

## SUMMARIES

**Lian Yuru: Kontinuität und Wandel der internationalen Strategie der VR China seit 1989 unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Stellung Westeuropas**  
*ASIEN*, (Juli 1993) 48, S.9-26

There are two important determinants for the relations between China and Western Europe since 1989: the development of Chinese domestic and foreign policy, and the changes in world politics. The present article concentrates on the analysis of continuities and changes in China's international strategy since the early 1980's. The character of this strategy is grounded in and determined by the national interest in economy. Since the very beginning Western Europe has played an exceptional role in China's perception of the strategic world constellation and in its strategic national interest. This attitude is not been changed substantially after 1989. A change in China's international strategy exists only on the declaratory and operational levels. The results of this study confirm its main thesis: the troubles in the Chinese-West-European relations - due to the events of 1989 - were only a gravity but temporary disturbance. They do not constitute a breach of the whole development process.

**Peter Kupfer: Ideologie und Diplomatie: Grundzüge der chinesischen Außenpolitik in der revolutionären Ära am Beispiel Albanien**  
*ASIEN*, (Juli 1993) 48, S.27-40

In view of the recent tremendous changes in Eastern European as well as in Chinese politics the article tries a retrospective survey of one of the most curious political alliances in modern world history - the Sino-Albanian Entente during the revolutionary era between 1960 and 1977. After introducing the general positions of China and Albania within the Socialist Bloc at that time the development of the sworn brotherhood between the two People's Republics and its sudden breaking-off 1977/78 is explained by ideological and diplomatic characteristics in their foreign policy. It shows that inspite of all the extreme historical, geographic and demographic differences between the two countries common features, especially in the ideological way, not only offer explanations for this alliance but also for the final serious conflict.

**Susanne Nicolette Klein: Die USA und die ASEAN im asiatisch-pazifischen Raum nach dem Ende des Kalten Krieges: Kompatibilität oder Konkurrenz der sicherheitspolitischen Positionen?**  
*ASIEN*, (Juli 1993) 48, S.41-57

The geopolitical and security situation in the Asia-Pacific Rim has changed remarkably during the process of disappearance of the Cold War. Non-existence and/or weakness of regional security structures, the decline in superpower engagement, the emergence of new regional power centres, the tremendous rise of importance of economic factors in the relations among regional states and the persistency of a number of intra-regional conflicts made not only regional states (ASEAN as a group is one important actor) but also the U. S. as the sole remaining superpower in the Pacific to rethink their approach to regional security and stability. In the course of this, approaches of the ASEAN countries and the U.S. became less compatible then they were during the Cold War years. At the same time the ASEAN region has lost a lot of its former strategic and geopolitical importance to the U.S. Pacific and global strategy. These two developments can be demonstrated at the policy of the ASEAN group and the U.S. towards the regional power centres Japan and China, the position of both in the Indochina conflict and the Pacific discussion on security cooperation.

**Marla Stukenberg: Der Sikh-Konflikt im indischen Bundesstaat Punjab - Annäherung an das Psychogramm einer Ethnie**  
*ASIEN*, (Juli 1993) 48, S.58-71

In their struggle for the independence of Khalistan, Sikh extremists in Punjab try to make use of the Sikh archetype in order to mobilize militancy. It is important therefore in the analysis of the Sikh-conflict to reconstruct both the traditional and modern images and ethnic markers. In this article the author draws up a psychogram of the Sikh community in order to elaborate this psycho-physical model, which includes the importance of militancy, martyrdom and historical analogy. The elements of this ideal model are considered in context to traditional thought and modern life. By drawing on interviews and observations from the authors field study in the Punjab and as well as to Sikh pamphlets, this article offers a new perspective to the separatist strife.