

## SUMMARIES

**Patrick Köllner: The Role of Japanese Foreign Direct Investment and Technology Transfer in South Korea's Economic Development Strategies***ASIEN*, (Januar 1994) 50, S.7-29

Since the normalisation of relations in 1965 Japan has been the biggest investor and provider of technology for the Republic of Korea. In the same period, the Korean state devised a number of legal and bureaucratic mechanisms for mediating, screening and regulating FDI and technology transfer and shaping these flows into patterns congruent with existing economic development strategies. After experiencing severe problems with heavy and chemical industrialisation in the late 1970's, the Korean government adopted a more productivity and technology-based industrialisation strategy which entailed a more liberal regime vis-à-vis investment and technology from abroad. However, Japanese investment, only started to boom again in the wake of the dramatic appreciation of the Yen in 1985. Deteriorating labour-management relations and soaring wages in Korea then led to a decline of Japanese FDI in the late 1980's. An intensification of Japanese-Korean industrial co-operation cannot be expected in the short-term because of structural and situational problems plus differing perceptions about investment in and technology transfer to Korea.

**Udo B. Barkmann: Zu den japanisch-mongolischen Beziehungen***ASIEN*, (Januar 1994) 50, S.30-44

The article analyses the development of the Japanese-Mongolian relations of the last five years on the basis of Mongolian materials. It is noted that the Mongolian readiness to establish and to develop these relations in a short time was a result of the open-door-policy, created in the time of the Mongolian "perestrojka" and was very much based on economical necessities. On the other hand Mongolia was at every time in the sphere of interests of Japan. The article shows how Japan is realizing a long-term-orientated strategy in Mongolia. The first step is directed on the "re-Asiatization" of Mongolia, the evaluation of the concrete economic (mineral resources) and political interests and possibilities in this area.

**Samia Al Azharia Jahn: On the History of Water Coagulation - Transfer of Ancient Hindu Practices to the Valleys of the Yangzi River and the Nile***ASIEN*, (Januar 1994) 50, S.45-77

The most promising natural coagulants of plant origin go back to the *kataka* (*Strychnos potatorum* L.) seeds of the Hindus which were accepted by Buddhist lawmakers about 500 A.D. The use of apricot kernels as a substitute for the clarification of turbid waters of the Yangzi River and the Nile described by eyewitnesses since the 12th and 16th century, respectively, is discussed in view of origin and dissemination of clarifier plants, increasing needs of the poor classes for low-cost water treatments and the cultural exchanges between India, China and Egypt in the early centuries of Buddhism and Islam. Evidence is provided that the Chinese were not only "receivers" of improved water clarification methods, but detected valuable new coagulants and initiated further important developments of traditional uses in Egypt and the Sudan and large-scale modern technical applications in the whole world.

**Robert Kaltenbrunner: Das Eigene im Fremden. Architektur und Stadtgestalt Shanghais im Spiegel europäischer Entwicklungen***ASIEN*, (Januar 1994) 50, S.58-73

Shanghai's urban shape of the 1920s and 1930s may be appropriately characterized as a monument of colonialism and as a beacon of modernity. Besides the historic monumentality of the former International Settlement, Shanghai served as a stage for some other urban developments, contemporary and yet distinctly different in nature. In the northeast of the city, in the district of Jiangwan, the construction of a new urban administrative center was initiated as a part of a comprehensive *Greater Shanghai Plan*. In the west of Shanghai development was entirely different: buildings of the "esprit nouveau", lining both sides of the street, and standing apart from the surrounding stylistic curiosities. Taken as a whole, they form one of the world's largest collection of modern European architecture. The ambitious plan to build a modern composed city was never finished because of war and civic turmoil. Contrary to the then entirely political motivation, more or less economic reasons are now forcing a similar development plan, located at the district of Pudong, east of the Huangpu.