

Gleichsetzung mit der deutschen Entwicklung; untersucht Optionen (Einheitsstaat, Föderation, Konföderation), wenn Konföderation, dann nur in symmetrischer Form; Medien sollen auch über Vorzüge einer Vereinigung berichten und sich nicht nur auf Probleme kaprizieren; der Vereinigungsprozeß muß sich transparent vollziehen.

Am Schlußtag der Konferenz wurde ein Dokument zur Gründung eines "Northeast Asia Mass Media Council" verabschiedet, in dem Vertreter aus beiden Korea, aus China, Japan sowie Rußland tätig werden sollen.

Die Veranstalter wollen die Referate einer breiteren Öffentlichkeit zugänglich machen. Während der Konferenz konnten nicht alle in den Manuskripten enthaltenen Informationen, Bewertungen sowie Vorschläge gewürdigt werden und einige Texte gab es nur in koreanischer Sprache. Es wäre daher sehr nützlich, wenn von dieser inhaltsreichen und mustergültig durchgeführten Konferenz möglichst bald eine Publikation zur Verfügung stünde.

Werner Pfennig

"The changing security situation in the Asia Pacific Region after 1989"

Newcastle, 16. Februar 1993

The purpose of the workshop of the Newcastle East Asia Centre of the University of Newcastle (UK) was to evaluate the conflict potential in the Asia Pacific region after the end of the Cold War era. The changes after 1989 have not been as visible and dramatic as in Europe, and instead fear is growing about an increasing arms trade and hegemonic ambitions of China and Japan.

Hartwig Hummel (University of Duisburg) provided an analysis of research on the cause of 34 wars in the Asia Pacific region between September 1945 and January 1993 in order to draw some conclusions about the major potentials of instability. Based on his empirical and theoretical analysis of the data of the 34 wars he warned about China as a major future source of conflict.

Eberhard Sandschneider (University of Saarbrücken) looked at Chinese security policy after 1989 and suggested that China will be influenced as much by international as well as external factors in its security policy. 'Market socialism' is still unproven and the separation of economic modernization from politics will be impossible. He considered the handling of the Hong Kong issue a good indicator of how China will deal with Taiwan and even Southeast Asia. The discussion focussed on the replacement of Chinese communism by Chinese nationalism and great concern was voiced about the powder keg of ethnic minorities. A Chinese discussant denied the development of a power vacuum because of the alleged US military and political retrenchment, whereas another participant saw the development of a 'strategic area' by China for its national defence as a result of growing military power.

Reinhard Drifte (Newcastle East Asia Centre) described how Japan is now groping to come to terms with the disappearance of the Soviet threat (which was never taken as seriously as in Europe), the emergence of conflicts hitherto overshadowed by the Cold War, the perception by many regional countries of an American military retrenchment and the growing suspicion of these countries about Japan's shifting defence policy as epitomised by the PKO bill of 1992 and its reluctance to promote discussions about regional security.

Park Jin (Newcastle East Asia Centre) explained the rapid opening of South Korea's diplomacy through the diplomatic recognition by Russia and China and the simultaneous entry of North and South Korea into the UN. North Korea was seen as the lagging element in this rapid development, impeding the move from the discussion of the modalities of arms control to the substance of arms control.

Charles McGregor (University of Hull) focused on ASEAN and Indochina and stressed the importance of internal as well as external stability. Although he denied the existence of an arms race and the emergence of a regional hegemon, he pointed out the growing influence of China and the incremental increase of Japanese power.

George Mirsky (IMEMO, Moscow) painted a lively picture of the instability in the new five Central Asian republics and its possible impact on China and the Russian Far East. He considered a war between the Uzbeks and Tajiks a distinct possibility, as well as the disintegration of the Russian Federation and the rise of warlordism in the Far East. After communism he named religion or ethnicity as the only pillars of cohesion. Yakov Zinberg (University of Hokkaido) gave a detailed account on the latest developments of the territorial dispute between Japan and Russia, including the rising relevance of Sakhalin's local government. He was very gloomy as to the possibility of a solution in the near or medium term because no side seemed to be seriously interested in an end to the dispute because of short term benefits in keeping it alive.

Reinhard Drifte

Konferenzankündigungen

Nationalismus und regionale Kooperation in Asien

Berlin, 6.-7.Mai 1993

Die Deutsche Gesellschaft für Asienkunde e.V. veranstaltet in Verbindung mit ihrer diesjährigen Mitgliederversammlung eine wissenschaftliche Tagung zu dem Thema "Nationalismus und regionale Kooperation in Asien". Vorgesehen sind ein einleitendes sowie 9 regional- bzw. länderbezogene Referate (Mittelasien, Südasien, Südostasien, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, VR China).

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Probleme auf dem Weg zu Demokratie und Marktwirtschaft: Die Transformationsprozesse in Mitteleuropa und Ostasien

Köln, 16.-19.Mai 1993

Das Ost-West-Kolleg veranstaltet in Zusammenarbeit mit der Friedrich-Nau- mann-Stiftung, Büro Seoul, eine Tagung, zu der 20 Wissenschaftler, Politiker, Ministerialbeamte sowie Multiplikatoren (Journalisten) aus Deutschland, Polen, der CSFR und Ungarn, 5 Angehörige der Korean-German Association of Social