

abstracts

Speaking about bilingual models of official correspondence in Macao

Kuok Sio Lai

(pp. 1009)

More than a year after the hand-over, the language used by the Services of the Administration in official correspondence is, generally, the Chinese language, or both the languages, Portuguese and chinese. This situation indicates that the Government needs to promulgate a set of models of official correspondence in the Chinese language, and the respective manner of handling which is to be respected by the services. Within the various types of documents the official letters are the ones that, on a daily basis, are most used by the public services, and their addressees cover a very wide field, including public services, civic associations, and the community in general; therefore, the stipulation of standardised regulations is extremely important. As its objective the present work has to study the problems regarding the models of bilingual official correspondence used in Macao, hoping to deserve the respective attention and discussion by the people involved, so that, in the end, a regulation will be stipulated that will be adequate to the Chinese and Portuguese languages respectively, and models for the bilingual official correspondence which can be utilised in the administrative machine of Macao.

Service Quality's Measuring

Alexis Tam

(pp. 1037)

The article introduces concepts and attributes of service quality, and analyzes the internal characteristics of service quality's measuring methods. A widely accepted survey research instrument called SERVQUAL was presented. Based 1207

on the defects of this model, the article also studies other measuring models, which can make up those defects. Subsequently, the article offers guidelines on how to measure service quality across every aspect of the business in a real world setting.

The Law, The Customs and Ethics

Cândida da Silva Antunes Pires

(pp. 1059)

In this article, the authoress suggests some reflections about the concepts of law, coercion and ethics, differentiating them among each other, but affirming their relationship. Therefore she tries to show it as a longitudinal section of a very complex and embracing system of ideas and values, about which it is necessary to think in order to be able to understand them more easily.

By presenting some examples at world-wide level, she attempts to highlight the relativity that characterises the functioning of human societies, drawing attention to the important function of the laws, and also to the existence of various types of sanctions.

Further, she makes a synthesis of the dynamics of the system of administration of justice in elementary societies and in modern complex societies, as much in matters of a civil nature as in penal causes, emphasising the values whose reintegration is attempted to be attained, in each of these types of differences.

Finally, she highlights the permanent interest of references to the historical formation of the various types of law, with special prominence to the Roman-Germanic group, to which the juridical system of SARM finds itself primordially linked.

The Regime of Recidivism in the Penal Code of Macao

Zhao Bingzhi and Yu Zhigang

(pp. 1079)

The regime of recidivism is one of the main regimens in the application of punishment, which has already been generically accepted by every country, and has turned into one of the most studied themes in the field of the science
1208 *of penal law. This also happens in Continental China and in the Special*

Administrative Region of Macao. However, the difference in the legislative traditions of both, and other factors, gave rise to the regime of recidivism in the Penal Code of Macao being different to that which is established in the Penal Code of Continental China, having its own characteristics. The profound and rigorous analysis of the regime of recidivism in Macao can serve to improve the regime of recidivism in the penal law in Continental China, and it makes a lot of sense to learn from this.

Some juridical problems about the Regime of the Constitution of Commercial Societies in Macao

Leng Tie Xun

(pp. 1115)

The regime of the Constitution of Commercial Societies is included within the legal rules regarding the requirements and proceedings for the constitution of commercial societies. It is regarded as an important part of the juridical regime of the commercial societies, on which the law of the societies of each of the countries or regions in the world establishes its own regulation. The Commercial Code of Macao and the Code of Commercial Registry of Macao also systematically and concretely define the regulation regarding the constitution of the commercial societies of Macao. The present text tries to study some juridical problems concerning this matter.

“Century Slip – A Poem: Macao in Alexandre Pinheiro Torre’s Poetry”

Rogério Miguel Puga

(pp. 1131)

Through the forty one poems which give body to the bilingual Poem Century Slip by the poet/novelist/Professor and literant critic Alexandre Pinheiro Torres (1923- 1999), the poetic subject (re)presents an original image of the city of Macao, supported by the various stylistec and rhetorical elements that reinforce the strength of the cultrual imagery of the Territory throughout the centuries. The poems, written both in Portuguese and English, can be considered an “Anglo-Portuguese” literary work just like the life/experience of Alexandre Pinheiro Torres itself.

China's Special Economic Zones

André Filipe Reynolds Castel-Branco da Silveira (pp. 1147)

This article will concentrate on the description of the economic development of China's five special economic zones, often regarded as pioneer territories in the introduction of economic and social reforms in modern China. In fact, while benefiting from a certain degree of autonomy, these zones enabled the introduction of a new, widespread concept presently governing China's economic policies: the concept of economy market with socialist characteristics.

Thus, since Deng Xiao Ping's journey to the south, in 1992, special economic zones have officially been considered as examples to follow in the process of attracting foreign investment, an essential factor to local development in China.

A review of the labour policy of Special Administrative Region of Macao for the year 2000

Shuen Ka Hung (pp. 1187)

Macao returned to China on December 20, 1999. It marked the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. However, when the whole world joined in the celebration, the just established Special Administrative Region was suffering the unprecedented wave of unemployment driven by outside sluggish economies. This surely constitutes a very severe test to the labour policy of the new-born babylike government.

The author is the Director of Department for Labour and Employment Affairs of Macao Special Administrative Region of China and concurrently the coordinator for the executive committee of the Permanent Social Cooperation Committee, a tripartite organism with representatives among employees, employers, and government. Through this article, the author retrospected and analyzed the situation of economy and employment for the year 2000, as a result of reviewing thoroughly past year's labour policy of Macao Special Administrative Region, and there upon, fixing a comprehensive direction on future administrative labour policy.