

## SUMMARIES

### **Paul Kevenhörster: Japan als internationaler Akteur: das Instrument der multilateralen Entwicklungshilfe** *ASIEN*, (Oktober 1995) 57, S. 5-21

Japan's multilateral development assistance program serves as an important foreign policy instrument. By expanding the scope of its application in international relations, the Japanese government endeavors to keep abreast with the prevailing interdependence of the international system on the one hand, and the structure of domestic political decision making on the other. In most of the international development assistance organizations, e.g., World Bank, IMF, Japan is the second largest donor. However, in others, e.g., Asian Development Bank, Japan is already the principal contributor. Thus, Japan's foreign policy is moving from a more traditional pattern of nation-state-policy making (*gaikoseisaku*) to a more contemporary interdependent approach (*taigaiseisaku*), which focuses on the principles of international cooperation. As a result, the interdependent approach *taigaiseisaku* is primarily concerned in strengthening and enhancing international regimes of economic cooperation. In addition, this orientation seems to be compatible both with the increasing demands of the international system (burden sharing, partnership for peace) and the internal characteristics of Japan's evolving political system. By expanding this multilateral approach, Japan's foreign policy aims to fulfill its status as a "global civilian power" acting, on equal terms, as the United States' Pacific partner within the framework of "Pacific globalism".

### **Udo B. Barkmann: Zu den Beziehungen zwischen der Mongolei und der UdSSR/Rußland in den Jahren 1989 bis 1993** *ASIEN*, (Oktober 1995) 57, S. 22-40

The relations between Mongolia and the USSR/Russia have totally changed in the last few years. The change was originated, first, by the transition of both communist countries to the market economy and to western conceptions of democracy and, second, by the dissolution of the USSR and the legal succession of Russia.

The article investigates the relations of the two countries from 1989 to 1993 and describes the phase of "economisation" of the relations at the last stage of the perestrojka, the attempts of the Mongolian side to establish new relations to Russia and last but not least the awakening self consciousness of Russia, which is looking to Mongolia with a very imperial look again.

### **Jörn Dosch und Christian Wagner: Regionalismus in Asien - ASEAN und SAARC in vergleichender Perspektive** *ASIEN*, (Oktober 1995) 57, S. 41-53

In the "New World Order" which is gradually developing after the end of the Cold War regionalism will play a more prominent role in interstate relations than before - especially in the sphere of security. In Asia the two perhaps most successful regional co-operation schemes are the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN, founded in 1967) and the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC, founded in 1985). The countries of both organisations share some common destinations: most of them have achieved independence since World War II and have been (some of them still are) characteristically developing countries dependent on foreign economic and political support. On the other hand the countries of ASEAN and SAARC differ for example in terms of their respective economic performance and the grade of political stability. The article tries

to compare both organisations by focusing on their founding history, institutional framework, achievements as well as failures of co-operation efforts, and future perspectives of both regionalisms. Special attention is drawn to the question whether ASEAN as the more experienced grouping can work as a model for co-operation among the SAARC members.

### **Anne Seyfferth: Viel zu tun, aber nichts zu sagen: zur Situation thailändischer Frauen**

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The upcoming World Conference on Women in Beijing during September this year will not only take place in Asia, but Asian women are also strongly engaged in the preparatory process for this event. Although women's role in the Asian-Pacific Region has changed considerably within the last two decades there is still a long way to achieve equality. Critical areas of concern are - among others - the unequal role of women within the economic development as well as their low participation in political decision-making.

This also holds true for women in Thailand: Their contribution to the economic development is extremely high, but in political decision-making they hardly have a say. Although women in Thailand have contributed considerably to the fast economic development in their country, they hardly gained anything of this advance. The political participation remains far below 10% on the national as well as on the local level. One of the main reason behind this are the predominate stereotypes.

Various women's organisations are promoting women, however, the Thai saying "Women are the hind legs of the elephants" sadly still holds true. Thailand is an example for the fact, that economic growth rates do not automatically improve the status of women.