

und Ausarbeitung von Lehrmaterialien und Unterrichtsprogrammen sowie Kontakte mit China und anderen Ländern. Sie wird ein, vorläufig noch unregelmäßig erscheinendes, Mitteilungsheft "Chinesischunterricht" herausgeben, in dem u.a. auch die Beiträge dieser Tagung publiziert werden sollen. In der Nachfolge der 1979 an der Freien Universität Berlin durchgeführten Konferenz 'Modernes Chinesisch an deutschsprachigen Hochschulen' und dieser Tagung in Germersheim wird die AFCh ab 1984 alljährlich eine solche Begegnung veranstalten.

Ein wichtiges Anliegen der neugegründeten Arbeitsgemeinschaft ist die Einführung der Fremdsprache Chinesisch an Gymnasien in einzelnen Bundesländern. Eine diesbezügliche Resolution an die betreffenden Kulturminister wird vorbereitet.

Peter Kupfer, Germersheim

#### 25th Annual Meeting of the American Association for Chinese Studies

The conference which was conducted in cooperation with the Asian American Assembly for Policy Research was held from November 4-6, 1983, at Santa Barbara, California. Participants came from the United States, Canada, the Republic of China (Taiwan), Hong Kong, and Germany.

The "Annual Conference and Preparation Committee" did an excellent job in selecting topics for panels and speakers. The conference was not one of the usual overcrowded gatherings but was just the right size for discussions, the exchange of views, and contacts during and between the various sessions. Besides well-established academic figures in the field, younger scholars were given a chance to present papers. Altogether there were nine panels with an average of five speakers and two discussants.

The topics of discussion were:

- China and the World: New Directions and New Challenge.
- Modernization. Economic Performance and the Impact of Sinic Cultural Tradition: The Recent Experience of Hong Kong, Singapore, Republic of Korea, Republic of China and the People's Republic of China.
- Dissident Literature in Communist China - from 1942 to the Present.
- Recent Constitutional and Legal Development in China (Mainland and Taiwan).

- Political Development in China (Mainland and Taiwan).
- The Japanese Textbook Controversy in Asian Perspective.
- Chinese Language Studies.
- The Future of Hong Kong.
- Chinese in America in the 1980s.

Additional features included a book exhibit with a fine collection of publications, and a speech by Robert A. Scalapino, the Director of the Institute of East Asian Studies, University of California, Berkeley, on "China and Chinese Studies in the United States - Some Observations from Here and Abroad".

The following are just some examples in an effort to describe the elements which made the conference so interesting. The papers presented were both descriptive, rich in information and at the same time analytically and theoretically oriented. For instance, papers on foreign policy used various theoretical approaches and models as well as information derived from interviews with decision-makers in Washington D.C. and Asian countries, etc. In a provoking psychological analysis one speaker compared patterns of Chinese and American behaviour. He outlined problems of understanding and judging one another's decorum as well as motives, and discussed choices of behaviour and possibilities to implement them.

The panelists tried to combine analysis of past developments with efforts to make predictions for developments in the immediate future. In these endeavours, for example, foreign relations were treated with game theoretical approaches in contrast to the more static triangular model. The point was made that for the future, Chinese leadership in the People's Republic will perceive a more complex, increased competition between the Soviet Union and the United States, due to interventionist politics on both sides which might very well lead to more regional wars harbouring the potential danger of extending beyond control. Here, Peking foresees dangers as well as opportunities for its own position.

Another especially inspiring and rewarding aspect of the conference was the selection of papers which compared the People's Republic with Taiwan, drew attention to different views from Asian countries during the Japanese textbook controversy and which, in another panel presented assessments from the two dominating political camps in the U.S.A., the Democratic and the Republican view.

With regard to the 'Taiwan Question', one paper explored what the 1982 Constitution of the PRC had to say about re-unification. The conclusion was that there are too many articles which would make a further existence of Taiwan's



economic and social system impossible, thus contradiction the promises made by politicians from the Communist Party to encourage officials from the Kuo Min Tang to enter into talks. Another Paper on 'Constitution and Political Succession in the Republic of China' discussed the text of the constitution, political reality, quasi one-party rule and the role of ideology.

The selection and presentation of papers, the right number of participants and speakers/discussants, and the comparative approach together with the open-minded, fair and controversial discussions contributed much to the success of the 25th Annual Meeting of the American Association for Chinese Studies.

Werner Pfennig, Berlin

Expertengespräch "Indonesien in Verbindung mit  
politischer Risikoanalyse Südostasien"  
der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung am 12./13. Dez. 1983

Das stürmische Wirtschaftswachstum, das die fünf ASEAN-Staaten Indonesien, Malaysia, Philippinen, Singapur und Thailand in den beiden zurückliegenden Dekaden zu erzielen vermochten, hat optimistische Beobachter wiederholt veranlaßt, ASEAN als ein Modell für erfolgreich nachholende Entwicklung zu betrachten. Aber man muß sich fragen, ob dieses Modell nicht auf tönernen Füßen steht, angesichts der Großmachtrivalitäten in Südostasien und der internen Konfliktpotentiale der fünf Staaten, die jederzeit eskalieren können. Indonesien ist der volkreichste und zugleich flächengrößte Staat innerhalb der Fünfergemeinschaft. Allein schon aus diesem Grunde gebührt ihm besondere Aufmerksamkeit, analysiert man die politischen und wirtschaftlichen Perspektiven der Region. Diese Überlegungen dürften ohne Zweifel für die Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung eine wesentliche Rolle gespielt haben, Indonesien in Verbindung mit einer politischen "Risikoanalyse Südostasien" zum Thema einer Expertenrunde zu machen. Es gelang ihr dabei, für diese zweitägige Veranstaltung - von The-Quyen Vu vorzüglich geplant und durchgeführt - namhafte Referenten aus der Bundesrepublik, Frankreich, Hongkong, Indonesien und den Niederlanden zu gewinnen, die ihre Analysen und Prognosen einem Teilnehmerkreis aus Politik, Wissenschaft, Wirtschaft, Presse und Verwaltung präsentierten. In seinem Referat,