flag. (In fact he really should not have it. It is Hong Kong Government property after all. He is lucky that he has not been arrested by the police for theft on his subsequent visits to Hong Kong to sell books since his retirement from the post of Governor.) For personal protection, she could also bring some of her own “Red Guards”. (See Figure 1) The local “Red Guards” are believed to be unreliable by the Author, and they may even be disloyal.



Figure 1: The Governor-General’s Red Guards (By the Author, 2004)

She will also need some personal transport. I would recommend a black Hackney hybrid taxi cab from Nanking Motors for local travel, and a “One Country, Two Systems” Chinook Helicopter for regional air travel, in strict accordance with Deng Xiao-Ping Thought, of course. (Note 8)

Finally, STD will probably need some encouragement to leave “Government House” on Upper Albert Road on Hong Kong Island. A new sculpture could be installed outside the front door facing due south on ‘the plinth of Yung’. (See Figure 2 for a picture of the proposed new sculpture and plinth.) (Note 9)



Figure 2: A new sculpture for Government House, Upper Albert Road. (Wikipedia)

“When drinking at a village gathering, he left as soon as those carrying walking sticks had left.”

Confucius, “The Analects”, Book 10, Paragraph 13.
5th Century B.C.
Transl. Lau D.C. Penguin Books, London. 1979.

END

Notes

Note 1: In addition, it is also recommended to take a good sharp knife or bayonet on a rambling trip to the Island of Lamma. There are indeed also pythons to be aware of. (Under normal conditions one should be able to out run them. However, those with walking sticks might perhaps consider taking this additional piece of hiking equipment.)

There is also a large python on the top of Mount Nicholson (365m), Hong Kong Island, near a 'Cold War' relict, a receiver of some description, which ramblers should also be aware of. (Of course this warning only applies to thoroughly committed ramblers which have enough water to get them to the peak, and back to King's Road.)

As far as I know there are no pythons on Mount Butler (440m). However, no doubt Lord Butler of HSBC knows the answer that question better than I. Mount Butler of course is not for the faint hearted rambler either. Consider that you have now been warned on that score for life insurance reasons. (It took me two attempts to scale that peak.) Also ramblers should be advised that Victoria Peak (554m) is actually 'out of bounds' for some reason. (Under the "Exercise in Sovereignty" it is probably considered to be a 'State Secret'. What can possibly happen there that cannot take place anywhere else, I wonder?)

Note 2: No one who has read the description of the death of a man by rabies in the novel "When the Lion Feeds" by Wilbur Smith can be ignorant of this terrible affliction, and its consequences.

Note 3: These would be defined as "frenzied" in the language of the Imperial Chinese English dialect of the Hong Kong Area, presumably, if based on the encyclopaedia identified by M. Foucault. (See also Chapter 1)

Note 4: In the past troops of the State Central Military Commission of The People's Republic of China (SCMCPRC), the so called "People's Liberation Army", by some accounts, have deliberately and maliciously fired upon both boarder guards of the Hong Kong Area and the Crown Colony, as well as on international aircraft landing at Kai Tak Airport. Sincere apologies for this unacceptable behaviour from the SCMCPRC are still awaited by the people of the Hong Kong Area on these past activities.

Note 5: I have heard it said that Hong Kong parents who cannot manage their children, particularly if they are disabled, will just abandon them on the streets of the Island of Cheung Chau (for the health authorities to rescue). Perhaps Lamma Island is used for the same kind of dumping purpose by Hong Kong dog owners.

Note 6: "The Royal Hong Kong Regiment" could be amalgamated with the PLA (Hong Kong) Garrison. Thus the PLA (Hong Kong) Garrison would cease to exist. Another option would be to simply define the PLA (Hong Kong) Garrison as "The Royal Hong Kong Regiment" within the proposed new ordinance on definitions and descriptions. The Battle Honour "Hong Kong" could then be restored to the regiment. And HMQ (HK) could restore "The Colours".

The RHKR could also manage the flag raising ceremony at the Convention Centre instead of the police force. The RHKR would be considered to be a more senior institution of government. I expect. Whether the flag ceremony would involve marching like goons in the Waffen SS or not, as is currently the case with the police force, remains to be seen. Hopefully, they will not make the same gross error of employing John Cleese as a design consultant, if they have do so.

Note 7: The design and production of a “Hong Kong, China” passport may need to be negotiated and agreed with the other states in the geographical area of China. The passport will need to be a consistent design with those of China P.R.; Taiwan, China; Macao, China; Tibet, China; and East Turkistan (Xinjiang), China, in much the same way as passports for European member countries in the European Union (E.U.) have been systematically standardized.

Note 8: She will find that the cricket facilities are not as good as Rideau Hall, unfortunately.

Note 9: STD can move into “The Old Commodore’s House”. (He can study the JD there probably. He may have to visit the FO in London to see the original document. However, they might not let him see it until 2015 AD, in strict accordance with the Official Secrets Act of 1911.)

The Glossary

BOT	Build Operate Transfer
CAD	Central Academy of Drama (Peking, China P.R.)
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CMC	Central Military Commission (of the CPC)
CPC	Communist Party of China
CPPCC	Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference
CPG	Central People's Government
CPGPRC	Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China
DMZ	Demilitarized Zone
HK	Hong Kong
HKSAR	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
HKSARPRC	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of The People's Republic of China
HME (NT)	HME (NT, (Imperial) China)
HMG (HK)	Her Majesty's Government (Hong Kong, China)
HMG (UK)	Her Majesty's Government (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
HMQ (HK)	HMQ (Hong Kong, China)
HMQ (UK)	Her Majesty The Queen (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
HP	The Royal Hong Kong China Players ('The Three Sisters')
IOC	International Olympic Committee
NPC	National People's Congress
PDRK	The People's Democratic Republic of Korea
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PLA	The People's Liberation Army
PFI	Private Finance Initiative
PR	People's Republic
PRC	The People's Republic of China
RHKRA	The Royal Hong Kong Regiment Association
ROC	The Republic of China
ROK	The Republic of Korea
RSC	The Royal Shakespeare Company
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SCNPC	Standing Committee of the National People's Congress
SCMCPRC	State Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China
STD	(Sir) Tsang, Donald
UK	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
UN	United Nations
UNO	United Nations Organization

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