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## KONFERENZEN

### **16th Conference of the International Association of the Historians of Asia**

Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia, 27-31 July 2000

The University of Malaysia, Sabah, organised this conference which was opened by Prime Minister M. Mahathir in the splendid new Sutera Harbour Resort. About 250 historians from 30 different countries gathered at this delightful place. The largest delegation (136) was that of Malaysia, of course, but other Asian countries such as Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia and Japan were also well represented. There were also a good number of European participants, among them six from Germany. One of them, Prof. Bernhard Dahm, Passau, had been invited for a major public lecture on "Cultural Traditions and the Struggle for Nationhood in Asia".

The majority of the preceding 15 conferences had been held in Southeast Asia, but there had also been conferences in East Asia (Hongkong, Taipei, Tokyo). In December 2002 the next conference will be held in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

The conference had altogether 71 sections devoted to various interesting subjects such as economic and social history, gender history, the history of historiography, etc. Even controversial problems such as separatism in the Indonesian province Aceh were discussed. The historians who reported on recent historiography in their countries mentioned the impact of political pressure which made historians subservient to the interest of the state or silenced them altogether. In providing a forum for the historians of Asia such conferences not only serve the purpose of comparing notes but also help to establish a professional solidarity.

Dietmar Rothermund

### **Haushaltsfragen und Wahlkreisarbeit – Erstes Treffen für junge Parlamentarier aus Südostasien**

Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, 25.-27. Juli 2000

Die Beziehungen des Abgeordneten zu seinem Wahlkreis – das war eines der beiden Hauptthemen einer Konferenz der Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Ende Juli in Vietnam. Organisiert wurde das Treffen vom Regionalbüro der Stiftung in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Auswärtigen Ausschuss des vietnamesischen Parlaments. Zielgruppe waren dabei vor allem junge Abgeordnete. Insgesamt 38 Parlamentarier aus weiten Teilen Südostasiens folgten schließlich der Einladung. Der politische Nachwuchs aus Kambodscha, Laos, den Philippinen, Singapur und Vietnam war schließlich vertreten. Drei Abgeordnete aus Indonesien mussten einen Tag vor der Konferenz ihre Teilnahme absagen; der Machtkampf in Jakarta zwischen Präsident und Parlament hatte die Anreise verhindert. Erfahrungen aus Deutschland und Europa steuerten