ABSTRACTS

摘　要

The technologies of information and the future

Raúl B. Junqueiro   (pp. 7-11)

The great technological progress recorded during the 70's, particulary with the development of the technologies of information, guides us to build in the 80's the stage of a new economical and social dynamics.

The applications of new technologies in general and technologies of information in particular, force us to a deep reflection as on the way of their applications and on the strategy of respective iniciation, placing in front of the political, entrepreneurial and syndical deciders the fundamental importance of the preparation of human resources.

For Portugal, which is now a full right member of the EEC and which must assume the challenges placed in Europe by the new dynamics, the adoption of a correct european policy will be fundamental to the preservation of national interests and to a full participation in technological revolution. It is necessary to promote and evaluate the portuguese human resources, giving them the indispensable conditions of education and training, ensuring that they are the most valuable raw material that the country has. The future will be secured if we are able to garantee technological capacity, innovation, creativity and markets.

On education in Macau: problems and issues

Alexandre Rosa   (pp.   13-19)

Education in Macau is a result of an intricate process of development, historically determined, which presents as its main characteristic the almost null interference of the local Administration in the delineation of an educational policy.

The multicentered educational activities have engendered a situation characterized by the existence of several disconnected systems and by the strong influence of the private sector, which holds scarce links to the A dministration.

The following text intends to be a statement of some aspects of this reality.

The classification of service, technique of management of human resources?

José da Silva Monteiro   (pp. 21-23)

The evaluation of professional performance can be an excelent means of personnel management when it is well applied and when it is helpful.

It is not that happens with the so called «Classification» which gives the aspects of more punishment than the incentive of improvement of performance.

Besides the lack of training of managers, a true assumption of their objectives by part of them and the responsability carried in the matter, the system in force does not permit to fulfill the aim of evaluation which is the improvement of duty performance.

The writer of this article intends to help calling for a necessary and urgent revision of the system.

SIAGE Project

Automation of management and administration common areas

J. E. Lopes Luís   (pp. 25-41)

SIAGE project was developed by a work team created by Governor Order n.° 42/G Ml 86, and it is a part of a computerization planning to manage and administrate the common areas in Public Services, namely: personal management and administration; patrimony and stock management; budget control; correspondence and archive control.

The project follows a model called SIAGE, the Portuguese caracters for automation of management and administration common areas.

The system is shaped on a computer network where data processing and collection are distributed to each Service and transmitted to central coordinating Services, Administration and Home Affairs and Finance Departments.

The first priority is the implementation of technological substructures and the starting of a set of applications to support the personnel management.

This article reports the system definition and conclusions approved by His Excellency, the Governor.

The linguistic situation in Hong Kong

Miguel Neves e Rui Daniel Rosário   (pp. 43-54)

This article deals with linguistic aspects in Hong Kong, such as the characterization of the linguistic situation in the Territory; the existence of a linguistic policy outlined by the government, its aims and adaptation to the reality and, finally, an outlook of the future evolution and the perspectives created by the transfer of sovereignity in 1997.

In the authors' opinion, billingualism in Hong Kong, apart from its restricted realm, seems to be more approximate to a kind of technical bilingualism, with no socio cultural basis. On the contrary, 'diglossia' is the most preponderant component in the colony's linguistic model.

The Hong Kong government's linguistic policy has not been flexible enough, neither did it succeed to consolidate bilingualism, nor did it magnify its expression.

The Sino-British Joint Declaration doesn't state any privileges for preserving English as an official language. English will probably play a subsidiary and complementary role in Hong Kong's future development.

The role of muni cipal councils in the life of the territory — documents of a seminar organized by the Administration and Home Affairs Department (pp. 55-87)

The municipal councils, the organs and services of the Administration and the collective whole —forms of intervention and collaboration; atributes and capacities of municipal organs and services and the financial system on the municipal councils; organization and functioning of the municipal councils. These were the items dealt with by the seminar « The Role of the Municipal Councils in the Life of the Territory», held from 15th till 17th of June 1987, attended by senior officials of the Government and the municipal councils.

Under epigraphed titles we published the speeches addressed to the seminar, the conclusions made by the work groups as well as the report and its supplements worked out by the delegation of the Centre of Studies and Autonomous Formation from Coimbra, which arrived in Macau, observing, analysing and promoting the discussions, suggesting eventual solutions about the capacities, attributes and functions of local autonomous bodies, participating and leading the debates during the seminar.