

SUMMARIES

Dieter Heinzig: Verriet Stalin im Jahre 1945 die kommunistische Revolution in China?

ASIEN, (Juli 1995) 56, S. 5-17

When the Soviet Army marched into China on August 9, 1945, the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) considered this to be the signal for the beginning final battle against the Kuomintang (KMT) in which the USSR would lend support to their side. All the more bitter was their disappointment when Stalin in his Friendship and Alliance Treaty of August 14 with China recognized the KMT administration as the legal government for the whole of China and then warned the CCP against starting final revolution. Stalin sacrificed the Chinese comrades' revolutionary endeavours for the interests of the Soviet Union. These interests were: Washington's and London's agreement to the Soviet Union maintaining or regaining traditional Russian privileges in Outer Mongolia and in Manchuria as well as an appeasement of the USA in East Asia. And the Chinese partner of the Western powers were the KMT, and not the CCP. There can be no doubt that the Soviet behaviour in August 1945 was seen by the Chinese comrades as a betrayal of the Communist revolution in China.

Ding Ding: Das Menschenrechtsverständnis der chinesischen Exilopposition

ASIEN, (Juli 1995) 56, S. 18-28

The Chinese exile groups which have been formed abroad since the early 1980s aim to bring the communist dictatorship to an end and to establish a democratic regime in China. It is one of their common principles to protect human rights and individual freedom. But exile oppositionists are from different orientations and don't have the same understanding of human rights and democracy. The majority of exile activists argue that political and civil rights are fundamental and necessary institutions for human dignity. They advocate western constitutional democracy as a model for China. Radical oppositionists emphasize the right of overthrowing the communist regime and hope to democratize China overnight. Moderate oppositionists who are afraid of chaos or anarchy tend to give priority to collective rights of economic development over the rights of the individual and view "soft" authoritarianism as a necessary stage in the transition from authoritarianism to democracy. Many of the exile democrats seem to take human rights as a way of mobilizing support for their struggle against home-regime and subordinate them easily to national or state interests, especially in the question of national minority. They are ready to recognize the question of national minority as a question of human rights but deny the minorities' claim of self-determination. It can be doubted that the exile oppositionists will live up to their beliefs of human rights in this question after their return to China.

Henrich Dahm: Vietnam's foreign policy and its implications for 'Doi Moi'

ASIEN, (Juli 1995) 56, S. 29-54

In this article an attempt is made to analyse Vietnam's response to the changed international environment, and the main features of the new domestic and foreign policy are described. The main part of this is devoted to the problems and chances of Vietnam's bilateral relations with the U.S., China, ASEAN, Japan, the former CMEA, and the European countries as well as the region itself. The author draws the conclusion that Vietnam's new 'open door' foreign policy will be successful only if it is supported by a sound economic reform. In return, the foreign policy will have to support the economic development by strengthening international co-operation, improving Vietnam's international status and supplying missing capital, technology and know-how. Only if domes-

tic and foreign policies are coordinated in a proper manner and so support one another, the Vietnamese government will be able to create a stable and productive international and domestic environment, the basis for becoming a new 'tiger'.

Gunter Schubert: Taiwan vor den Präsidentschaftswahlen

ASIEN, (Juli 1995) 56, S. 55-67

In July 1994 the third amendment to the constitution of the Republic of China on Taiwan was ratified by the National Assembly. Its most important article decrees direct presidential elections with the beginning of 1996. This important decision will aggravate the conflict between the supporters and the opponents of Taiwan independence and Taipei's relationship with mainland China. It also intensifies the inner-KMT struggle between the pro Lee Teng-hui forces and his conservative challengers. Apart from that, the political system of Taiwan after the third amendment is far from being consistent. Since there is no clear cut preference for a presidential or parliamentary system but an anachronistic dual structure with overlapping competences between the top constitutional bodies, a future political crisis seems very probable. The article explains in some detail the third step of constitutional reform in Taiwan, delineates the constitutional consequences of direct presidential elections and gives a short overview of the presidential candidates of the ruling KMT and the DPP opposition party.

Bernhard Führer: Das T-Day-Szenario - Untergangsstimmung auf Taiwan

ASIEN, (Juli 1995) 56, S. 68-72

In his recently published prophecy *T-Day. The Warning Taiwan Strait War* which breaks the old government-ordained taboos of political analysis, Zheng Lanping predicts a military invasion of the mainland PLA in Taiwan for this year (1995), i.e. the T-Day. His - at least in the eyes of his readers in Taiwan - rhetorically well done and therefore highly efficient treatise on the present conditions of the ROC, from which the author develops his postulated connections of the past, the present and the future, released a flood of numerous publications pro and contra his arguments and views of the near future. Through its wide reception, it caused irreversible imprints in the common consciousness and reevaluations of various phenomena in the daily life of Taiwan, such as the feasibility of taiwan's military self-defence or the status and function of (illegal) workers immigration from the PRC.