

## SUMMARIES

**Kay Möller: "China und Vietnam 1988-1992: Zurück zur Allianz?"**  
*ASIEN*, (April 1993) 47, S.5-15

China's Southeast Asian diplomacy has known a series of successes since 1988: completion of relations with ASEAN countries; termination of superpower involvement in Indochina; confirmation of Peking's historical role in Indochinese affairs. At another level, the breaking up of the Warsaw Pact and the massacre of June 1989 have resulted in a reorientation of China's foreign policies towards the People's Republic's own periphery. This includes the improvement of previously tense relations with the remaining proponents of Leninism, among them the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

At the onset conditional on Hanoi's concessions with regard to Cambodia, Sino-Vietnamese détente has been increasingly inspired by Peking's interest since June 1989 in the resuscitation of ideologically-based partnerships. It could only be put into practice following Washington's threat in 1990 to find a Cambodian solution excluding the Khmer Rouge and China at the height of its international isolation. The resulting normalisation has changed the balance of power in Indochina to the extent of ASEAN feeling compelled to prevent the reemergence of a new communist bloc.

**Hans Christoph Rieger: "Wenden in der Sackgasse: Probleme der wirtschafts-politischen Neuordnung in Indien"**  
*ASIEN*, (April 1993), S.16-29

The Indian Government under Narasimha Rao has embarked on a programme to unfetter the economy from its domination by Government. The paper traces the origins and developments of the Indian economic system since independence and analyzes the economic situation prior to the liberalisation measures of 1991. The state not only provided the economic infrastructure but participated actively in the economy through a large public sector. The system reserved sectors of the economy for small-scale industries. It controlled the private sector by means of a complicated system of licensing of investments, and permitted the development of a "labour aristocracy" of persons employed and protected in the modern sector. In line with a policy of self-reliance, the Government followed a strategy of import substitution and barred the free flow of foreign capital. The resulting distortion of factor prices sent wrong signals to producers, consumers, investors and savers. While the present liberalisation measures probably cannot be turned back, it is argued that the process may well be brought to a halt by the Government's inability to implement an "exit policy" and the impatience of a population that will have to face price increases before the benefits of growth are felt.

**Gunter Schubert: Taiwan nach den ersten gesamt-nationalen Parlamentswahlen - der neue Legislativ Yuan und seine zukünftige Bedeutung im politischen System Taiwans**  
*ASIEN*, (April 1993) 47, S.30-43

The Legislative Yuan of Taiwan has been fully elected for the first time since 40 years in December 1992. It now possesses high political legitimation. Since the opposition has gained substantial ground in the elections, political competition in the parliament will now focus on more social interests. However, the elections made clear some critical aspects of Taiwanese parliamentarism, too. The Legislative Yuan is more and more penetrated by vested interests. Factionalism takes ground. Furthermore, the future of constitutional reform has still to decide about the legal future of the parliament.

**Hiromasa Mori: Bemerkungen zum Problem ausländischer Arbeitskräfte in Japan**  
*ASIEN*, (April 1993) 47, S.44-55

Prof. Mori's article focuses on Japan's current problem with illegal foreign workers from Asian countries. The rate of foreign workers in Japan is still quite low in international comparison. But with an inflow of workers since the late '80s a differentiation into two groups has been remarkable: legal foreign workers (mostly from western industrial countries) and illegal workers from Asian countries. The discrimination against the latter is the focus of attention here.