

PART III**THE GIFT TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE TUNG CHEE HWA:
MURDER AND SLANDER AND THINGS THAT GO ‘BANG!’ IN THE DAY**

This is the last of a 3-part series, aimed at [gifting to the Chief Executive](#) of the Hongkong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) of the People’s Republic of China (PRC) that knowledge that TARGET has managed to accumulate, over the past 4 decades, in managing very large businesses, such as is the HKSAR of today.

The reason that this is the last of the series is that it is considered unlikely that the Chief Executive will be able to absorb any more of such gifts in respect of his attempts in the management of the 416 square miles, which constitute this territory.

Of course, should there be a strong demand, demonstrated, for more political insight from TARGET, then, this organisation will have to bow to that demand.

On the subject of slander and libel, both of which can be very damaging, Mr Tung Chee Hwa, you may like to consider existing legislation and to beef it up, more than just a little.

Suppressing libel and slander may effectively be executed by considering the many charges that may be laid against the perpetrators: Sedition; Treason; Criminal Slander; Criminal Libel; the Illegal Dissemination of State Documents; and, etc.

For slanders and libels are as bad for your Administration as public accusations and expostulations may be good.

Between the 2, there is a difference, you know.

Slanders and libels do not need witnesses to be believed; and, they do not have to pass any tests before they are regarded as having been proven.

At law, anybody may bring a charge against anybody else, for in order to bring a charge, one has to produce evidence and to give grounds for thinking that the charge is well founded.

Men bring charges against each other in front of High Court Judges; they slander each other on street corners and in places of business; and, they disseminate libels, either by publishing such in newspapers or sending letters, and/or electronic communication that they know will be seen by many people.

Slander is more common than you may imagine, whereas public accusations and expostulations are less common; and, the HKSAR’s legal system is ill-adapted to the bringing of charges.

So, if somebody is drawing up an amendment of an existing constitution – such as an Amendment to The Basic Law of the HKSAR – that person ought to ensure that he includes charges in it that may be brought against any resident of the HKSAR, without intimidation and without favouritism (even against a person who is not ethnically Chinese).

If this principle is properly recognised, in practice, then you should be able to punish, very harshly, those who spread slanders and libels.

As it is said by advocates with regard to laws, pertaining to libel and slander: The More, the Merrier.

The perpetrators of the slanders/libels will have no reason to complain when they are punished by you, through the Courts, of course, because, after all, there were Courts to hear their diatribes before punishment was metered out.

The fear of retribution should deter such people from libelling/slandering your Administration and/or your good person.

The ‘key’ to the punishment of slander and libel should be deterrent sentencing, not redressing the balance – known, sometimes, as ‘justice’ – because nothing scares the pants/knickers off a would-be slanderer/libeller more than the knowledge that, if caught, it will go very badly for him/her, on being found guilty as charged, because the Government of the HKSAR will not suffer such acts, gladly.

The troubling aspects of slander and libel are that they tend to upset people, without punishing them; and, those, who have been upset, think of getting revenge for the things that are said against them, or against their property.

More often than not, men consider property more valuable than human life, you know.

You are well aware of that fact for it was not that long ago, in June 1997, as TARGET recalls, that you were the head of Orient Overseas (International) Ltd (Code: 316, the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hongkong Ltd) before you passed the mantle of office to your brother, Mr C.C. Tung.

Slander and libel tend to arouse anger more than frighten people.

Consider situations, such as a person/company, having been accused of theft, or having lost the opportunity to acquire or accomplish this or that, or of an individual, having done things that were bad for another or for your Administration, and such acts helped only one party, whereas they should have been aimed at helping a great many people.

What terrible mischief could come out of such situations, notwithstanding pecuniary losses!

Look at the terrible plight of Mr Richard Li Tzar Kai, the Number Two Son of the richest man in the world, Mr Li Ka Shing!

Just because he did not complete his university education at Harvard University, but made erroneous claims that, in fact, he was a graduate of that illustrious American institution of higher learning, people criticised him, most roundly.

Even though the young man is only partially educated, he is, still, among the wealthiest men in your territory.

He does not deserve to be treated in this fashion; and, he requires the protection of the law.

People of Mr Richard Li’s feathers should not have to suffer such slander and libel, Chief Executive.

What would happen, think for one minute, if Mr Li Ka Shing et al, pulled out of the HKSAR?

Disaster!

The result of such terrible mischief, as may be perpetrated by vile libellers and irresponsible slanderers, could well be hatred, being whipped up on all sides, hatred, leading to division; division, leading to factions; factions, leading to ruin.

This is, exactly, what has happened in the Middle East between the State of Israel and its Arab neighbours.

If, Chief Executive Tung Chee Hwa, you do not consider enacting draconian laws, aimed at deterring slanderers/libellers, rather than just punishing them, then innumerable political crises are possible.

Individuals may be accused of anything, of course, and, whether or not they are condemned of the charges or cleared of the charges, they would have been unable to do harm to you during their internment (a TARGET assumption) and defense; and, they would have been brought to trial far less often than they were attacked by unsubstantiated rumour.

Because, as TARGET has, already, explained, you have to have some ground to justify, bringing charges against an individual, a group of individuals, or a corporate entity, while the slanderer/libeller can perpetrate his wares as he chooses.

Further, among the many means that residents of the HKSAR have used to accumulate power have been those of spreading slanders/libels.

These perpetrators have used their arsenal of vile weapons to attack the rich, the famous, and the very powerful, who oppose their wishes.

Take note of the actions of Senior Minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, of the Republic of Singapore, and of the numerous of legal challenges that he has thrown at his critics over the past 37 years: He has, yet, to lose one High Court Action against his opponents when he instructed his counsel – his brother is a noted Singaporean solicitor, too, you know – to issue a Writ of Summons for slander and/or libel.

Even in Singapore's highest law-making body, Absolute Privilege is non-existent, in reality, although it is on the statute books.

As for Qualified Privilege, even the tamed newspapers of Singapore would not dare to exercise such a Privilege, without obtaining express permission from Senior Minister Lee or his son, Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Lee Hsien Loong.

Provided the Deputy Prime Minister stays in reasonable health, he will, in due course, be robed in the Purple of Office when there is a General Election, in the same way that you won the Election of March 24 in the HKSAR, unopposed.

About Murder

Sometimes murder is justified.

Take, for instance, a leader who, in order to establish a constitutional government, first has to kill somebody, or a few people, or a whole group, or race of people.

That leader, let us say, had to commit the murder(s) in order to protect his position due to the fact that, perhaps, that person(s) that he knocked off were bound to share, or try to share, his regal position – which is, totally, unacceptable, you must understand.

Now, the above statements, probably, are confounding you, at this point, because you have yet to hear my arguments since the residents of the HKSAR would, no doubt, claim that they would only be following the example of their leader if they attacked those who opposed their wishes while they sought to acquire power and authority.

You would be correct to think this, but you must consider the reasons that lead one to commit murder, first and foremost.

You must recognise that, as a general principle, there must be one person at the helm of every good ship of the seas: One person must have sole responsibility for everything that he so desires.

So, one person, alone, must decide on the strategy; and, he must make all the key decisions.

(Yes, Mr Tung Chee Hwa, you will have to learn to make decisions, as difficult as that may be for you.)

You cannot turn to Beijing every time you get a hangnail and need a pair of tweezers to correct the matter.

A wise leader, if he wants to serve, not his own interests but the public good, not to benefit his heirs, but the territory, as a whole, should make every effort to ensure that all power lies in his own hands.

A wise leader will never criticise somebody for an extralegal action, undertaken to organise a kingdom or a Special Administrative Region.

A wise man will agree that, if such a deed accuses, its consequences excuses.

When the consequences of a vile act are good, then, a leader will, always, be excused, for the people who should be punished are those people who are violent in order to destroy, not those who are violent in order to build, anew.

One person, alone, may be best at drawing up plans, but institutions that he has designed will not survive for very long if they continue to depend on the decisions of one man.

Such institutions would do much better if there is collective responsibility, and if many people are concerned to preserve them.

Just as it is a bad idea to have many people plan something, for they will never agree about what is best since there will be many differing opinions, so, too, when once they know what is right, they will not be able to agree to act contrary to it.

When a leader acts in the interests of the public good and not at self-advancement, even when his acts are those of murder, then he deserves to be pardoned.

One could imagine the situation whereby, in order to obtain absolute control of a territory, one may have to lay waste to a great number of lives.

In the interests of the common good, this may have to be done because, once the surgeon's scalpel has made the incision and the cancer is excised, the patient may fully recover and live a full life – with a good quality of life, too.

This is, to a great extent, what the Jewish State of Israel is claiming, today.

Would any good Jew of the State of Israel state that that which his army is doing to the Palestinian terror squads in Gaza and Jerusalem is wrong?

Would any follower of the Palestinian leader, Mr Yasir Arafat, care to claim that the dedication of the Arabs, to blow themselves to pieces while killing Jewish innocents at the same time, is wrong?

The cycle of killing must stop, of course, but there will have to be sacrifices before the '*rivers*' of Jewish and Arab blood can be dammed.

In order to stem the flow of blood and to obtain and maintain peace between the Jew and the Arab, a strong leader will have to eliminate all threats to his one-man power: No foreign power must be able to resist that leader.

In conclusion, in order to establish power in the Middle East, talk is not the answer, only action is the answer, the action of one man who must take, not is given, sole power – and, then, he should be forgiven, not blamed, for his actions when they appear to be bloodthirsty as he has to commit murder in the interests of the state.

So, in the end, the state has to be considered more important than any one individual.

Which is, exactly, what your masters in Beijing maintain.

It is noted that, of all the types of leaders, those who are most praised are those who stand at the head of a government, or at the head of a religion.

You, dear Chief Executive, are a follower of Confucius, who is quoted as saying, and TARGET translates the great man's dialectic, loosely: *'A good and righteous government is founded on the principles of the noble house, which demand that there be love, honour, loyalty, filial piety and kindness.'*

TARGET would remind you that there has never been a successful government without the use of a deity, or deities, to lead the people and its leader, or upon whom the clever leader of a government may claim to have been chosen by the deity/deities to lead the people and to instruct them as to what is right and what is wrong.

Look at Moses, probably one of the most successful leaders of a *'republic'*, who ever lived.

Of course, Moses was terribly poor at navigation, but his 40-odd years of wandering in the Sinai Desert gave him time to think of how best to rule over his 800,000 followers of what was, in those days, a type of cult.

He put together a set of rules that is, still, followed to this day by religious Jews.

Do you think that your Administration can put together a set of rules for living that will last for the next 3,500 years?

Founders of religions are the most highly praised of all men who ever lived – Jesus is another good example, along with Moses, although some people might argue that Jesus was a Jew, gone wonky – and, after religious leaders, leaders of great armies are revered.

Way down the line comes authors and poets (TARGET, sometimes, wonders about poets, however).

It is, also, noted that those who destroy religions, undermine kingdoms and republics and are hostile to excellence, to literature, and to all the arts and crafts that are useful or honourable to mankind.

These men are infamous and detestable. They, usually, have the attributes of being impious, violent, ignorant, good-for-nothing, lazy, and base.

He who does evil is more blameworthy than he who merely tries to do it.

With the law and Confucius at your side, you will be seen to be incapable of doing bad things.

The best of luck to you, now, and in your third term!

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