

abstracts

Public Administration and Citizenship for the New Century

Lídia da Luz

(pp.885)

Ethics and legality make up part of the administrative tradition of Macau, and are evident in the functioning of the institutions and systems of the Macau Special Administrative Region, with repercussions in the acts of the Public Administration and in the rights of individuals.

Ethics show personal, group and institutional valences, and legality is a concept with plurality of directions, such as conformity to a determined law or absence of opposition to the globalism of the legal system in force.

The C.P.A. is a juridical-administrative body, essential to the functioning of the Administration of Macau. It was approved in 1999, after improvements introduced to the version previously in force, published in 1994. But also the first version of the C.P.A. naturally had antecedents in dispersed legislation, which, for example, had regulated some aspects of the administrative act.

Ethics and legality, evident in the C.P.A., have had practical interpretation, and this Code has been shown to be a positive experience, that still contains potentialities, which the Administration will take advantage of and develop for the service of the population of Macau and their future.

Use of Chinese language in government departments and the editing of a Chinese official document textbook

Chio Weng Sun

(pp.895)

The popularization and use of Chinese poses an imminent problem to the Macau SAR government. First, each type of official documents has its own special wording. The government has to classify and standardize their formats. In addition, proficiency of Chinese among civil servants also demands immediate attention. In order to enforce the training of civil servants, a Chinese official document textbook is indispensable. Recently, the Macau Polytechnic has edited a textbook which integrates not only theory and practice, but also analysis and compari-

son. Documents that are commonly used are discussed in detail and current examples are provided as supplements.

Administration by Objectives

Jorge Bruxo

(pp.907)

Administration by Objectives is an administrative model made up of a set of administrative techniques that emphasise the organisational aims at the expense of means or processes. For this, rigorous planning is necessary, as much for the long term as for the medium and short term. Strategic, tactical and operational planning must be prepared.

The objectives must be clear, realistic and measurable, and the distinction between essential objectives and additional objectives must also be prioritized and established.

Administration by Objectives is the main product of a modern chain of thought of the Administration School Known as the Neo-classic School.

In 1954 the publication in New York of the book "The Practice of Administration", is considered to be the initial landmark of the emergence of Administration by Objectives.

Some Aspects of the Family, Kinship, and Marriage in the Popular Republic of China

By Cândida da Silva Antunes Pires

(pp.925)

In this article the most relevant aspects of the family institution in China are broached, taking into consideration their position within the scope of social relationships in general during the millenarian history of the country.

On the one hand, the solidity of the customs, and of thought — in short, of the culture in the Heavenly Empire — are to be emphasised, which become expressed in the perdurability of convictions and practices. And on the other hand, in the marked differences that the geographical immensity determines among approximately thirty provinces and autonomous regions, sometimes with the aggregation of population separated, one from the other, by high mountains and very deep valleys.

An analysis of some points, which are characteristic of the philosophy of Confucius, has been made. It is an obligatory reference in attempting a conception of the social order in China, and the institution of marriage is emphasised according to Chinese practices and customs, whose rites are very significant and help in understanding the family spirit among the Chinese.

We end on a note about the impossibility of generalisation regarding certain aspects of concrete development of the social relationships in general, and of the family relationships in particular, in this gigantic nation which is China.

Impact of Malacca's occupation in 1511 to China: Beginning of China's modern history

Wu Zhiliang, Jin Guoping

(pp.939)

The seizure of Malacca by the Portuguese in 1511 means something to the history of China, representing contact between the European country under the influence of the Renaissance and the eastern country of prolonged civilization. This led to changes that never happened in the 3000 years history of China. Western power and the spread of western thought caused a profound impact. Most scholars and academics agree that China's modern history began in 1840 and ended in 1949. However, the two authors have a different opinion, considering that from the occupation of Malacca to the Opium War, i.e. from 1511 to 1840, was the initial period of Modern China. The Opium War, the authors believe, was just a trade conflict that resulted in a military solution. But the origin of this conflict should be traced back to cultural exchanges between the West and the East that started long before the outbreak of the War.

Verifying the date of closure of the College of St. Paul

Lei Heong Lok

(pp.947)

This article attempts to verify the date of closure of the College of St. Paul, which is the first prestigious university in Macau. Chinese scholars and researchers believed it to be 1835, while western researchers marked its closure in 1762. The author, using historical records found in the libraries of Portugal, affirms that the latter is correct. In 1759, troubles between the state and the Jesuit Order came to a head in Portugal, and eventually, decrees were issued dissolving the Society in Portugal and her colonies. The decrees were put into effect in Macau in 1762 when, all the possessions of the Order were confiscated by the Crown, and all its members were arrested. The author conclude there were two reasons that led to Chinese scholars' misunderstanding. First is the lack of first-hand information and second is the disastrous fire of 1835 that left only ruins of the Church of St. Paul at the site.

Pearl River Delta: Development and cooperation opportunities in the 21st century

Ao Chung Kit

(pp.963)

This article analyzes the economic background and situation of the Pearl River Delta and its potential development in the 21st century, suggesting that the Pearl River Delta, Hong Kong and Macau can form an independent economic zone through inter-regional cooperation. The author analyzes the characteristics of these places, and how they can

compensate each other and benefit from each other. In addition, suggestions are made to facilitate development of this economic community. For instance, to set up a convenient transportation system, to issue special re-entry passport for businessmen, to abolish the admission cash limits and to solve legal problems through an intercession committee. The author thinks that if such an economic community is formed, rapid growth and dynamic economic activities will be found in this area within the first 25 years of the 21st century.

Sport and Society

Amadeu Gomes de Araújo

(pp.977)

Sport is a social phenomenon that identifies each society, as well as the times we live in. More relevantly, it is the mirror of each historical time which the analysis reports to.

The sporting phenomenon is complex and expresses itself not only in amusing ways, but also in public shows of high competition, with strong involvement of the mass media, the necessity of large investments, and being strictly linked to acquiring financial profits and political dividends.

The study of the sporting phenomenon, from the sociological point of view, allows us to understand any society and, naturally, when it has Macau as its object will, without doubt, be able to help in understanding the structure and functioning of Macau's society.

Sporting modalities have increased constantly, and some economic activities which were, and are, arduous work, have also converted themselves into sporting activities such as, for example, fishing.

There is a big convergence among sport, culture and art. Sport shows noble ideals and positive values which, however, were distorted by some societies such as the neo-liberals.

Seminar on "March into the New Era of Rehabilitation" Functions of the Social Welfare Department and Implementation of the Policy on Prevention, Treatment, Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration of the Disabled

Ip Peng Kin

(pp.985)

As the coordinating and organizing body during the implementation of the "Policy on Prevention, Treatment, Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration of the Disabled", the Social Welfare Department, upon the 1st Anniversary of the publication of the respective Decree-Law, briefly summarized its efforts for the past year in terms of mission achievement, services as well as future work plans in the area of reha-bilitation. In addition, an updated overview of the Region's past and

present progress in rehabilitation related services, core contents of the Decree-Law, methods of implementation, problems as well as solving techniques during implementation were presented to serve as a benchmark for future rehabilitation services development.

