

abstracts

Curricular innovation in philosophy teaching

António Aresta

(pp. 807)

The author outlines the complexity of the historical development of philosophy teaching in Portugal and the particularities and hazard of philosophy teaching in Macao.

He suggests the need for curricular innovation concerning the philosophy syllabus, aiming at the acknowledgement and study of asian philosophies, contributing, therefore, to the whole cultural formation of the students.

Education for the diaspora: educational concerns in late XIXth century Macau

Rui Simões

(pp.821)

The British settlement of Hong Kong in 1842 pushed Macau onto a path of irreversible economic dispersal. The Macanese began to migrate to the British colony and other Asian ports, namely Shanghai, Canton, Kobe, Singapore and so on. The Portuguese press of the period reflects three concerns: a) the inevitability of emigration; b) the need to train Macanese youngsters to compete, and c) the need to ensure contact amongst migrant communities. The Macanese community's desire to establish links, initiated in the mid-nineteenth century, led to the founding of the Association to Promote the Education of Macanese in 1871, an attempt to respond to the need for Portuguese in Macau to hold qualifications, particularly in English, for commercial activities. The Association enjoyed special support from the Leal Senado (City Council) and counterbalanced its aims with those inherent to the education provided by the Church and religious orders or supported by the Government.

Education in Macao during the transitional period

Ngai Mei Cheong (Gary)

(pp. 831)

The main problems for basic education in Macao are not just subsidizing the private schools, but to regulate them under minimum rules, localizing the text books and curriculum, inserting more knowledge about the Territory, training and classifying teachers, and improving administrative management of the schools. The university should pay more attention in doing research on local subjects, and should have a more stable team of qualified teaching staff. It has been suggested to form a special committee

to plan and coordinate civic education among the population in general, too increase their sense of belonging, crucial for maintaining Macau's autonomy after 1999.

Free, diversified education in Macau

Cheong Chi Meng

(pp. 839)

The article covers several features of education in Macau in an attempt to demonstrate that it is free with various kinds of external influences. In order to introduce educational reforms, we need to develop an in-depth, all-embracing awareness of the current situation. Situations requiring wise and cautious treatment are presented with suggestions for appropriate solutions. School curricula, the diversity of teachers and their background and teaching abilities, the variety of schools and the placement of school-leavers in the labour market are also discussed.

Teaching Portuguese as foreign language

Maria José Grosso

(pp. 847)

Language training in schools is now a must due to social and economic concerns, world communication and the free circulation of information. This training must focus not only on grammatical precision, but also the study of the relevant society and economy in an intercultural approach which opens the pupil to the diversity in our world.

Portuguese is potentially an international language: it can be used in any field of knowledge and adopted as a working language. There must, therefore, be an all-embracing coherent project to teach Portuguese as a foreign language with specific objectives, a full awareness of the educational situation, and contributions from teachers of Portuguese as a FL and all educational providers. Any programme for teaching Portuguese must be based on the identification and description of the target public in order to define other features. Academic research is still a basic requirement as is the training of language teachers and bilingual teachers. Furthermore, courses should be relevant and accompanied by teaching materials.

In Macau all information should be recorded and organised in order to evaluate the current situation and find appropriate methods for local students.

Higher education in Macau: realities and potential

Luiz Oliveira Dias

(pp. 857)

Work on constructing a system of higher education on Macau for Macau began half a dozen years ago and is now almost complete. The University of Macau, the Macau Polytechnic Institute and the Macau Security Forces College (this latter working within a specific field) are the keystones supporting the entire public provision of high-level training for staff required both during and after the transition period.

Young school-leavers from the Portuguese secondary school and other secondary schools in Macau now have a variety of choices and opportunities to enter higher education which allows them to train here for the responsibilities which they will be called on to shoulder in the future.

Macau's Security Forces College in the context of tertiary education in Macau

Armando Manuel da Silva Aparício (pp. 865)

Established by Decree Law n. ° 57/88/M of the 4th of July, the Security Forces College reflects a strong conviction in the future of Macau. The College, responsible for training high-ranking local staff in the Security Forces, is based on the tenets of ability, training and competence.

The College offers Officer Training Courses, Officers' Refresher Courses and Training Courses for Commanders and Directors. Through these courses the College hopes to achieve the goals of respect for fellow men, professional respect, and respect for the Security Forces not only in the period leading up to 1999 but also after this date, thereby providing better guarantees of security due to the efficiency the Force's specialised staff.

The Institute of Portuguese Studies of the University of Macau

Luís Filipe Barreto (pp. 885)

The Institute of Portuguese Studies is responsible for researching and teaching Portuguese language, history and culture in the University of Macau.

The Institute of Portuguese Studies has tried to help lay the foundations for a Sino-Portuguese University in Macau which would be open to other, complementary, languages of regional and international significance such as English and Japanese.

This article deals with the situation and possibilities as of September 1993. Nevertheless, Macau stands at a frontier of multiple projects and powers. A frontier where there are highly sensitive mechanisms for blockages and development. By the time this article is published in early 1994, it may be that this panorama has already been replaced due to new developments or old blockages.

Macau: an open door in Southeast China

Wang Hai (pp. 895)

China began to open up its economy in the late seventies. Hong Kong, with its capitalist economy, immediately set to making the most of this situation unlike Macau where change has taken place at a slower pace. This article looks at Hong Kong's situation and offers suggestions as to how Macau could adopt the same economic and technological policies. There is a description of those features which make Macau a potentially attractive territory in terms of economics, services, banking and tourism.

One of these is the Portuguese language, spoken across the globe by a large proportion of the world's population. There is also Macau's geographic position which makes it an ideal export gateway for products manufactured in Southeast China.

Zhuhai, Shunde and Macau: joint cooperation in the fields of technology and economics

Cheang Tin Cheong

(pp. 911)

The author defends the development projects for the Vong-Cam islands due to their potential natural beauty and the possibility of harmonious development. In achieving this, people, goods and capital must be allowed to circulate freely to permit a pooling of resources. Mid-and hi-tech' industries must also be encouraged to set up through the creation of infrastructures and attractive tax benefits. The introduction of work places means that the population will tend to settle down, thus creating a need for leisure areas. In addition to serving the community, these areas will also provide the basis for another highly important industry which is currently expanding: tourism. The author is of the opinion that the best way to coordinate these projects is to establish a private company whose shares are held by the participants.