

On the History and Present Situation of China's Cultural Diplomacy towards to Portugal

Zeng Xiangming

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Sino-Portuguese relations are the beginning of the relationship between China and the West in the modern times. It has great significance to see the Sino-Portuguese relations and China's interests in Portugal from the perspective of cultural diplomacy towards to Portugal. Cultural communication between China and Portugal from 1949 to 1978 has safeguarded our sovereignty and interests. Cultural diplomacy between China and Portugal from 1979 to 2002 has promoted China's political and economic interests. Cultural diplomacy between China and Portugal since 2003 has expanded the strategic interests in many fields. But we also notice that the current cultural diplomacy to Portugal faces many challenges. Therefore, put forward a series of strategic measures to further promote the attractiveness and inspiration of Chinese culture to Portugal and the Portuguese speaking countries and expand our national interests in the related fields. Such as, establishing a new mode of cultural diplomacy towards to Portugal, deeply plough cultural diplomacy towards to Portugal and strengthen Macao platform and Macao's soft power. By these, it would boost the realization of Chinese dream.

Measures provided by Civil Procedure Code to against the Attachment of Debtor's Assets

Chu Lam Lam

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What will happen after the court seize and keep debtor's property attached or arrested? As a way to enforce the judgment, the creditor could request the judge to attach specific property owned by the debtor to be sold for the benefit of the creditor. The property attached will be sold during the proceeding and the money resulted from the sales is used to pay the debts. This article describes the procedure and the legal framework regarding this matter. The Civil Procedure Code and Civil Code of Macao Special Administrative Region contain provisions regarding the legality and admissibility of attachment of assets. A wide variety of legal mechanisms are employed by debtors to prevent the attachment of their assets and the Law stipulated property exemptions which limit the ability of creditors to attach the debtor's assets. However, if arrested a property that, according to the relevant provision, cannot be arrested, what can the person affected do? To protect the right of the real owner

of the property that was wrongfully attached, the Civil Procedure Code provides several measures. The present article analyzes these measures one by one.

Compensation for Restriction on Property Rights: A Comparative Research between Macau and the United States

Wang Lingguang

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Despite the fact that the institutions of Macau are established after Portugal, there are many commons between Macau and the United States on compensation for restriction on property rights: both of them aim at just portion of public burden; the impact of the regulation on the claimant, the extent to which the regulation has interfered with distinct investment-backed expectations, the character of the regulation and fiscal burden are also their common criterions. There are also some institutional differences between them, behind which are different perceptions on property.

The Biological Truth, the Right to Know One's Genetic Origins and the Right to a Personal Historicity in Light of the Articles 1656.º, 1677.º and 1722.º of Civil Code of Macau: Chronicle of a Cutting-edge Legal Framework.

Hugo Luz dos Santos

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The present article intend to scrutinize the Biological Truth, the Right to Know One's Genetic Origins, and the Right to Know it's Own Historicity regarded within the scope of the article 1656.º, article 1672.º and the article 1722.º, of Macau's Civil Code of 1999, chiefly its paradigmatic and cutting-edge nature.

Likewise, the above mentioned articles of Macau's Civil Code of 1999, enshrine, in a certain way, the prohibition of abuse of right (article 326.º, of Macau's Civil Code of 1999), in the modalities of "Surrectio" and "Supressio", scholarship categories thoroughly shaped by the doctrine, in a way that punishes the passivity of the person that embodies the right, namely the Right to Know one's fatherhood or motherhood.

From Welfare to Human Rights: Rehabilitation Policy and Special Education in Korea

Tang Wai Keong

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Korea's disability policy is currently in the process of a significant change on the basis of its economic and political development. It has shifted from the mere provision of welfare service including disabled soldiers and children with disabilities to a human rights-based approach for all disabled people, in line with the international practice that disability as human rights. This paper reviews the current issues and trends in rehabilitation service system and special education in Korea. For the future direction in Korea, the government should provide special education students with equitable educational outcomes, strengthen corps of special education teachers and promote social inclusion across the educational environment.

Macao and the People in Diaspora

Celina Veiga de Oliveira

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This essay refers to the current scholarship on diaspora studies – a word originated from Greek meaning dispersion – as made by American anthropologist James Clifford.

After the Opium Wars of the nineteenth-century, various Portuguese from Macau went to work in Hong Kong. Their century-old experience of trading with China, knowledge of Mandarin idiosyncrasy, and domain of Cantonese and English were contributing factors for their success in the new British colony. Throughout time, many of them achieved notable protagonism in the colonial administration as well as within Hong Kong's cultural and social life.

The migratory movement of the Portuguese community from Macau had equally other destinations, such as Shanghai, a port open to international trade by the 1842 Nanquin Treaty. This port city acquired the status of international city resulting in great economic prosperity.

In the twentieth-century, with the end of the Pacific War and the foundation of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the communities from Shanghai and Hong Kong started to return to Macau that had remained an oasis, free of political turbulence.

The '1,2,3' happenings of 1966 and the uncertainty of the future of Macau during the period of transition were responsible for the departure of several Macau families to diverse parts of the world from Australia, Canada, United States of America, to England, Brazil and Portugal.

The People's Republic of China was capable of profiting from its international commitments. Macau is now a Special Administrative Region of the PRC, and remains a peaceful territory where Macanese diaspora returns to meet their family members, friends, customs and memories.