

abstracts

The Neoconfucianism in the Portuguese Education: Pedro Nolasco in Macau's History of Education

António Aresta

(pp. 873)

This study tries to analyse the pedagogic and ideological contribution of Pedro Nolasco da Silva towards the creation of a neoconfucian pattern on the Portuguese education of Macau.

Within this context a panorama of Macau's cultural movement is traced, and at the same time the curricular structure of the former courses for translators/interpreters is presented, in addition to the diffusion of the sixth maxim of Emperor Yougzheng, dedicated to education.

The Protection Scope of the Geneve Conventions and Additional Protocols

Filipa Delgado Lourenço

(pp. 899)

During the period of war, the belligerents are compelled to comply with certain humanitarian rules, according to the Humanitarian International Rights, even towards the enemy. The latter rules constitute mainly the four Geneve Conventions, of the 12th August 1949 and their Additional Protocols, of the 8th of June, 1997.

The present article analyses the different categories of persons protected by these instruments and describes the protection provided to each of them. Thus, the main characteristics of the protection juridical system which must be applied to the wounded, the sick and shipwrecked, the war prisoners, the civil population, women and children, the foreigners, the refugees and interned civil and sanitary personnel, as well as the assets that may or can be affected by war are broached.

Introduction to the International Law in Air Traffic (I Part)

José Tomás Baganha

(pp. 913)

In 12 months time, the activity of the civil aviation in the Territory, comprehending the components airport activities and air transportation is definitively installed: the situation of the International Airport of Macau is being consolidated at an international level, as it has received most probably, more than one million of passengers, and the Air Macau is strengthening its activity in the Region through to the implementation of flights to new destinations and the increase of the air fleet.

It is worthwhile noticing that all the structural elements of a new and significant economic activity, whose different interests, of a public or private nature, imply the existence of a juridical protection not only of the internal juridical order but also of the instruments of International Law in Air Traffic.

The text divided into two parts is of a divulging nature and comprehends the typical issues of the several fields of Law: nature, sources and courts with explanations of a political and historical character aiming at the understanding of the international trends and the adopted solutions. Among the sources of the International Law in Air Traffic, emphasis was given to the systematized air conventional Law according to juridical and political texts, related to the air transportation, the aircraft, damages to a third party and the prevention and repression of illegal acts in the civil aviation.

It is a systematized and almost exhaustive perspective of the most relevant sources of the International Law in Air Traffic, even when we are dealing with texts which were explicitly revoked or were not brought into force. Information and bibliographical references allow those who are interested to find clues of systematized and selected information which can be used according to the preferences. This first part closes with a political and historical analysis of Chicago Conference that prepared the International Civil Aviation Convention, which constitutes the basis of the International Law Air traffic system.

Notes on the objectives and instruments of the economic policy of Macau

José Hermínio Paulo Rato Rainha

(pp. 927)

In these notes on the objectives and instruments of the economic policy, Macau is regarded as a politically organized society in a limited democratic atmosphere. Macau has developed an organization of the economic activity where the economic mechanisms play a fundamental role. In this article are pointed out the major goals of the economic policy in the accomplishment of the several public policies and the necessity to attain the latter objectives, through the use of the said means or instruments grouped in sets integrated usually in a partial policy: monetary and financial policy, exchange rate policy, budgetary policy and administrative control.

In the first part of this text it is mentioned the monetarian policy, an expression used to include the operations related to the public debt, interest rate policies in the short run, budgetary policy and the control over the banking credit, corresponding essentially to conjunctural aspects, associated to financial policy, relating to the supply and demand markets in the long run and to the actions referring to the structural aspects connected with the organic and functional conditions of the credit systems.

Regarding these policies, the main general or specific instruments and legislative measures, the use of which is not so wide and having not the purpose of regulating the global economy, are also pointed out. Within the scope of governmental intervention in Macau's economy in the development

of the monetary, financial and of exchange rate policies, we can conclude that the said policies contribute to the creation of a scenario favourable to the development of the economic activities, corresponding in this way to the long run objectives of economic growth and of balance in the external transactions, through the achievement of minor objectives of maintenance of the feasibility of the financial system, of the stability of the exchange rate and of the control of the means of payment to the exterior.

Social Conciliation in Macau: a path to the economic and social development

José António Pinto Belo

(pp. 947)

To the dicotomy capital/labour, which is a source of frequent conflicts whose dimension and meaning should be softened, must be associated a third element which, under a tripartite responsibility, would be capable of contributing to the development of harmonious social and labour relations. It should also contribute to an equitable and balanced distribution of the wealth generated by the economic growth of the Territory, that brings about significant progress in the social field.

In 1987, one of the main concerns of the Government was to establish a consulting organ for social and labour issues based on the principle of Social Conciliation, where representatives of the Administration, of the employers and workers should have seats, for this organ was envisaged as a privileged space to debate problems of a social and economic nature. The aforementioned organ is the Standing Committee for Social Conciliation (SCSC).

In this article, the author describes succinctly all the reasons leading to its creation, as well as its attributions, constitution, the various members of the council's attributions, the way it functions, appointment of members and procedure rules.

The author believes that, notwithstanding the slowness of some legislative initiatives, the hopes laid on the Standing Committee for Social Conciliation were confirmed nowadays, since it has contributed to the creation of a reliable environment and over all to an increasing coresponsibility of the social partners for fundamental affairs connected with political and economic policies which are strongly linked. Consequently social partners have access to reliable data on economic and social matters and to their understanding, and for this reason acceptance of the feasible policies are easier within the context of the present transition period.

The Criminal Investigation Police of Macau from Inspectorate to Directorate

Fernando Passos

(pp. 959)

In 1960, an Inspectorate of Criminal Investigation Police was created in Macau.

During the course of time, the aforesaid criminal investigation police went

through many structural changes, from Sub-Directorate to Directorate.

The presente Directorate for Criminal Investigation Police has an Office, an Sub-Office of Interpol, Sections for Operations and Suport, a Laboratory for Scientific Criminal Investigation, and a School for Criminal Investigation Police.

Besides its obvious functions, as a public service for prevention and criminal investigation, the Directorate of Macau for Criminal Investigation Police assures the training of its staff, through its School for Criminal Investigation Police, as well as the teaching of two official languages in Macau — Portuguesa and Chinese.

Macau's Health General Situation

Tong Ka Io

(pp. 977)

The present article reports the first attempt to apply the Delphi technique in elaborating a diagnosis of general health situation in Macau.

Delphi technique is one of consensus methods. It obtain consensus through surveying the opinion of one pre-determined group of experts with a series of structured questionnaires and feedback, by mail.

An anterior exploratory study of the existing statistics was taken as the starting point. All specialists of general practice and public health of the Macau Health Department were solicited to participate as experts.

The Delphi panel reached consensus concerning about: 1) the general health level in Macau and the related protecting factors; 2) the important health problems in terms of mortality; 3) the situation of mortality of tuberculosis and the corresponding risk factors.

Mental Health and General Practice in Macau

Armando Baptista Pereira

(pp. 989)

The objective of this work is to analyse the average attendance of the Health Services of Macau by the population with mental problems and who looks for the General Practitioner in the Health Centres. We used the data supplied by the Organization and Data Processing Department of the Health Services of Macau and by the demographic and social and cultural data of the Territory. We selected 21 codes of Chapters V and VI of the international classification «ICHPPC-2 DEFINED» which has been used in the Macau Primary Health Care since 1992. According to the results of this analysis we can stress that 2 out of thousand individuals of the population had seen the general practitioner, at least once a year, due to problems of that nature. This represents about 1,2 per cent of all the enrolled in the Health Centres and 1,5 per cent of the enrolled over 13 years old. About 10 per cent of the appointments with the general practitioner has at least a code relating mental health. These numbers are smaller than expected, having in mind the social and cultural characteristics of the population of Macau.

The most reasonable explanation is the inadequate skills of the great

majority of the doctors in the P.H.C. of Macau, in the research and diagnosis of these problems and consequently in its codification. Beyond the necessity of improving their knowledge, it is suggested the appointment of a psychiatrist to support each Health Centre or small groups of two or three Health Centres. In this way it will be possible to upgrade the services rendered to the sick and to deepen the professionals's clinical knowledge in continuous training.

Macau's Civil Service Regime and its Reform

Ilídio Duarte Rodrigues

(pp. 999)

In the present communication, which was presented, on the 13th January 1996, during the Conference promoted by the Association of Public Administration Graduates, under the theme «Reform of China, Hong Kong and Macau's Civil Service Regime», the author tries to give an overview of the relations between Macau's Civil Service Regime and «The Three Big Questions of the Transition Process».

In fact the localization of the Macau's Law, the officialization of the Chinese language (or the generalization of the official languages in the Public Administration of Macau) and the localization of the civil servants, have some points in common with the civil service, and conditions its regime, its evolution and its reform.

In this way, the author analyses the most important ordinances that enshrine the statutory discipline of the civil service and the instruments adopted by the Government of Macau to create a skilled civil service capable, efficient and bilingual, under the perspective and conditionalism of the three Major Questions of the Transition Process.

The Administration of Macau throughout its History

Ng Siu Yu

(pp.1015)

The handing over of the sovereignty of Macau to the People's Republic of China will take place in the end of 1999. At that time a new stage of its administration will begin. The author divides into periods the Administration of Macau throughout the centuries: the first stage from 1557 to 1583, the Period of the Creation of the Administrative Structure and Foundation of the City of Macau; the second stage, the Period of Local Autarchical Power from 1583 to 1784; the third stage, the Period of the Centralized Power from 1784 to 1976; and the Transition Period which began in 1976 and will end at the time of its transference.

Since the very beginning of Macau till now, all its history evolves, either progressing or receding, due to the political events in Portugal or China which have always influenced and still influence the life of the city.

In this article, in a concise way, and according to the author's opinion, the most important phases of the history of the city are described, as well as the causes and consequences which brought them about.

