

abstracts

«Serving the People for all time» Brief Discussion on The Morale (spirit) of Public Servant, its Value System, Connotation, Supervision and Nurturing

Wang Wei

(pp. 7)

The author of this article believes that the concept of "The Morale of the Public Servant" emerges as a result of the manifestation of public administrative ethics and its associated values that revolve around public administration. The article reveals the core elements needed by China in its quest for attaining dynamic development in her production force, justifying its path for progressive advancement in cultural aspects and mirrors the fundamental interests of the people. And in order to make this work, the Government has to strengthen and make improvements in its supervisory mechanism while carrying out betterment in the education of administrative ethics. This is essential as it provides the necessary basis for a successful introduction of the idea of «The Morale (spirit) of Public Servant» within the domain of public administration.

Discussion on the inspiration and development brought forth by the Basic Law of Hong Kong and Macau in the legal system of China

Guo Tianwu, Chen Yan

(pp. 15)

The Basic law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and the Basic law of the Macau Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (hereby referred as the basic law of Hong Kong and the basic law of Macau) manifest the institutionalization of this "One Country two Systems" policy guaranteed by law. The emergence of this Basic Law poses great significance upon the existing legal system of China, driving China to transform its legal system from a simple socialist orientation to one that allows "one country to have two kinds

of legal systems". In this way, China has become a state of multi-legal systems rather than a nation with a unitary system of law. To this end, a lot of complications and problems have appeared in law making and in the judiciary. As these basic laws were being implemented in their respective regions for some time, such problems have become more and more prominent. In view of this, the purpose of this article is to probe some essential problematic areas generated by the implementation of the Basic laws, with an attempt to shed some light on ways of resolving them.

Reasons why Macau was not occupied by the enemy during the War Time

Jin Guo Ping, Wu Zhiliang

(pp. 27)

Throughout the different centuries of the Sino-Luso relationship, Portugal often took a neutral stand in her dealings with Macau. The Portuguese knew very well that Macau's existence depended its relationship with China. The Portuguese administration had always been miles away and the Portuguese in Macau did not have the capability to defend themselves against the reserve units and military forces of China. Overall, the author thought that this was an intelligent and practical political decision taken by Portugal, to the extent that Macau had benefited much from such a disposition.

This article probes the post «September 18th incident» era of 1931, giving detailed accounts of the occupation of the three eastern provinces of China by the Japanese military forces. Being aware of the development of Sino-Nippon warfare, the foreign Minister of Portugal, Fernando Augusto Branco, in accordance with Article 13 of the Hague Convention, made an official statement at the headquarters of the United Nations in Geneva on 5th March, 1932, declaring that Portugal had been a friend of China and Japan for generations and that Portugal took a neutral stand in the clashes between China and Japan. From 1932, Portugal was legally able to exist as a neutral state, while Macau was able to enjoy the status of being free from occupation guaranteed by international law.

The lecturer, Ms Graciete Batalha

António Aresta

(pp. 59)

The author provides a description of the personal image and works of Professor Graciete Batalha, who has been one of the illustrative figures of contemporary Portuguese culture in Macau.

The article focuses on explicit analysis within three specific areas. It talks about the author's creative contribution in education, specifically in her efforts bestowed upon the realization of a humanistic teaching methodology to be adopted at different levels of education. Another point worth mentioning is her well-knitted and practical studies made towards the idea of the revitalization of a traditional language in the face of an impasse. To this end, she has analyzed other relevant propositions in terms of history and literature. Also, she carries out in-depth research that dig into the issue of the existence of Portuguese language and Portuguese culture in the Far East from a multi-angled perspective. Eventually, there is a brief summary of the biography of the professor.

Countermeasures of precautions against juvenile delinquency

Lou Lok Chun

(pp. 81)

This article talks about the kind of countermeasures to be taken as precautions against juvenile delinquency. The author believes that young people shapes the future of our society and whether or not these youngsters are able to grow up well relies upon the sort of care and fostering that society is capable of providing. Juvenile delinquency is not a phenomenon unique to a specific family or school. In fact, it takes up a broad range of variants and involves much complication. Even though the Government and different communal forces have pooled their efforts to try to remedy the problem, the results are not encouraging. Because of this, aside from precautions through education, it is also necessary to strengthen the relevant legal sanctions pertinent to juvenile delinquency and to fortify the counseling system that police officers employ in dealing with youngsters.

Comparative study of the previous and actual Law of Registration of Voters and the Electoral Law

(pp. 91)

The original laws and regulations of Macau enlisted in Annex III of Law no. 1/1999 — The Reunification Law — were not adopted as laws and regulations of the Macau Special Administrative Region. The law that regulates the registration of voters and election of the Legislative Assembly has been mentioned in the 4th Clause of Article 3 of the respective law.

Revision of the above mentioned laws is not merely for the sake of complying with the spirit of Basic Law, but also in a more pragmatic sense. Relevant rearrangement and reforms are necessary to comply with the existing situation. Due to this arrangement, procedures for registration of voters and election are expected to be more efficient and also will be conformed more to public participation.

This is a prioritized task within the administrative policies of the judicial realm. Since the new laws have already been promulgated, analysis of this article will be done and a comparative study between the previous and actual version of these two laws will be given accordingly. Hoping that this arrangement will enable the public to have a thorough understanding on these laws prior to the election.