

SUMMARIES

Jörn Dosch: Entscheidungsprozesse und Machtverteilung in der ASEAN am Beispiel der Außenministerkonferenz 1993

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From the lowest committee up to the summit meetings, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is functioning through adhering to a cooperative style of decision-making which avoids confrontation, known as *musyawarah* and *mufakat*. On the one hand, this old Malayan way of consensus-building has led to strong solidarity among the ASEAN member states, but on the other hand has hindered or delayed the formulation and implementation of successful regional cooperation schemes. However, the 1993 Meeting of the Foreign Ministers (AMM) is giving proof to the fact that ASEAN has meanwhile adopted a more flexible approach with regard to the decision-making process without changing the institutional framework as such. Besides, the course and the results of the AMM show the power potential of the different member states within the association. The principal outcomes of the 1993 Meeting the article deals with are the foundation of an "ASEAN Regional Forum" (created to discuss questions relating to regional security), a common ASEAN-stand on human rights, and a decision towards an institutional fixing of the "East Asian Economic Caucus" (EAEC) which was initiated by Malaysia's Prime Minister, Mahathir Mohamad.

Tanja Thimm: Akkulturation und "Renaissance Culturelle" in Französisch-Polynesien

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The phenomena of acculturation and "Renaissance Culturelle" are not specific for the autochthonous ethnic group of the Maohi in French Polynesia; they are existing in different variations all over the world in "Third-World-Countries".

The following article analyses the special characteristics of that process in French Polynesia, the reasons which can almost be found in history, the present "status quo" and possibilities to face the future by finding a new cultural identity. The Maohi faced an acculturation that varies regarding the five factors defining this process: society, economy, religion, law and language. Economy, structure of society, and religion of the former Maohi society are more affected than law, which is more affected than language. Atomic tests on Moruroa and Fangataufa were the most destructive factor of acculturation.

As a logical reaction against acculturation a new movement of revival, a "Renaissance Culturelle" can be observed. This rather young movement faces various problems like splitted groups, an unclear common direction and thus inefficiency. There is, however, a chance for the Maohi in finding a new identity by participating in the political process in- and outside their country and to revive their culture without ignoring the changes of present and future. The most important point is: they have to do this by themselves.

Doris Fischer und Silke Klausen: Ausbildungsprofil von Ostasien-Managern. Anspruch und Wirklichkeit

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The 'German-Japanese Business Association' and the 'Institute of East Asian Studies' of the Heinrich-Heine-University in Düsseldorf conducted a survey amongst companies at the end of 1993 as part of a joint project entitled "Educational Background and Special Training for East Asia Managers". The aim of the survey was to determine the training requirements expected by the companies for a prospective employee within the East Asian business activities, and to develop ideas for training and further education based on the results.

The core theme was made up of two groups of questions: (1) the required educational background of a new employee within East Asian business field. (2) The ideas on both content and time concerning further education programmes for employees who are preparing to work in East Asia.

The results of the survey showed a lack of congruence and communication between those offering and those requiring both training and further education, especially with regard to the time requirements and to the practical relevance of the subject matters.