

abstracts

Suggestions about the standardization of the Chinese character coding format in the officials information system

Long U Sam

(pp.1397)

Traditional Chinese is commonly used both in Hong Kong and Macao. Interactions between China and the two cities have never been busier after the handover. It is inconvenient and difficult for us to exchange information if we are not able to identify the difference between traditional Chinese characters, simplified Chinese characters, character variants and incorrect characters.

The author points out that there is an urgent need for the Macao SAR government to implement the «standardization of the Chinese character coding format» in the official information system. The author suggests government departments to implement policies on the above matter and suggests the following points:

- 1. All uncommonly used characters already being used in encyclopedia, dictionaries, or thesaurus should be regarded legitimate in the official Chinese character coding system;*
- 2. All incorrect characters or newly created incorrect characters should be excluded.*
- 3. All characters already been collected in the Chinese character coding system should be reviewed and incorrect ones should be taken out.*

Some controversially debated Chinese characters are listed at the end of the thesis for readers' reference.

Is it «零» or «O»?

This refers to the use of the number «ZERO» in the composition of the Chinese administrative texts of Macao

Li Changsen

(pp. 1409)

Numbers have been indispensable for human life since primitive times when men cultivated the soil with cutting blades and fire, and made accounts with knots in rope or marks in stone. Together with the progress and social development of humanity, the use of numbers became more and more important in the daily life of man. Under these circumstances we can say that man should know and use the number perfectly, composed of only ten codes. On the contrary, however, until today there have been too many mistakes when using these numeric codes, namely in written documents. Through the comparative study of these two Chinese characters «零» and «0», the present text means referring to the problem of using the number in the composition of official documents in Chinese. It systematically analyses the present confusion of its use in Macao, stating that «零» must be substituted by «0» when it is necessary to mark the respective year with Chinese characters.

«On the Classification of Administrative Documents in Macao»

Yu Chengkun

(pp. 1429)

At present, China's administrative documents consist of various forms. Beside the nation's administrative documents in mainland China, there are also administrative documents in both the special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macao, as well as administrative documents in Taiwan. Among the currently existing 39 document categories in different names, 1 are mostly used, namely, decree, bulletin, announcement, notice, letter, report, and petition. In different localities, the criteria for classifying the documents are widely divergent, thus resulting in a chaotic and confusing classification of document categories. As for classification, the document categories to be classified should be accurately selected, and they should be the numerable modern Chinese document categories; in addition, the classification should show due respect for a particular document category's own law of development, meanwhile catering to the practical need as well. The suggestion here is as follows: the framework or construction of Macao's document categories could be achieved on the basis of comprehensive classification, i. e., it will be

composed of decree, letter, announcement, petition, procès-verbal, notice and report, together with other document categories needed, such as proposition and suggestion etc.

On the promotion of laws in the government of Macao

Iong Ka Tung

(pp. 1439)

The promotion of law is necessary for the legal construction. The establishment of the framework by the government requires arranging laws and regulations. The public organization activity requires the administrative law, administrative orders, law and decrees and the preservation of the social order needs the law, too. The range of the legal effect is immense. However, the laws are not recognized and understood by the townspeople especially in Macao. Because of its history, culture, language and society, there is lack of understanding of the laws by the residents. In order to reduce these obstacles, it is necessary to make the law to be the «living law» according to Eu gen Ehrlich, who was the founder of the School of Free law. «Living law is the law that controls the life and is observed by the people». In the light of the situation of Macao, it is necessary to adjust the strategy of promotion of law, lay down a guide for promotion of law, strengthen the communication of the law in the government departments and let the activities of promotion of law have a better effect. With the good development of the promotion of law, Macao will be really ruled by law.

The Commissariat Against Corruption of the Special Administrative Region of Macao

Zhou Shimin

(pp. 1465)

After Macao had returned to the motherland, approximately two years ago, the Government of the Special Administrative Region of Macao completed a large quantity of works in the field of fighting against corruption, with very significant results. This fact gave an important contribution to the stability and development of the Special Administrative Region of Macao, as well as to the establishment of good relations between the Government of Macao and the Macao residents. The establishment of the Commissariat Against Corruption in the Special Administrative Region of Macao, and the improvement of the respective laws, played an important role in the field

of creation and betterment of the juridical regime for a just administration in the Government of Macao.

The «Third Power» in the Basic Law of the Special Administrative Region of Macao

Cândida da Silva Antunes Pires

(pp. 1515)

In this article, the authoress gives an interpretative analysis of the set of precepts of the Basic Law of the Special Administrative Region of Macao of the People's Republic of China, which regulates the judicial power and the bodies that carry it out in the Region.

Aiming at making clear the origin of these precepts, it gives a short description of the most recent history of the progressive automatism of the judicial system within the area of Macao, indicating the more relevant landmarks of the experienced evolution. Thereafter follows a systematic reference to the categories of magistrates who exercise the jurisdictional power in the courts of the Special Administrative Region of Macao. Also the indication of the distinguishing aspects of the function they carry out, endeavouring to detect the meaning and scope of the independence with which they are empowered.

It is concluded with the enunciation of the principles resulting from the Basic Law in analysis, as regulators of the practice of judicial power in the Region: «territorially, independence, monopoly and legality».

Professor Luís Gonzaga Gomes and the Pedagogic Expansion of Chinese Culture

António Aresta

(pp.1535)

This study is aimed at showing the importance of the work of Professor Luís Gonzaga Gomes (1907-1976) within the field of pedagogic expansion of Chinese culture.

It is divided into four parts (biographic features, analysis of the pedagogic expansion of the Chinese culture, bibliography, and the presentation of an unpublished document regarding the teaching of the Chinese language in the Macao Lyceum) and is the portrait of a solitary voice which is trying to be included in the history gallery of Portuguese education.

Inserting itself within the multi-secular tradition of the Portuguese Sinology School, its lexicographic, linguistic and historic studies, encouraged by a

large formal and scientific exactness, opened broad horizons of knowledge to Portuguese culture.

The World of Labour and the new economy: Trade Unions and Employers' Associations

José Belo

(pp. 1561)

From analysis of the activity of the Trade Unions and Employers, it is concluded that these entities have a more and more important role in the field of global economy, despite being qualitatively different.

The Associations of Trade Unions and national and multinational employers carry out a joint role in the job market, contributing towards social justice and harmonious development of society.

The article is based on the 1997/98 World Labour Report of the Labour International Organisation, and on the values held by this organisation.

