

Summaries

Peter Kupfer: Zur Rolle der *Hanyu-pinyin*-Orthographie in der chinesischen Sprachpolitik
(Role and Development of the *Hanyu-pinyin*-Orthography in Chinese Language Policy)

Among the three aims of language reform in the People's Republic of China - i.e. simplification of the Chinese characters, popularisation of the common language and elaboration and implementation of the *Hanyu-pinyin* latinization plan - which were formulated in the late fifties, the third measure seems to be the least successful and the most problematic one up to the present. The treatment of the *Hanyu pinyin* and of its orthography (*zhengcifa*) has turned out to function as an indicator of political tendencies ever since.

This article traces the historical development of orthographical systems within phonetic transcription plans in China and their political implications since the end of last century. The main attention is focused on the ups and downs of the *Hanyu pinyin* before and after the Cultural Revolution and on the impact of political priorities on all attempts to draft *pinyin* orthography rules. Since the latest crucial turning point in language policies in 1986, conservative influences prevail again and diminish the hope for arriving at a pragmatic solution soon.

Dirk Bronger, Wilfried Gebhardt: Regionale Bevölkerungsdynamik und Urbanisierung auf den Philippinen: Erste Ergebnisse des Census 1990
(Regional Population Dynamics and Urbanization in the Philippines: First Results of the Census of 1990)

With an average annual population growth rate of 2.3% during the last decade, earlier high growth phases seem to have been overcome, yet in absolute terms an average annual net increase of 1.24 m inhabitants remains alarming. The article analyzes growth rates in the inter- and intraregional and the intrametropolitan contexts and notes geographically highly uneven growth rates, persistent growth patterns over several decades and parallel developments in urbanization changes and patterns. Population density is seen in the framework of geographical factors and agricultural support systems; changes in population density are observed. Beyond mere demographic primacy Metro Manila has maintained, indeed in some areas has further upped its functional primacy, which when contrasted with the stagnancy of all other remaining regions, presents a formidable development hurdle.

Hans-Joachim Fuchs: Ecological and Economical Aspects of Tea Cultivation in Northern Thailand - Tea as an 'Opium Suppression Crop'?
(Ökologische und ökonomische Aspekte des Teeanbaus in Nordthailand - Tee als ein 'opium suppression crop'?)

Tee, seit über 100 Jahren in den Bergregionen Nordthailands kommerziell genutzt, wird dort entweder zum traditionellen Kautee (*Miang*) der Bergstämme,

zum von den Chinesen eingeführten grünen Tee oder zu dem in der Plantage Cha Siam hergestellten schwarzen Tee verarbeitet. Der in den letzten 30 Jahren festzustellende, möglicherweise auf weiträumige Regenwaldabholzung zurückzuführende Rückgang der jährlichen Niederschläge hat zu einer Verringerung der - ohnehin durch geringe Pflanzdichte und zeitaufwendige Pflückerarbeiten der 4-5 m hohen Teebäume wenig befriedigenden - Erträge in den untersuchten Regionen Chiang Rai und Chiang Mai geführt. Viele Bergbauern versuchen daher, ihre Einnahmen durch den Anbau von Opium zu verbessern.

Der Artikel versucht, agrarökologische und -ökonomische Alternativen aufzuzeigen, die ohne großen finanziellen Mehraufwand zu einer Ertragssteigerung der vorhandenen Teepflanzungen führen könnten. Diese sollten in ein 'mixed farming system', bestehend aus Tee, Anbaufrüchten für die Selbstversorgung, Wald- und Weideland umgewandelt werden und durch verlässlichere Erträge die für die Bergbauern bestehende wirtschaftliche Attraktivität des Opiumanbaus reduzieren helfen.

Johannes Preisinger: Kalifornien im Pazifischen Zeitalter (California in the Pacific Era)

The article analyzes economic and social aspects of the increasing orientation of California towards the Pacific; it begins with a review of volume and direction of trade between California and the East Asian countries and Japan's focus on California in the field of direct investments. In the second section quantitative changes in Asian migration to California are reviewed as also the degree of assimilation and segregation of different groups of Asian immigrants. The rise in educational and economic status particularly of Chinese Americans has led to the notion of a 'white-yellow three-quarter society' which will also shape the political future of California. A multi-racial, multi-cultural society with a distinctly Pacific orientation is in the making.

Dietrich Reetz: Entwicklung und Perspektiven der Asienwissenschaften in der DDR (Development and Present State of Asian Studies in the GDR)

After a general comparison of political determinants, goals and structures of Asian studies in the FRG and the GDR, the article outlines profile and conception, structure and potential of Asian studies in the GDR and evaluates their prospects.