

abstracts

Macao and the process of economic integration in the Pearl River Delta

Gabriela Cesar

(pp. 479)

The opening up of the People's Republic of China and the creation of the Special Economic Zones has initiated a new era in the economic relationship between Macau and that country.

Macau's industrial development, initiated in the 70's fueled by the textile industry and completed by an important array of new industries, started to give out signs of an apparent retrocess in the early 80's, which prompted local entrepreneurs to take advantage of the benefits provided by the neighbouring Chinese region, by relocating their industrial production beyond the border (the «outward processing» phenomenon).

The alterations introduced in the Territory's productive fabric gave rise to new competitiveness and complementary relationships between Macau and the PRC. Of competitiveness, in labour-intensive sectors where international trade is, currently, relatively liberalised. Of complementarity, in the same sectors in which Macau no longer produces, but still continues to provide a varied set of services additional to production and in support of exports.

The Role of Macao as a Brindge to be fully developed

Gary Ngay

(pp. 489)

Macao's strategic role in the western part of the Pearl River Delta has become more evident since the 80's, in terms of tourism, of moving labour intensive manufacturing to the interior, of re-export trade, of supplying funds, technology, information and management know-how. This role has been further upgraded when Macao signed an agreement with EEC for multifunctional cooperation and to establish the Euro-Centre in 1992, providing a two-way service of computerized information between the EEC and the Far East, using Macao as a link. The article tried to explain what kind of potentials could be tapped from this kind of agreement and cooperation, for the benefit of both Macao and the rest of China.

Macau's industrial sector — is there a future?

Eric Yeung

(pp. 497)

The author intends, with this article, to disagree with the arguments of some economists from Guangdong and Zhuhai Special Economic Zone, who did not think Macau's industrial sector will be able to survive beyond 1999.

However, so that Macau's industrial zone can consolidate a strong position, some conditions should be achieved:

— The continuation of the Multy-Fibre Agreement; the acceptance by foreigner industrialists that Macau is a useful launching-pad into Chinese market, and the ability of the industrial sector to make a structural change.

The autor emphasizes the need for investment on education, professional training and the need to produce some legislation to encourage and give incentive to investors.

An approach to the development policy in Macau and Zhuhai

Huang Chilien

(pp.519)

The article is a study of the existing problems in the area of the economic cooperation between Macau and Zhuhai municipality. It also analyses the situation in China in its way towards the 21st century.

This article, also, on the other hand, evaluates the economic relationship between Hong Kong and Shenzhen and the way Hong Kong and Macau carries foward the policy of reform and opening to the outside in more than twenty municipalities and districts in the Pearl River Delta.

Finally, he emphasizes the great importance of the coordinating system to the development of the great Pearl River Delta.

Bamboo Macao: ethnic identity and the sucesion of generations among the Eurasians of Macao

João de Pina-Cabral and Nelson Lourenço

(pp. 523)

This paper is a study of the relation between ethnic identity as a project and the life-cycle of the human beings who assume that identity. We have adopted the sociological notion of generation as our main tool of analysis, in an attempt to conceptualise the integration between two forms of temporality which are, in the last instance, incompatible: the continuous time of social groups and the discontinuous time of individual human beings. Macao's notorious political ambiguity and instability transforms the succession of generations into a more complex and unpredictable process than in normally to be expected. In the first part of the paper we argue that the Territory's social period structure is subject to the functioning of a central contradiction that gives rise to regular periods of instability. To use their own metaphor, Macanese Eurasians are like a bamboo bending

before the storm. In the remaining three parts of the paper, we analyse the experiential conditions for the formation of distinct ethnic projects associated to the generations that are presently alive in Macao.

Chinese and Portuguese cultures in Macau — a short comparative study — perspectives

Jean Berlie

(pp. 559)

From a sociological perspective, this paper aims to present a short comparative study between the Chinese and Portuguese cultures in Macau.

The author refers to some characteristics, that in his opinion differentiate the two cultures.

If, on the one hand, the Portuguese culture has a mediterranean and Celtic origin, with a strong epic, poetic, individualistic, tolerant, utilitarian tendency, and rather influenced by the sea, on the other hand, the Chinese culture is the result of the assimilation of other cultures developed among the Middle Empire, with strong agriculture, maritime, poetic, holistic, utilitarian and adaptable tendency.

An approach to the foreign relations of the Special Administrative Region of Macao of the P.R.C. after 1999

Arnaldo Gonçalves

(pp. 569)

The article is an anticipation of Macao's Special Administrative Region role in the foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, in the beginning of next century. The author believes that there is a handful of opportunities in Macao's actual position facing the West and the Europe, that the future authorities of Special Regional can use, maintaining an open door to the western economies and compromising, meanwhile, the political opening of China to democracy, that he thinks is an extended and rough root.

Macau's youth — a generation during the transition period

Wu Zhiliang

(pp. 597)

The population of Macau is very young and the youth is the hope of our society. More and more people realized the importance of youth work.

In Macau, on one hand, association of young people has been stimulated and assisted for their better participation in social affairs, on the other, academic and professional training of young people has been more stressed, specially since the mid of 1980's.

Macau's smooth transition depends on the qualified and experienced young public servants, who will assure the good and efficient operation of the existent political, legislative and judiciary system in the future Special

Administrative Region of Macau. But it's not less important to pay more attention to the civil education because half of the population came from the RPC are not similar to Macau legal, economic and social systems.

The large size of Macau public sector: a comparative study with Hong Kong

Vasco Barroso Silvério Marques

(pp. 607)

The size of the public sector (PS), as a part of the entire economy, is an «old» question in the Economic Theory.

In Macau some public opinion sectors, questioned the problematic of the public sector size, some of them considering it oversized, while others consider it adequate or even reduced in relation to an ideal size.

Remaining seven years to the start of the Special Administrative Region of Macau, on December 20, 1999, it is necessary an extra effort to the Portuguese Administration of Macau.

Nevertheless, it should be considered, that being relatively easy to increase the size of the public sector, it is much more difficult to reduce it, and the capitalist system will be maintained during 50 years after the transferring of administrative powers.

The author, accordingly to some parameters, compares the size of the public sectors in Macau and Hong Kong — future special administrative regions of P. R. of China and their evolution between 1982 and 1990.

Organization Development, contingency and restructure

Marcelino Lyra Passos

(pp. 633)

Economy and society became increasingly turbulent in the last decades confronting organizations with an unstable environment requiring the development of innovative solutions for a growing volume of nonstandardized complex problems under time pressure, thus modifying the profile of tasks and qualifications. To match the rising contingency empirical research shows that in order to survive organizations try to improve their capacities of response, innovation and of domination of uncertainty alike. Further it suggests that while operating under such constraints successful organizations undergo restructuring processes of adaptation focusing on four dimensions: professionalization, destandardization, decentralization and participation. The main part of the article deals with these dimensions of the modern type of organization, simultaneously working out its most important differences as compared to a bureaucratic pattern of functioning.