

SUMMARIES

Franz Magnis-Suseno SJ: Indonesischer Islam: wohin?*ASIEN*, (April 1994), S. 5-14

With more than 160 million Muslims Indonesia is the country with the greatest number of Muslims in the world. The article traces history of the development of Islam in Indonesia, presents its present situation and asks about future prospects. The pertinent fact of Indonesian Islam is its division into strongly orthodox *santri* Islam and the only superficially islamized so-called *abangan* which have retained their strong attachment to pre-Islamic tradition. It is because of the *abangan* that Indonesia has not become an Islamic state. The article then describes the different groups within *santri*-Islam itself, with special attention to Muslim intellectuals. It ventures to the conclusion that Muslim influence on Indonesian society will increase, but that Indonesia will retain its fundamentally secular, non-fundamentalist orientation.

Helmut Buchholt und Thomas Menkhoff: Huaqiao, der heute kommt und morgen bleibt - Die soziale Rolle der Nanyang-Chinesen am Beispiel Indonesiens*ASIEN*, (April 1994), S. 25-38

Two aspects characterize the social situation of the Chinese in Southeast Asia: On the one hand, they are identified as an alien trading minority, on the other, as a reason of their particular position in the economic sphere, they have often been victims of discrimination. Against this background the authors' analysis of the Chinese impact on the economic development in Southeast Asia is carried out with a socio-historical perspective. With special reference to Indonesia the innovative role of Chinese immigrants, especially in economic terms but also concerning state building processes, is pointed out. Finally, the ethnic tensions between the Chinese and members of their host society are analyzed and connected with questions of economic competition. According to the authors the "Chinese problem" in Southeast Asia has in fact a socio-political dimension.

Helmut Martin: Die literarische Entwicklung Taiwans - Eine Aufgabe der Wissenschaft der 90er Jahre und ein Feld kulturpolitischer Spannungen*ASIEN*, (April 1994), S. 39-49

This report looks at major themes of research in the field of Taiwanese culture and literature since the early 90s. Throughout the 80s nativist *bentui*-forces close to the opposition party had attempted to redefine Taiwan's cultural identity, abandoning the official perspective of "Chinese culture on Taiwan" and setting themselves apart from Chinese culture on the mainland. Works by local Taiwanese writers were "unearthed" and republished, and important literary surveys were compiled from the nativist angle. Research on these themes, once strictly taboo and later the subject of heated political controversy, has recently gained admission to institutions of higher learning. Local cultural centres have played a crucial part in backing up such activities.

These historical surveys have presented scholars in the West with a whole range of challenging research topics, from cultural developments on Taiwan during the Japanese colonial period to pre-1895 classical writings and cultural traditions of the aborigines, from literary studies on prose writings, poetry and *sanwen*-essays to biographies and autobiographies of local intellectuals, to mention only a few examples.