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Since time immemorial, the capital city has been the power center of a country. Statistically, as many as 300 Chinese cities once served as power centers—whether for a small state or for a unified empire—in Chinese history. Out of these Xi’an, Luoyang, Beijing, Nanjing, and Kaifeng stand out as the “Five Great Capital Cities” or “Five Ancient Chinese Capitals.”

As the historical capitals of China, these cities have witnessed the vicissitudes of Chinese history for over 5,000 years. Consisting of five chapters, this book aims to present the narratives of the five ancient cities, supported by abundant photographs and sketches, as well as historical records. In these chapters, the authors explore the historical development of these Chinese capital cities, from the very first dynasty in China, the legendary Xia Dynasty, to the very last one, the tottering Qing Dynasty; and provides an authentic and lively account of the origins, archaeological discoveries, geographical facts, and architectural designs of some world-renowned landmarks in these cities. These include the Drum and Bell towers in Xi’an, the Longmen Grottoes in Luoyang, the Great Xiangguo Temple in Kaifeng, the Confucius Temple in Nanjing, and the Forbidden City in Beijing.

FEATURES:
- A title in the Chinese Architecture Series
- Provides an illustrated architectural and cultural history of five ancient Chinese capital cities—Xi’an, Luoyang, Kaifeng, Nanjing, and Beijing
- Contains abundant photographs and images taken from historical records, archaeological sites, and today’s landmarks

CONTENTS:
- List of Figures.
- Preface.
- Chapter 1 Xi’an.
- Chapter 2 Luoyang.
- Chapter 3 Kaifeng.
- Chapter 4 Nanjing.
- Chapter 5 Beijing.
- Index.
The traditional Chinese garden is an artistic synthesis of architecture, rockery, water, and horticulture that exudes idyllic sentiments and picturesque fascinations. Though rockery and water are set out by man, they must look like wrought by nature. The value of rockery is borne in its veins, and that of a stream or pond lies in its headwater; only when the veins and the headwater are interconnected can the entire garden come to dynamic life. The gardens made by the literati officials, most of whom were proficient in poetry and prose and could paint and sing, were inevitably rooted in their shared ideals or feelings. Imbued with allusions to poetry and prose, their gardens achieve oneness with literature by means of inscribed horizontal boards and vertical couplets, as well as records and colophons on classical paintings. That is why whenever a visitor steps into such a garden, he feels as if he were rambling the realms of poetry and painting. He may improvise a poem on the spot if he is highly attained in literature, and depict the garden’s scenery with freewheeling brush strokes in the late Ming tradition if he is a painter. All this has happened to every educated visitor to such a garden.

FEATURES:
• The first sizeable English edition of writings garnered from the distinguished late Professor Chen Congzhou’s encyclopedic oeuvre on traditional Chinese gardens
• Provides a comprehensive coverage and critical analysis of the history, art, and architecture of traditional Chinese gardens through the eyes of a leading Chinese garden historian and landscape architect who spent his whole lifetime conserving and restoring historic gardens in China
• The main contents are divided into two parts, Theory and Practice
• Contains more than 80 beautiful photos featuring the most famous and classical Chinese gardens
• Fourth title in the “Chinese Architecture Series”

CONTENTS:
In July 1937, Liang Sicheng (1901–1972) led a small team of architectural historians to Mount Wutai in Shanxi. There, in the land known as the dwelling of of Mañjusri, they encountered the ninth-century Buddha hall dating from the Tang period. In Chinese architectural history, this finding was a watershed moment. At the time of its discovery, this extant architecture was the sole Tang timber structure ever found on the mainland.

The legendary ninth-century Tang Buddha hall is part of the Temple of Buddha’s Light (Foguangsi, or the Foguang temple). First built in the Northern Wei dynasty, the original temple was destroyed and a new one was subsequently constructed in the same location in the late Tang period. Liang and his team measured the temple’s architecture and examined both the Buddha hall and other buildings. Although he could not publicly announce the discovery or publish his study until the 1940s, the news spread fast once the first article appeared. Since then, this remote temple in Shanxi has become one of China’s most renowned architectural legacies. In 2009, UNESCO listed it as part of Mount Wutai World Heritage Site.

This book presents the history and historiography of the discovery of the Temple of Buddha’s Light. It also delivers, for the first time, both Liang’s complete account of the trip translated into English and his detailed analyses of the temple’s architecture and decorative art. Also included are Liang’s original photographs and drawings of the temple complex.

As both the technical history of Tang architecture and history of modern discovery are brought together, Liang Sicheng and the Temple of Buddha’s Light will bring readers back in time to explore pre-war China and Mount Wutai, before returning to the present to address the controversies brought up by three generations of scholars. This famous architecture has indeed many unresolved puzzles.

FEATURES:

- Presents a critical and thorough analysis of the architecture and history of the Foguang temple, a ninth-century Tang temple in Shanxi, China, and one of the oldest timber structures in the world
- Features a full-length English translation of the first extensive research account of the Foguang temple written by Liang Sicheng after his discovery of the temple
- Covers the architectural and technical history of Tang timber structure
- Includes Liang Sicheng’s original writings about the Foguang temple, his photographs and drawings, as well as more recent research literatures
- Contains extensive annotated notes throughout the translation and other sections, providing additional details or identifying information that Liang Sicheng or later scholars subsequently adjusted in the other editions of the text

CONTENTS:

Acknowledgements. Section 1 Backgrounds. Section 2 Ji Wutaishan Foguangsi Jianzhu. Section 3 Supplementary Essays. Endnotes. Bibliography. Index.
Between 1932 and 1939, Liang Sicheng and his wife, Lin Huiyin, together with a few members of the Institute for Research in Chinese Architecture, traveled to Northern and Southwestern China on over a dozen archaeological expeditions to conduct pioneer surveys on ancient Chinese architecture and sculptures. The most prominent of these discoveries are featured in *Chinese Sculpture* as a collection of short essays and vignette sketches, covering the monumental cliff shrines and the most ancient Buddhist temples in Yungang and Longmen as well as the border regions of Sichuan and Yunnan. This book presents a panoramic view of ancient Chinese sculptures, from the earliest times to late Ming (1368–1644), as seen through the eyes of Liang, who was bent on preserving China’s cultural past in the tumultuous and war-torn years of the 1930s and 1940s. *Chinese Sculpture* is illustrated with over 300 valuable photographs and hand-drawn sketches.

**FEATURES:**
- Presents a panoramic view of ancient Chinese sculptures from the earliest times to late Ming (1368–1644) through the eyes of Liang Sicheng who was bent on preserving China’s cultural past in the tumultuous and war-torn years of the 1930s and 1940s.
- Comprises a collection of short essays and vignette sketches, covering the monumental cliff shrines and the most ancient Buddhist temples in Yungang and Longmen as well as the border regions of Sichuan and Yunnan.
- Contains over 300 historical photographs and hand-drawn sketches.

**CONTENTS:**
- *Note from the Translators.*
- Chapter 1: Early Sculptures in China: Before the Arrival of Buddhism.
- Chapter 2: The Beginning of Buddhist Sculpture.
- Chapter 3: The Northern and Southern Dynasties (386–589).
- Chapter 4: The Sui Dynasty (581–618).
- Chapter 7: The Yuan-Ming Dynasties (1271–1644).
- Chapter 8: Liang Sicheng: A Biography. Index.
Chinese Architecture: Art and Artifacts is a collection of eight English essays by the renowned architectural historian Liang Sicheng (Liang Ssu-ch’eng, 1901–1972) on the history of Chinese architecture, covering topics such as art and architecture, Buddhist cave sculptures, pagodas, and China’s oldest wooden structure—Fo-kuang Ssu. Between 1932 and 1937, Liang and his team from the Society for Research in Chinese Architecture traveled to 137 counties in northern China and meticulously surveyed thousands of monuments dating back to various periods in Chinese history. The most prominent of these discoveries are featured in *Chinese Architecture: Art and Artifacts*. The book is illustrated with 100 valuable architectural drawings and photographs.

**FEATURES:**
- Provides a well-researched and illustrated account of ancient Chinese buildings and monuments dating from as early as the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period, some of which are no longer present today
- Contains rare hand-drawn architectural drawings and valuable photographs
- Includes a foreword by Lai Delin, Associate Professor of Asian Art, University of Louisville

**CONTENTS:**
In the history of the Chinese fine arts in the 20th century, the Mao Zedong era (1942–1976) is a complete and separate period due to its unique form and style as well as special historical and academic significance. Historically and ideologically, Mao Zedong’s Talk at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Arts in 1942 became an important document that had dominated, constructed, regulated, and guided the development of Chinese literature and arts during this period.

This book grew out of an exhibition held in Guangdong Art Museum in 2005, featuring the important art works and related pictorial and textual materials produced during the Mao Zedong’s era. It gathers hundreds of vivid, colorful visual artworks that are organized under eight topics: the creation of Mao Zedong’s images, revolutionary history, socialist images, the workers, farmers, and soldiers, class struggle minority groups, female images, and the youth. These creative works provide readers and scholars with rare visual reference to appreciate and explore the origin, meaning, and value of the fine-art works from that interesting period.

FEATURES:

• Comprehensively describes and analyzes the historical development and the nature of the fine arts of the Mao Zedong Era.
• Portrays the collective memory of several generations of the Chinese people who lived through that era of passion and ideals through over 900 vivid, colorful artworks organized under eight topics.
• Examines the use of the artworks of that period as propaganda for the Communist Party of China.
• Presents a detailed historical overview of the Mao Zedong Era through the timelines of the fine arts and significant political and cultural events.

CONTENTS:

In *Biographies and Notes: Chinese Music 20th Century and Beyond*, Li Lanqing retells, in an easy-to-understand language, the Chinese music renaissance that took place more than 100 years ago through a set of chronologically arranged biographies, a style similar to that of *Records of the Grand Historian* by Sima Qian (ca. 145– or 135–86 BC) of the Former Han dynasty.

The book presents 18 modern Chinese composers who were born no later than 1912, active in the first half of the 20th century, and are no longer around today. Some, like Nie Er, Xian Xinghai, and He Luting, are household names whose songs and music are still being sung and played today; the others, including Shen Xingong, Zeng Zhimin, and Huang Zi, may have been closely studied by music scholars and students but remain largely obscure to ordinary Chinese music lovers even though all of them were prominent figures in the Chinese music scene during the first five decades of the 20th century. By retracing the life trajectories of these music pioneers, the book offers a loosely structured yet highly fascinating historical account of the modern Chinese music.

**FEATURES:**
- Chronologically arranged biographies supplemented with author’s notes to provide additional background information
- Numerous photos that have been thoughtfully inserted to facilitate reading and transpose readers back into time
- Presented in a simple, easy-to-understand language
- Provides a highly fascinating historical account of 18 modern Chinese composers who were prominent figures in the Chinese music scene during the first five decades of the 20th century

**CONTENTS:**
A legendary pioneer scholar of Asian studies, Alexander von Staël-Holstein (1877–1937) was a German-Baltic aristocrat and an émigré of Czarist Russia displaced by the Bolshevik Revolution. He took up an adjunct teaching position at Peking University and was subsequently a visiting professor at Harvard for the academic year 1928–29 and full professor of Central Asian Studies at Harvard from 1929 till his passing away. Throughout his career, Staël-Holstein repeatedly emphasized the importance of Sanskrit and Tibetan for the reconstruction of ancient Chinese phonetics. A signification portion of his works consists of translations and comparisons of Buddhist, Sanskrit, and Chinese Buddhist scriptures. The Academic Knight Between East and West is the first and only comprehensive biography on Alexander von Staël-Holstein’s life and academic achievements.

FEATURES:
- First and only biography on Alexander von Staël-Holstein’s life and academic achievements
- Detailed chronology of a legendary and pioneer scholar of Asian studies
- An introspective reference on the importance of Sanskrit and Tibetan in the reconstruction of ancient Chinese phonetics

CONTENTS:
The centrality of Lee Kuan Yew to Singapore’s national story is undisputed; his papers will have a wide readership within and outside Singapore. The utility of this ten-volume collection for researchers lies in the comprehensive nature of the papers. While many of the papers are available elsewhere, to have them indexed and united in a single source will be immensely useful for researchers.

— Dr. Nicole Tarulevicz
School of Asian Languages and Studies,
University of Tasmania, Australia
Lee Kuan Yew (1923–2015) is a prominent Singaporean statesman. He was the first prime minister of the Republic of Singapore and governed the island nation for three decades (1959–1990). By the time he stepped down to enable a smooth leadership renewal, he had become the world’s longest-serving prime minister. He was Singapore’s senior minister (SM) from 1990 to 2004 and then minister mentor (MM) from 2004 to 2011. As the co-founder and first secretary-general of the People’s Action Party (PAP), he led the party to eight victories from 1959 to 1990, oversaw the separation of Singapore from Malaysia in 1965, and engineered its subsequent transformation from an underdeveloped colonial outpost with no natural resources into a First-World Asian Tiger. He remains one of the most influential political figures in Southeast Asia.


FEATURES:
• The most comprehensive collection of various types of presentations of Lee Kuan Yew, the founding prime minister of Singapore
• A first-hand source for examining the thoughts of Lee over four decades (1950—1990) on a wide range of topics such as independence, decolonisation, Malaysian Malaysia, separation from Malaysia, British withdrawal, industrialisation, public housing, multiracial harmony, civil service and leadership succession
• Rare historical photos are dispersed throughout the volumes to give readers a sense of time and place
• Some terms and names are annotated to help readers unfamiliar with contexts unique to Singapore and Southeast Asia
THE PAPERS OF LEE KUAN YEW
Speeches, Interviews and Dialogues 1990-2011
National Archives of Singapore

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Vol. 11–Vol. 20

The volumes presented here . . . are an indispensable source for the thinking of one of the seminal leaders of our period. They show a statesman of rare skill navigating difficult choices as his state secured its independence, built its distinct identity, navigated domestic and regional upheavals, and emerged as a crucial and influential component of the modern world order.

— Dr. Henry Kissinger
former Secretary of State,
the United States of America
In 2011, Gale published, to wide critical acclaim, the first ten volumes of *The Papers of Lee Kuan Yew: Speeches, Interviews and Dialogues*, a compilation of four decades (1950–1990) of speeches, interviews and press conference presentations delivered by the founding father of modern Singapore during her formative years to her rise to prominence as an Asian Tiger.

Now we are proud to present its continuation, *The Papers of Lee Kuan Yew: Speeches, Interviews and Dialogues* (1990–2011). These new volumes cover Lee Kuan Yew’s tenures as senior minister and minister mentor, starting with Lee’s interview with Nippon Hoso Kyokai (NHK) on 18 December 1990 and ending with his speech at NTUC’s 50th anniversary dinner on 13 May 2011, chronicling Lee’s political statements and thoughts as the nation went through significant changes and crises, such as the Asian financial crisis of 1997, the SARS outbreak of 2003, and the intense fight against terrorism. Lee stepped down as minister mentor on 21 May 2011.

Also included in the new ten-volume set is a cumulative index volume that has been compiled to gather all the index entries included in volumes 1 to 19 that span a period of six decades (1950–2011). This will help readers and scholars to easily and quickly locate terms and topics they are interested in across the volumes.

**FEATURES:**
- The most comprehensive collection of various types of presentations of Lee Kuan Yew, the founding prime minister of Singapore
- A first-hand source for examining the thoughts of Lee over two decades (1990–2011) on a wide range of topics such as multiracial harmony, population growth, foreign talent, productivity, language education, anti-terrorism, crisis control, regional cooperation (ASEAN), relations with the United States, mainland China, Taiwan, and Japan, Hong Kong’s handover to China, and free trade agreements
- Rare historical photos are dispersed throughout the volumes to give readers a sense of time and place
- Some terms and names are annotated to help readers who are not familiar with certain content that is unique to Singapore and Southeast Asia
- A cumulative index to all 19 volumes (1950–1990 and 1990–2011) for convenient research
Sir Ernest Mason Satow (1843–1929) was a legendary British diplomat, a key figure in East Asia and Anglo–Japanese /Chinese relations, particularly in Bakumatsu (1853–1867) and Meiji Era (1868–1912) Japan, and in China after the Boxer Rebellion (1900–1906). He also served in Siam (present-day Thailand), Uruguay and Morocco, and represented Britain at the Second Hague Peace Conference in 1907.

This transcribed and annotated collection consists of Satow’s diaries and travel journals, which covers a period of over forty-five years (1861 to 1906).

FEATURES:
- Based on the Satow’s original diaries and journals held in the UK National Archives
- A seven-volume project that transcribes and annotates Satow’s diaries and travel journals, covering a period of over forty-five years (1861 to 1906), and provides firsthand research materials on the history of China, Japan, Thailand, Uruguay, and Morocco
- Faithfully transcribed and adequately annotated, inviting readers to read on
- Incorporates all the hand-drawn illustrations made by Satow in his diaries and journals
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Volume 1 (1861–1872; China & Japan)
Transcribed and annotated by Shinichi Miyazawa;
Preface by Professor De-min Tao, Kansai University

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Volume 3 (1883–1888; Siam, Japan & Europe)
Transcribed and annotated by Shinichi Miyazawa;
Preface by Professor De-min Tao, Kansai University

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Volume 4 (1889–1894; Europe, Uruguay, & Morocco)
Transcribed and annotated by Shinichi Miyazawa;
Preface by Professor De-min Tao, Kansai University

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Transcribed and annotated by Shinichi Miyazawa;
Preface by Professor De-min Tao, Kansai University
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While the fast-unfolding story of China's economy is often told in terms of manufacturing, exports, finance, and real estate, this book is the ultimate guided tour into that other engine room of growth—the commercial sector. The biennial publication, *Blue Book of China's Commercial Sector (2016–17)*, now in its sixth edition, offers the single most authoritative account of trends and issues re-shaping China's commercial landscape, from retailing, wholesale/distribution and logistics to catering and urban development. Together, the National Academy of Economic Strategy of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, in Beijing, and Hong Kong-based Fung Business Intelligence provide timely, detailed analysis of China's commercial sector at the start of the 13th Five-Year Plan (2016–20). They explore and map the impacts of two developments integral to the plan: China's ongoing transition to a “new normal” of economic growth that is slower but of higher quality, and the rise of new technologies and business models that are driving an e-commerce boom unlike that seen in any other large economy. These are among the many reasons why the *Blue Book of China's Commercial Sector (2016–17)* is an essential resource for businesses, analysts, scholars, and governments alike.

**FEATURES:**
- Presents a comprehensive account of China's commercial sector in 2016 and forecasts the development trends of 2017
- Provides in-depth analyses of different industries including e-commerce, retailing, logistics, wholesale and distribution, and catering
- Popular topics such as online retailing, luxury market, department store, and retail logistics in China are included

**CONTENTS:**
*Foreword. Acknowledgments. About the Organizations*

Chapter 1: Development of China's Distribution Sector in the 13th Five-Year Plan Period
Chapter 2: China's E-commerce Market
Chapter 3: China's Retail Market
Chapter 4: China's Retail Logistics Market
Chapter 5: China's Distribution Market
Chapter 6: China's Catering Market
Chapter 7: China's Commercial and City Development: Business Districts in Key Cities

*Index*
The Chinese economic reform that started in 1978 has met with enormous success. *Understanding and Interpreting Chinese Economic Reform, 2e* attempts to provide a complete history of this reform and interpret it from the perspective of modern economics in the wider context of social justice and political reform.

This book is divided into three major parts. Part I touches upon the background of the reform and the evolution of its strategy—administrative decentralization during 1958–1978, incremental reform during 1979–993, and overall advance from 1994 to the present. Part II discusses the reform strategies and their implementation in major sectors of the economy: the agricultural sector, the state-owned industrial sector, the private sector, the financial sector, government finance, and foreign trade and investment. Part III elaborates issues related to reform at the macroeconomic and social levels, including the social security system, macroeconomic policies, social relations, and government’s functions.

**FEATURES:**
- Provides a complete history and in-depth analysis of Chinese economic reform that started in 1978
- Touches upon the background of the reform and the evolution of its strategy during the different periods
- Examines the reform strategies and their implementation in major sectors of the economy
- Elaborates issues related to reform at the macroeconomic and social levels

**CONTENTS:**


New Trends of the Chinese Economy is a must-read for government officials, policymakers, business professionals, and interested scholars or students who wish to get a clear idea and well-informed understanding of the new development trends, challenges, and opportunities facing China’s society and economy now and in the future.

Starting with the present significant historical moment when China is on its path toward wealth and power, the author carries out a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of the actual international and domestic circumstances facing China. More importantly, she presents an incisive and trenchant interpretation of all those major pressing and controversial issues about which China is most concerned in light of its unique social and economic conditions and the monumental and breathtaking changes that are taking place in the country. These issues cover both macro- and micro-economic aspects, ranging from GDP and national income to fiscal and monetary policies, from controlling inflation to spurring consumption, from reforming government and streamlining administration to creating a monopolyfree market, from improving the retirement and social welfare system to providing health-care support, from ensuring food safety to promoting resource conservation and environmental protection, and from pursuing industrial development and economic growth to protecting people’s livelihood and well-being.

In the author’s own words, “the purpose of this book is to increase knowledge and to leave a footprint of this generation’s thoughts and considerations at this particular point on the Chinese nation’s glorious road to civilization.”

**FEATURES:**

- Presents a comprehensive account of China’s commercial sector in 2016 and forecasts the development trends of 2017
- Provides in-depth analyses of different industries including e-commerce, retailing, logistics, wholesale and distribution, and catering
- Popular topics such as online retailing, luxury market, department store, and retail logistics in China are included

**CONTENTS:**

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Chapter 7: China’s Commercial and City Development: Business Districts in Key Cities
Index
The year 2008 marked the thirtieth anniversary of China's reform and opening up. Over the past 30 years, China has achieved unprecedented economic growth and social progress—the so-called China growth miracle. This book series represents a concerted effort by a group of Chinese economists to review and analyze the various aspects of China's reform and opening up from 1978 through 2008. It addresses topics such as rural reform, structural evolution, enterprise restructuring, local governance, specialized markets, institutional innovation, and the micro-foundation of a market economy. The authors aim to decipher the China growth miracle, tease out its inner logic, and extract some general patterns that may apply to other developing countries.

**FEATURES:**

- Written by a group of prominent Chinese economists, the series represents a concerted effort to analyze the China Miracle as well as predict the nation's future development.
- Each book examines a different aspect of the reform such as agriculture, capital markets, administrative system, fiscal system, and banking industry.
- Contains numerous graphs and tables.
China’s rapid economic development has been realized through its interactive endeavors with many other countries. The China miracle is therefore not an isolated event limited to one country and should not be examined and measured with a single theory such as conventional growth economics, development economics, or institutional economics. Development of China in the Modern World System explores the driving forces of the China miracle from the perspective of international development. It discusses how China managed, over the past 30 years, to grasp the opportunities for development through opening itself up and seeking cooperation and competition with other countries in terms of foreign trade, capital, human capital, technology import, and management system. It also looks at the various issues confronted by China in its long-term development.

CONTENTS:
As an induced institutional innovation with Chinese characteristics, specialized markets provide a shared and low-cost transaction platform for rural as well as small- and medium-sized enterprises. China’s Specialized Markets is the first comprehensive discussion on the titular subject. The authors use economies of scale, division of labor, specialization economies, and new historical institutional analysis (HIA) to examine the factors driving the rise of specialized markets in different areas of China and to reveal the internal mechanism behind the expansion and evolution of these markets. By using theories of transaction cost, public choice, and so on, they also explore the internal governance and operational mechanism of specialized markets as well as their interactions with industrial clusters and local governments.

CONTENTS:

Chapter 1. Rural Industrialization, Marketization, and the Emergence of the Specialized Market.
Chapter 2. Growth Path and Basic Features of the Specialized Market.
Chapter 4. Division of Labor Network and Social Network in the Specialized Market.
Chapter 7. Interactions Between Specialized Markets and Local Industrial Clusters.
In *Economic Reform and Institutional Innovation*, the author identifies three building blocks that have contributed to China's success: decentralization, an encompassing state, and volitional pragmatism. Decentralization provides dynamism to institutional innovation. An encompassing state ensures the survival and legalization of viable institutional innovations amidst the competition among different political groups. Volitional pragmatism enables the political entrepreneurs to hold a realistic attitude toward institutions while keeping an open mind to all future possibilities. The interplay between these three factors has shaped China's reform trajectory. Along the path though, there have been constant interactions between local experiments and the central government’s ideological adjustments. This has created many mid-way institutions that do not fit into any existing institutional framework. However, it is the accumulation of these mid-way institutions that has stimulated China's transition from a planned to a market economy.

**CONTENTS:**

In *Economic Growth and Structural Evolution*, the authors propose that China's reform strategy is to promote capital accumulation through a gradual adjustment of its relative price system, enabling the industrial capital to obtain higher profits and thus unleashing the great potential of economic growth. Moreover, the Chinese government prioritizes the growth of different industries at different times through measures such as the dual-track price system leading to the rise of township and village enterprises and the opening up of eastern coastal areas resulting in rapid urbanization and the boom of the real estate industry. This growth pattern has effectively mobilized China's huge labor resources and given full play to its comparative advantages. However, the pattern is not sustainable as government intervention and distorted factor prices have caused growth imbalance. Sustainable growth can only be achieved when the Chinese government shifts its focus from GDP growth to welfare improvement.

**CONTENTS:**

The enterprise revolution is probably the most noteworthy chapter in China’s thirty years of economic reform and opening up. In The Micro-foundation of China’s Market Economy, the author traces the interaction and evolution of state-owned, privately-run, joint-stock, and foreign-invested enterprises against the backdrop of reform and opening up. The author also examines the changing external environment in which these four types of enterprises grew and explores the necessity and dynamics of institutional innovation. The book focuses on the macro framework and the major events; equal importance is placed on empirical description and theoretical interpretation.

CONTENTS:
China’s economic miracle has seriously challenged conventional wisdom that highlights the critical role of property rights protection, an independent legal system, and a democratic system of checks and balances in sustaining long-term growth. By international standards, China ranks low in terms of all these institutional fundamentals. Further, the sustainability of China’s rapid economic growth has been threatened by a host of accompanying problems and challenges such as environmental pollution, alarming income inequality, regional disparity, under-funded social security, and bureaucratic corruption. *Incentives and Governance: China’s Local Governments* aims to unravel the institutional arrangements behind China’s rapid, sustained economic growth and to examine the downsides of these arrangements. To this end, the author constructs a unified conceptual framework focusing on the incentives of local officials and government governance.

**CONTENTS:**

Today, China has a variety of enterprises. About 150 large enterprises are still owned by the governments, but they are run as modern corporations. Millions of small enterprises are privately owned and are competitive and dynamic, providing eighty percent of China's exports to the outside world. Many of them evolved out of township and village enterprises. Some are hi-tech companies founded and managed by Chinese scholars educated overseas, but most have been established by local Chinese entrepreneurs. In addition, China is home to over 500,000 foreign-invested companies. Based on detailed documents, *Transformation of the Chinese Enterprises* vividly portrays the transformation and evolution of China's state-owned and non-state enterprises. It particularly highlights the entrepreneurial spirit of the Chinese populace in the face of the drastic changes that have occurred in China's economic system since the outset of economic reforms in the late 1970s.

**CONTENTS:**

Prior to the 1980s, China had a highly concentrated, inefficient science and technology management system which deprived the fundamental agents of decision-making autonomy, impeded entrepreneurship, and separated technological innovation from industrial application. The “Decision on the Reform of the Science and Technology Management System” adopted by the central government in 1985 ushered in a new era, laying the foundation for all the subsequent reform policies. *Toward an Innovative Nation* documents the major reform initiatives since then, attempts to provide an economic interpretation of their evolutions, and argues that “China’s miracle” is propped up by a solid innovation system. It also discusses the challenges facing China on its way toward an innovative nation in areas such as the role of governments at different levels in allocating R&D resources, the IPR policies, and labor market control.

**CONTENTS:**

The year 2008 marked the thirtieth anniversary of China’s reform and opening up. Over the past thirty years, China has achieved unprecedented economic growth and social progress—the so-called China growth miracle. This book series represents a concerted effort by a group of Chinese economists to review and analyze the various aspects of China’s reform and opening up from 1978 through 2008. It addresses topics such as rural reform, structural evolution, enterprise restructuring, local governance, specialized markets, institutional innovation, and the micro-foundation of a market economy. The authors aim to decipher the China growth miracle, tease out its inner logic, and extract some general patterns that may apply to other developing countries.

FEATURES:

- Written by a group of prominent Chinese economists, the series represents a concerted effort to analyze the China Miracle as well as predict the nation’s future development.
- Each book examines a different aspect of the reform such as agriculture, capital markets, administrative system, fiscal system, and banking industry
- Contains numerous graphs and tables.
The role of agriculture and rural development has been pivotal in facilitating the growth of China's economy. In *China's Agricultural and Rural Development (1978–2008)*, the author identifies the determinants of success in China's agricultural and rural economy and describes future challenges in its modernization. The book discusses topics such as China's agricultural and rural development, farmers' income growth, institutional changes, and the progress of agricultural science and technology. Changes in China's rural governance system and grassroots governance structure during the 30 years of reform and opening up are also highlighted. The author constructs an optimistic view, acknowledging however the tremendous challenges that China would face in the coming decades in its attempts to further improve the agricultural productivity, promote integrated rural and urban development, and lower income inequity.

**CONTENTS:**

Since the Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges were launched in the late 1990s, China’s capital markets have made considerable progress over the past twenty years, transforming the country into a major capital market in the Asia-Pacific region and the largest emerging capital market in the world. Based on the methodologies of modern economics and finance as well as the Chinese experience, Evolution of China’s Capital Markets aims to conduct an in-depth and systematic investigation of the history and development of China’s capital markets. Factors affecting the development of China’s capital markets such as institutional arrangement, game rules, modes of conduct, and capacity structure are examined. The book also forecasts the future orientation of China’s capital markets.

CONTENTS:
Development and Reform of China’s Banking System aims to present the trajectory of the reform and development of China’s banking industry from 1978 to 2008 and summarize the “Chinese wisdom” in the transformation of China’s banking industry from “treasurer” to “political banker” and eventually, “banker.” It starts with a review of the paths of the banking reform in China at different stages and explores how the reform and growth of China’s banking industry has contributed to China’s economy and finance. In addition, it sums up the experience and lessons of China's banking industry reform, highlighting the path of adaptive evolution and the various economic theories adopted in the process. Drawing on the achievements of international banking and based on the Chinese context, the book also envisages the future direction of China’s banking industry.

CONTENTS:
Fiscal Reform in China is a focused study of China's fiscal system reform from 1978 to 2008. China's fiscal system has played a considerable role in supporting all kinds of reforms, such as rural reform, state-owned enterprise reform, and price reform. At the same time, China's fiscal system has also witnessed dramatic restructuring in terms of the scope and structure of fiscal revenue and expenditures, the fiscal relation between the central and local governments, the fiscal policy, the fiscal management system, and the fiscal decision-making mechanism. The reform helped unleash the dynamics of the enterprises and contributed to the formation of the market economic system. Specific reform measures introduced cover the tax system, revenue sharing, departmental budget, management of government revenue, and expenditures.

**CONTENTS:**

The reform of the administrative system is a crucial component of China's overall reform endeavor. In *Reform of China's Administrative System*, Zhou Tianyong, Huang Xianghuai, Wu Hui, Niu Jingnan, Wang Yuandi, and Hu Feng aim to present a comprehensive and systematic review of China's reform of its administrative system that took place between 1978 and 2008 from the perspective of political and administrative science. It recaptures all the major landmarks in the process of China's administrative system reform and explores the role of the Chinese-style administrative system in bringing about China's economic growth miracle. The book also elaborates on major issues such as the separation of government functions from those of enterprises, social organizations, and nonprofit institutions. The authors then sum up the issues that have accumulated as a result of the progressive nature of China's reform programs and advance their policy recommendations with respect to the future direction of China's administrative system reform.

**CONTENTS:**

As with most developing countries, agriculture and rural economy play an important role in China’s national economy as farmers comprise a substantial portion of the labor force. In *Rural Reform in China*, Cai Fang, Wang De-wen, and Du Yang present the methods that China has employed to tackle the three rural problems, thereby giving valuable insights into the theory and practice of development economics and development policies. It gives a step-by-step analysis of the swift yet thorough abolishment of the People’s Communes that represented socialism and the process of implementing the household responsibility system, lending support to the theory that China advanced in the way of incremental reform. The book also elaborates on major issues such as the reform of the land system, the industrialization in rural areas, the migration of surplus rural labor, and the effort to build the new socialist countryside. The authors then discuss the challenges that have emerged due to the rural reform such as the formulation of a redistribution policy to narrow the income gap, bringing about the transition from the first to the second Lewisian turning point, and the clearance of institutional obstacles that hinder urban–rural labor migration.

**CONTENTS:**

By 2009, the People's Republic of China had undergone an extraordinary history of 60 years since its founding in 1949 and the whole world is curious about what direction China will take in the next 30 years by 2049. In *China in the Next Thirty Years*, eight distinguished foreign scholars (Michael Hudson, Robert W. Fogel, Hans Herren, Bjørn Lomborg, Christopher Flavin, Tommy Koh, Gustaaf Geeraerts, and Tan Chung) and 11 renowned Chinese academics (Li Dao-kui, Pan Wei, Wang Hui-yao, Wu Jing-lian, Yu Ke-ping, Cheng En-fu, Chen Wen-ling, Yan Shao-jun, Ma Hai-bing, Hu An-gang, and Li Wu-wei) forecast China's future and the world order from the political, economic, civilization, and environmental point of view; analyze historical facts that have implications to China's development; and compare them with the paths of developed countries and other developing countries. In addition, they also offer some constructive suggestions for China in terms of politics, economy, society, and culture.

**FEATURES:**

- Insights provided by eight famous foreign experts and 11 renowned Chinese experts such as Wu Jing-lian, Michael Hudson (the president of the Institute for the Study of Long-Term Economic Trends), and Robert Fogel (a Nobel laureate in Economics)
- Covers a wide range of topics and discusses China's future development and the world order from the political, economic, civilization, and environmental point of view
- Grasps historical facts related to China's development and compares them with the development paths of developed countries and other developing countries
- Explores the relevancy between the specific realms discussed and the abstract China development mode and provides both analyses and predication for China's development as well addresses the concerns for China's future

**CONTENTS:**

The Reform and Opening Up initiated in the late 1970s enabled China to free herself from the chaos caused by the decade-long Cultural Revolution and enter a period of sustained and rapid economic development, resulting in the remarkable improvement in the people’s standards of living, the significant enhancement of the country’s overall national strength, and the achievement of an increasingly important position in the international community.

Thirty Years of Opening Up in China aims to sum up the experience of the reform and opening up from 1978 to 2008 and probe into the way whereby social development, socialist building, and governance are carried out in the country. This will help readers gain an insight into the concept of “building socialism with Chinese characteristics” in connection with the Communist Party of China’s basic theories, line, program, and experience.

FEATURES:
• Written by a group of prominent Chinese economists
• Contains numerous tables and graphs that comprehensively illustrate China’s economic progress over the past 30 years
• Provides in-depth discussions of the various sectors of the Chinese economy

CONTENTS:
Development and Reform of China’s Employment System reviews the evolution, reform, and achievements of China’s employment system over a period of 30-plus years since 1978, predicts future trends, and puts forward feasible ways and suggestions for further development. Comprising seven parts, the book covers a wide range of meaningful topics such as the market-oriented reform of state-owned enterprises, reemployment of layoffs, transfer of surplus rural labor, the formation and development of China’s public service system, the proactive government policy for job creation, and the laws and rules promulgated by the government in terms of employment and social security. For each major employment policy, the book presents the historical background against which it was proposed and then provides detailed description and analysis of this policy, its implementation, its achievements, and lessons learned.

FEATURES:
- Written by a group of prominent Chinese scholars and experts, the book represents a concerted effort to analyze China’s employment policies.
- Elaborates in a historical manner the evolution and reform of China’s labor and employment system since 1978.
- Covers a wide range of topics and presents a detailed analysis for each major employment policy, its achievements, and lessons learned.

CONTENTS:
This is the first book ever written in English for the western audience about the publishing industry in China. The second edition incorporates the industry’s most recent developments over the past five years (2005-2009).

The book systematically presents the current conditions as well as the future trends of the publishing industry in China, covering three major Chinese language markets: the Chinese mainland, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. It discusses the cooperation between Chinese publishers and their overseas counterparts, Chinese-foreign copyright trade, and foreign investments in the Chinese publishing industry. Further, it analyzes the operations of different types of foreign publishing companies in China. Since its first edition, this book has won great accolades from the international publishing community, being recognized as the most authoritative account of the Chinese publishing industry.

**FEATURES:**
- Sixty percent of the data in the first edition has been updated
- The second edition incorporates the most recent developments in the industry over the past five years (2005–2009)
- First book of its kind written for an international audience
- Comprehensive and authoritative information about the publishing industry in China
- Coverage of all media publishing in China: books, periodicals, audio/visual, electronic, online with case studies
- Highlights the integration of the Chinese publishing market with those of Hong Kong and Taiwan

**CONTENTS:**
1. Overview.
5. Publication Distribution in the Chinese Mainland.
6. The Publishing Industry of Taiwan.
7. The Publishing Industries of Hong Kong and Macau.
8. Copyright Trade after China Joined the Berne Convention.
9. Sino-Foreign Publication and Copyright Trade I.
10. Sino-Foreign Publication and Copyright Trade II.
   Appendices.

FEATURES:
- Written by GAPP officials and experts and professors in Chinese publishing
- Paints a general picture of the nation's book publishing industry from 2008 to 2009
- Provides accurate, comparable data as well as objective, insightful investigations using proven methods of industrial economics
- Has a new chapter dedicated to the analysis of China’s publishing groups

CONTENTS:
The global logistics industry has undergone tremendous transformation over the past decades. An increasing number of logistics service providers, namely “advanced logistics” service providers, have fostered deeper partnerships with their clients. Unlike their traditional counterparts, their focus has shifted from cost reduction to value creation, from transaction-driven relationships to long-term collaboration, and from asset ownership to resources orchestration and integration. In Creating Value Through Advanced Logistics, the author illustrates how advanced logistics service providers in China create value for their clients by examining case studies related to the experiences of Li & Fung and other leading advanced logistics companies in the country.

FEATURES:
- Examines the real-life application of high-end logistics and how it can bring value added to enterprises and sharpen their competitive edge
- Good high-end logistics practices are illustrated with substantial corporate case studies and illustrations related to the experiences of Li & Fung and other leading advanced logistics companies in the country
- Covers topics such as developments in logistics outsourcing in China, building a core competence strategy, and performance monitoring and evaluation of advanced logistics services

CONTENTS:
1. The Evolution of Logistics and Advanced Logistics.
2. The Rise of Logistics Outsourcing.
3. Developments in Logistics Outsourcing in China.
4. Strategic Alliances between Advanced Logistics Companies and Their Clients.
In the past couple of decades, increasing economic globalization and trade liberalization have removed many trade barriers between countries. Today, more and more firms have reconfigured their value chain activities across the globe to leverage on the comparative advantages of different countries. In this regard, many Chinese firms that are keen to move up the value ladder and become modern value chain orchestrators are positioning themselves as integrators of the industry chain that consolidate external resources. In *Global Value Chain Management*, apart from introducing the concepts of global value chains, their disintegration and integration, the reasons behind outsourcing, and the different value chain governance mechanisms, the authors also lead us in examining how Li & Fung, one of the world’s most outstanding firms in this area, transformed itself and rose to become a global value chain orchestrator.

**FEATURES:**
- Analyzes the disintegration of the global value chain, that is, the offering of services in a few specialized areas and the outsourcing of noncore operations by companies
- Discusses the concept of “co-opetition,” that is, firms cooperating at times and competing at other times
- Reviews Li & Fung’s transition from the goods-dominant logic to the service-dominant logic through substantive exhibits
- Illustrates industry best practices via case studies of Apple Inc and online business-to-business trading portals

**CONTENTS:**
- Foreword
- 1. Global Value Chain and Its Governance
- 2. The Global Apparel Value Chain
- 3. Li & Fung’s Business Model Transformations
- 4. From Trade Intermediary to Value Chain Orchestrator—Understanding the Transformation of Li & Fung Using the Service-dominant Logic
- 5. Li & Fung’s Network Governance
- 6. Knowledge Management and Network Governance—Becoming a Global Value Chain Knowledge Center
- 7. Will Online Business-to-Business Trading Portals Rival Li & Fung?

*Bibliography. Index.*
The global manufacturing shift to low-cost countries has changed the traditional configurations of supply chains and stimulated demand of associated services. Accompanying this change is the rise of the service economy. Goods trade and services trade are increasingly intertwined. The service revolution has brought fundamental changes to the development of countries and industries—market systems and businesses are more open than ever; and the exponential growth in international trade and investment has blurred the traditional boundaries between markets. The increasingly complex landscape of global logistics and distribution heightens the needs of strategic collaborations and information sharing between supply chain partners. Today, multinational companies are paying significant attention to supply chain management.

FEATURES:

• Provides a new perspective for the understanding of supply chain management by highlighting the crucial role third-party supply chain service providers play in the restructuring of the manufacturing industry
• Best practices are illustrated with substantial corporate case studies and illustrations related to the experiences of The Fung Group and other leading supply chain management companies
• Topics such as business flow management, information flow management, and logistics management are covered

CONTENTS:

In recent years, service-oriented supply chain operations have been thriving globally. An increasing number of enterprises in China have recognized the importance of servitization to stay competitive. Developments in producer services and service supply chains are drawing utmost attention in China and abroad. In Service-Oriented Supply Chain Operations, the author highlights the importance and implications of service-oriented supply chains for businesses today. With the help of various case studies, including the experiences of Li & Fung and some leading integrated service providers in China, the book illustrates how integrated service providers create value for their customers.

FEATURES:
- Provides a new perspective in the understanding of supply chain management by highlighting the paradigm shift of supply chain management from product to services
- Best practices are illustrated with substantial corporate case studies and illustrations related to the experiences of Li & Fung and other leading supply chain management companies in the country
- Covers topics such as the evolution of service-oriented supply chain management models, different types of service strategies, and service procurement and outsourcing

CONTENTS:
- Foreword
- 1. From Goods-Oriented Supply Chains to Service-Oriented Supply Chains
- 2. The Topological Structures of Service Supply Chains
- 3. Interactions in Service Supply Chain Operations
- 4. Different Types of Service Supply Chain Strategies: Perspective of Service Providers
- 5. Service Outsourcing and Procurement in Service Supply Chains: Perspective of Service Buyers
- 6. Business Model Innovation—The Service Supply Chain Strategy of Li & Fung
- Bibliography
- Index
China’s distribution landscape has undergone tremendous transformations over the past decades with retailers and e-commerce players emerging as dominant forces in the wholesale segment. The traditional supply-driven “three-tier” wholesaling system from the era of planned economy is being increasingly replaced with demand-driven models. The major channel members under the liberalized market economy include manufacturers, professional distribution players, auxiliary service providers, and the end users. Serving different specialized functions in the distribution process, these channel players come together to form an intricate and close-knit network. In Distribution Channel Control, the author highlights the latest developments in China’s distribution system and discusses how the abovementioned players establish their respective distribution channels on a macro-, meso-, and micro-level by examining case studies pertaining to experiences of The Fung Group and other leading distributors.

**FEATURES:**
- Provides a new perspective in the understanding of channel power and control by highlighting the indispensable role manufacturers, intermediaries, and retailers play in the overall distribution network
- Best practices are illustrated with substantial corporate case studies and illustrations related to the experiences of The Fung Group and other leading multinational companies
- Topics such as the evolution of distribution landscape in China, channel competition and development, supply chain management, and product pricing power are covered

**CONTENTS:**
- Foreword
- Acknowledgments
- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Channel Power of Manufacturers
- Chapter 3: Channel Power of Intermediaries
- Chapter 4: Channel Power of Retailers
- Chapter 5: Channel Development of the Fung Group
- Chapter 6: Supply Chain Management and Li & Fung Limited’s Channel Power
- Chapter 7: Latest Channel Developments in China
Addressing the financial difficulties of micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), supply chain finance plays a crucial role in fostering a better industrial environment. This book aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the latest developments in supply chain finance and help readers to understand the subject from new perspectives by exploring the following four questions:

• How to solve MSMEs’ financing difficulties with supply chain finance innovations?
• How to prevent systemic risks during the course of development of supply chain finance?
• How to develop a healthy supply chain ecosystem to support the development of supply chain finance?
• What is the role that Internet technology and big data play in supply chain finance risk management?

The discussions are richly illustrated and substantiated with concrete and detailed case studies of companies in China and Hong Kong, especially the Fung Group, and numerous examples that are related to the manufacturing, trade and distribution, and logistics industries, as well as the commercial sector.

**FEATURES:**

• Provides a comprehensive analysis of the latest developments in supply chain finance and helps readers to understand the subject from new perspectives
• Discussions are richly illustrated and substantiated with many concrete and detailed case studies of companies in China and Hong Kong that are related to the manufacturing, trade and distribution, and logistics industries, as well as the commercial sector
• Consists of eight chapters that cover supply chain finance innovations in various industries and risk management

**CONTENTS:**

Foreword.
Chapter 1: Introduction
Chapter 2: Supply Chain Finance Solutions
Chapter 3: Supply Chain Finance Innovations in the Manufacturing Industry
Chapter 4: Supply Chain Finance Innovations in the Trade and Distribution Industry
Chapter 5: Supply Chain Finance Innovations in the Logistics Industry
Chapter 6: Supply Chain Finance Management of Commercial Banks
Chapter 7: Supply Chain Finance Innovations in E-Business
Chapter 8: Supply Chain Finance Risk Management
The year 2011 marks the centenary of Tsinghua University. The origin of the university can be traced back to Tsing Hua Imperial College, a school founded in 1911 by the Qing Dynasty government to prepare students for higher education in the United States. Over the past 100 years, it has evolved into a world-class comprehensive and research-oriented university. At present, it houses 16 schools and 57 departments, covering disciplines such as science, engineering, arts, economics, and management. All these are located on one of the “World’s Most Beautiful Campuses” as published in the March 2010 issue of Forbes. In addition, Tsinghua has set up over 300 student exchange programs with other top universities of the world. Joint degree and master programs have also been set up in collaboration with French, German, and Japanese universities.

CONTENTS:
Preface by the President of Tsinghua University.
Introduction.
1. Campus and Architecture.
2. History.
3. Traditions and Culture.
4. The Faculty.
5. Education.
6. Distinguished Alumni.
7. Research.
8. Social Services.
10. Acknowledgements and Community Support.
Established in 1896 as Nan Yang College, Shanghai Jiao Tong University (SJTU) is one of the first modern universities in China. Despite its long history and traditions, the university embraces an open and progressive environment that cultivates innovative talent and industries. Since its inception, SJTU has been committed to upholding its spirit and ideal—“self-reliance depends upon accumulation of talent, and accumulation of talent must count upon educational advancements”—with up-to-date educational programs and leading-edge academic research. Today, the university’s tradition of distinctive scholarship and service has attracted youth and scholars from both China and abroad, making it a global powerhouse of talent.

**FEATURES:**
- An informative reference book detailing the history of Shanghai Jiao Tong University and its achievements
- Historical photos of the university and its prominent alumni are featured to provide readers with a sense of time and place
- An essential addition to the Top Chinese University Series that ties in with Project 985, a Chinese government initiative to promote the country’s higher education system to international readers

**CONTENTS:**
- President’s Foreword.
- Publishing Committee.
- 1. Facts at a Glance.
- 2. History.
- 3. Campus.
- 4. Faculty.
- 5. Education and Student Life.
- 6. Research and Innovation.
- Index.
Mathematics education in China has attracted worldwide attention due to the outstanding performance of Chinese students and scholars, especially their brilliant achievements in international competitions such as the International Mathematical Olympiad. International mathematics educators have been pondering over the reason behind this amazing success story. *Mathematics Education in China: Tradition and Reality* aims to provide an adequate answer. The book grows out of the “National Presentation” that the Chinese delegation delivered during the 11th International Congress on Mathematical Education in Monterrey, Mexico, in 2008. The first two chapters review mathematics education in China from a traditional perspective. Chapters 3 to 8 cover the six aspects of mathematics education with Chinese characteristics: classroom teaching, problem solving, curriculum reform, teacher training and professional development, information and communications technology (ICT) in school mathematics education, and the mathematics education for ethnic minorities. Chapter 9 discusses the trends of mathematics education in modern China, summarizing the characteristics of Chinese mathematics education and analyzing the issues related to examination-oriented education.

**FEATURES:**
- Comprehensive description and analysis of the topics presented at the “National Presentation”
- Detailed historical overview of the modernization of mathematics education in China and the establishment of a Chinese mathematics education system that features a combination of typical Chinese traditions and educational ideas for global communication
- Full coverage of the core issues of mathematics education in China
- Discussion of issues with the current mathematics education

**CONTENTS:**
China has a long cultural and educational tradition for over 5,000 years. Ancient schools began to take shape before the year 1100 BC. In the early twentieth century, the governments of the Qing Dynasty and the Republic of China established the classroom education system after reviewing similar systems in Japan and the United States. Before the founding of the People’s Republic of China in 1949, 80% of the country’s population was illiterate and the enrollment rate of primary school-age children was only 20%.

With this in mind, *Education in China* seeks to present a comprehensive overview of the Chinese educational system at all levels, from primary and secondary schools to vocational schools, colleges and universities, covering such important topics as educational legislation, administration, management, student admission and employment, continuing education, that took place in Chinese educational institutions over a span of 60 years (1949–2009).

The book examines how each educational system was adapted to meet the issues encountered, both domestic and foreign, at different stages of development. The author also describes how education is provided for the ethnic minorities and special groups, and one chapter is devoted to the nongovernmental education system. Topics such as the training and development of teachers, research in education, the use of information technology in all aspects of education, and international exchanges at each level of the education system are described toward the end of the book.

**FEATURES:**

- Most comprehensive coverage of China’s education system since reform and opening up
- Color photographs interspersed throughout the book to provide visual interest for readers
- The References and Index allow researchers and readers to locate relevant topics within the book easily

**CONTENTS:**

Libraries are crucial to the development of human civilizations, thus library science with its knowledge ethics has also become a critical part of social values. The four development stages of library civilizations include: information storage, information discovery interface, information access, and information management and its market innovation. *Bibliography Complex: Fundamentals of Librarianship and Knowledge Management* delves into the history and contemporary state of development of librarianship and bibliographic control of Chinese texts, with a strong emphasis placed on the future of bibliographic management and research. The book discusses the issues faced in the Sinification of Western bibliography and cataloguing standards and formats, especially in the data exchange of machine-readable cataloging records between libraries from different countries. Bibliography Complex ends with an optimistic view of the digitalization of library collections and the new concept of “mega media bibliography” proposed by Mr. Ku Min.

**FEATURES:**

- Sinification of Bibliography. Two chapters are devoted to the historical milestones and unique characteristics of bibliography and knowledge management in China, as compared to its Western counterparts. The Sinification of Western bibliography, cataloguing standards, and cataloguing formats is also touched upon briefly in the other chapters of the book.
- Bibliometrics and Scholarly Communication. Two chapters devoted to bibliometrics and scholarly communication and the contemporary issues facing academic libraries today.
- Names and Titles in Traditional Chinese. In the first few chapters, both the Traditional Chinese and Hanyu Pinyin names and publication titles are provided in the main text to allow readers to easily research these famous characters or texts.
- Glossary. Technical terms used in bibliography and cataloging are explained in the glossary.

**CONTENTS:**

The Diary and Letters of Dr. Hu Shih (Peking University Library Collection) contains Hu Shih's diary from his Chengzhong School days, an incomplete diary entry of Hsu Chi-Mo (Xu Zhimo) copied by Hu Shih, 116 Chinese letters, and 141 English letters. Among these, Hu Shih's diary at Chengzhong School is his earliest one discovered so far, dating back to 1906, a time when he started to receive modern education and encounter modern thoughts. Considering that most of Hu Shih's letters have already been published, the letters included in this book are even more valuable. Apart from the letters written by Hu Shih and his family members, this book also includes letters written by famous scholars and important figures at that time, such as Jiang Menglin and Fu Sinian. The English letters were mostly from the years when he was ambassador to the United States, which, from another angle, tell us something about his communication with Western scholars and his strenuous effort to support China's war against Japan.

**FEATURES:**
- Contains rare letters and diaries by Hu Shih, never before published.
- Each document is presented in facsimile, with English captions.
- Hu’s English Letters during his US ambassadorship (1938–1942) offer important insights into the Second Sino-Japanese War and World War II.
- The early diary give a window on the world of Hu’s formative years.
- Hu’s correspondences regarding Chang Shi Ji offer new material for the study of his significant contribution to modern Chinese poetry
- Contains many correspondences with important figures and scholars of the time.

**CONTENTS:**
- Preface.
- About Peking University Library.
- Part I. Diary at Chengzhong School.
- Part II. An Entry from Hsu Chi-Mo’s Diary Copied by Hu Shih.
- Part IV. Correspondence regarding Chang Shi Ji.
- Part V. English Letters.
A Pictorial Record of the Qing Dynasty series is a series that grew out of a historiographical project initiated and supervised by the China National Committee for the Compilation of the History of the Qing Dynasty. Unlike general history books that are dominantly textual, the series aims to present visually the various aspects of China during the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911).

Business Documents portrays the social and economic development of Tianjin-a major city in northern China-between the 1860s and the 1910s through 500-plus photographed color documents, including trademarks, business firm seals, stock certificates, bank drafts, transportation passes, contracts, bills, stamps, and envelopes.

Rivers and Sites is a collection of seven color maps of water courses taken from ancient books such as A Compendium on Harnessing Rivers (1703), covering the Grand Canal, the Yellow River, and rivers in today’s Hebei province. Apart from these, three more ancient maps are also included on the emperor’s temporary dwelling palaces, batteries, and other historical sites.

Old Manchu Capital features paintings and photographs about Shenyang-the old capital of the Qing Dynasty-ranging from city walls, mausoleums, and war remains to places of worship and cultural sites.

Manchurian Railway records, through 500 photographs, the early stage of the Manchurian Railway (1906-1911), covering its operations along the railway and in its accessory lands and providing a unique perspective of studying the history of Chinese-Japanese relations during the late Qing period.

All the pictorial materials collected in these titles are first-hand resources which present vividly the political, economic, military, and cultural landscapes of China during the Qing Dynasty. They are of exceptional academic value.
Tianjin is one of the most important cities in northern China and a gate to the nation’s capital. To some extent, Tianjin in the history of pre-modern China is a microcosm of Chinese society at that time. After the first Opium War in 1840, the Western powers accelerated their incursion and plunder of China. During the second Opium War, the Qing Dynasty was forced to sign the Treaty of Tianjin with Great Britain, France, and the United States of America. In 1860, it was again forced to sign the Treaty of Beijing with Great Britain, France, and Russia. According to these treaties, Tianjin was designated as a trade port, paving the way for the Western powers to economically exploit Tianjin and China as a whole.

A Pictorial Record of the Qing Dynasty: Business Documents, compiled by the Tianjin Municipal Archives, is a marvelous catalogue of various business documents. It contains full-color photographs with informative description, including names of business firms and registration dates. This volume is the first of the five titles in the Pictorial Record of the Qing Dynasty series, covering trademarks, business firm seals, contracts, bills, stamps, etc. from the mid-19th century through 1911. This book makes invaluable reference for historical study on business documents during the Qing Dynasty.

FEATURES:
- Organized around four topics: “Registered Trademarks and Business Firm Seals,” “Passes,” “Contracts and Bills,” and “Postal Services.”
- Photographs of over 500 business documents dated from 1861–1911, consisting of trademarks, postage stamps, passes, contracts, bills, and other kinds of records.
- Original images and full color

CONTENTS:
Preface to the Series.
Introduction.
About Tianjin Municipal Archives.
Part I. Registered trademarks and business firm seals.
Part II. Passes.
Part III. Contracts and bills. Part IV Postal Service.
A Pictorial Record of the Qing Dynasty: Manchurian Railway records the early stage of the Manchurian Railway (1906–1911), covering its operations along the railway and in its accessory lands. Consisting of 500 photographs taken from Lüshun Museum’s special archive on the Manchurian Railway, the book provides first-hand resources for studying the history of Japan’s invasion of China dating from the late Qing Dynasty.

After winning the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese founded the Southern Manchurian Railway Corporation to build a railway system based on the former Russian-owned railway. Centered on Dalian, the railway extended to many parts of northeastern China. At the same time, the corporation also initiated a large-scale development of mineral mines, ports, towns, and villages along the railway. Originally taken to build up the archive for the Manchurian Railway Investigation Department, all the photographs collected in the book are clearly dated, information-packed, and of exceptional academic value.

**FEATURES:**
- Most of the precious historical photographs collected in this book are available to the public for the first time.
- Content ranges from railway construction, port facilities, agriculture, industry, and mining to culture, education, and health.
- More than 500 original photographs are presented.

**CONTENTS:**
1. Preface to the Series
2. Introduction
3. List of Advisers and Editors
4. Acknowledgments
5. About Lüshun Museum
6. Part I: Dalian Headquarters
7. Part II: South Section of the Southern Manchurian Railway and Yingkou Line
8. Part III: North Section of the Southern Manchurian Railway
9. Part IV: Andong-Fengtian Line and Fushun Line
This book is a compilation of 540 photographs and paintings of Qing Dynasty architecture that appeared in Western publications currently housed in the Peking University Library. The collection is categorized into 18 chapters, such as city walls and gates, pagodas, archways, guild houses, churches, streets, and bridges (see Table of Contents). These photographs and paintings present a visual introduction to the modes and styles of Chinese architecture built before and during the Qing Dynasty.

Besides mirroring the various social upheavals in China during the late Qing Dynasty, the photographs also reflect the Sino–Western cultural interactions and military encounters then. This is shown in photographs of armed foreign troops standing guard on the city walls of Nanjing and the triumphant parade of the German military motorcade along a street in Qingdao. In conclusion, this book is useful as a visual reference for researching the architectural evolution during the Qing Dynasty and also provides a fresh and multi-faceted perspective on China’s political, social, cultural, and economic landscapes then.

FEATURES:

- High print resolution: close examination of details on each photograph is enhanced with the high print resolution of the book
- Reader-friendly layout: single- or dual-picture layout on each page facilitates a fast browsing experience on printed and eBook formats.
- Accompanying text: each photograph includes useful annotations such as explanatory notes on specific architectural features, sources, dates of photography, and names of photographers.

CONTENTS:

For nearly 30 years before the Qing forces captured Shanhaiguan, Liaoning had been the political center of the early Qing government. Moreover, Liaoning was the “rising land of the dragon” where the ancestors of Qing emperors were buried, therefore, the imperial court attached great importance to the administration and development of Liaoning.

*A Pictorial Record of the Qing Dynasty: Old Manchu Capital*, compiled by the Liaoning Provincial Library, consists of 500-plus photographs and paintings about the organizational system of the Liaoning area, its war relics, religious temples, culture, and education during the Qing Dynasty. Some of the photographs or paintings are taken from first editions or rare editions, such as the 130-volume Shengjing Gazette carved and produced by Wuying Hall.

Also included in this title are the Collection of Manchu Official Seals produced during the Emperor Qianlong’s reign, the Records of the Sino–Japanese War published by the Japanese Hakubunkan in 1894, the Photograph Album of Scenes during the Russo–Japanese War published in 1906, the Complete Maps of Paddocks and Kaluns in the Territory of Shengjing, the Blueprint of Lüshun Shipyard, the Photograph Album of Historical Relics in Shenyang and many more.

**FEATURES:**
- Consists of more than 500 photographs and paintings
- Original Images and full color

**CONTENTS:**
China was an agrarian society during medieval times, and harnessing rivers played an important role in sustaining social development. A *Compendium on Harnessing Rivers*, which was completed in the 42nd year of Emperor Kangxi’s reign (1703), contains a large number of valuable pictures compiled and edited by Zhang Penghe, the governor-general in charge of rivers. The book also contains maps of various rivers drawn by anonymous artists. They record the vicissitudes of rivers and areas along the banks while at the same time realistically tracing the shapes of city walls, places of historical interest, and beauty spots along the rivers.

As a mother river of the Chinese nation, the Yellow River has always been the focus of much attention, resulting in more ancient Chinese maps of this river than any other in China. This book collects many maps of the Yellow River made during the late Qing period, most of which also record in writing the dates of the crevasse and the closure of a certain section of the river and the deployment of soldiers guarding it. A Complete Map of the Yellow River within Shandong, A Map of the Yellow River within the Whole Province of Shandong, A Concise Complete Map of the Yellow River within Shandong are among the maps presented in this book.

**FEATURES:**
- Consists of over 400 maps that appear in chronological order in ten categories, each decorated with colored drawings.
- Original images and full color

**CONTENTS:**
- Part I: Maps Attached to A Compendium on Harnessing Rivers
- Part II: A Complete Map of the Yellow River within Shandong
- Part III: A Map of the Yellow River within the Whole Province of Shandong
- Part IV: A Concise Complete Map of the Yellow River within Shandong
- Part V: Maps of the Rivers under Baoding Prefecture
- Part VI: Maps of the Rivers under Zhengding Prefecture
- Part VII: Maps of the Rivers under the Five Prefectures of Zhili—Ji, Zhao, Shen, Ding, and Yi
- Part VIII: Maps of His Majesty’s Temporary Dwelling Palaces on His Return Journey
- Part IX: Maps of Dagu Batteries
- Part X: Illustrations of Wendeng, Weihai, and Other Historical Sites
The Nanjing Massacre is known as one of the darkest pages in 20th-century world history. For various reasons, however, this historical tragedy remained relatively unknown to the general public in the West until the 1997 publication of Iris Chang’s popular book, *The Rape of Nanking: The Forgotten Holocaust of World War II*. Since then, the topic has drawn more attention. *A History of the Nanjing Massacre* is the first comprehensive narrative of the massacre written by a group of Chinese scholars from Nanjing. From the fall of the city, to the atrocities themselves, to the international community’s efforts to save refugees, and finally to the trials of the war criminals, the book offers a complete story of the massacre from the Chinese, Japanese, and Western perspectives. The book is based on a substantial amount of primary source material collected by a group of Chinese and foreign scholars led by Professor Zhang Xianwen of Nanjing University from major archives and libraries around the world. This massive effort resulted in the publication of 72 volumes of historical material, the most comprehensive collection on the topic.

**FEATURES:**
- Provides the first comprehensive narrative of the massacre written by a group of Chinese scholars from Nanjing
- Covers the complete story of the massacre, ranging from the fall of the city, to the atrocities themselves, to the international community’s efforts to save the refugees and the trial of the war criminals
- Based on abundant historical primary source material, including photographs and maps, collected from around the world in Chinese, Japanese, English, and other Western languages

**CONTENTS:**
- Editors’ Note
- Translators’ Note
- Chapter 1 The Battle of Nanjing
- Chapter 2 The Massacre that Shocked the World
- Chapter 3 Sexual Violence on a Massive Scale
- Chapter 4 Looting, Burning, and Destruction
- Chapter 5 Relief Efforts of the International Committee of the Nanjing Safety Zone
- Chapter 6 Nanjing Under Japanese Rule
- Chapter 7 Chinese Reporting on the Nanjing Massacre
- Chapter 8 Reactions to the Nanjing Massacre from the International Community and Japan
- Chapter 9 Postwar Investigations and Tribunals
- Index
On December 13, 1937, the Japanese army captured Nanjing and went on to wantonly massacre disarmed Chinese soldiers and defenseless civilians in flagrant violation of international conventions. The Nanjing Massacre forms one of the darkest chapters in 20th-century world history.

Researching this major historical event requires scholars worldwide to collect a variety of primary source material in different languages. Compiled by a group of historians from about ten universities and research institutions based in China and abroad, Human Memory: Solid Evidence of the Nanjing Massacre represents a major effort in this regard. Consisting of textual and pictorial evidence reproduced from major archives and libraries around the world, the book falls into four parts—Chinese, Japanese, English, and other Western languages. The book covers material created by victims, perpetrators, and important third parties in a diversity of formats: diaries, petitions, investigation reports, news articles, tribunal documents, and photographs. To help readers to better understand the wide range of evidence, the editors have provided very useful annotations for each document or photograph. Without a doubt, this publication holds some of the most vivid and sobering scenes in humanity’s collective memory.

FEATURES:
- Juxtaposes photographically reproduced historical evidence with useful annotations
- Consists of evidence created by victims, perpetrators, and important third parties
- Comprises diaries, petitions, investigation reports, news articles, tribunal documents, and photographs sourced from major libraries and archives around the world in Chinese, Japanese, English, and other Western languages

CONTENTS:
Preface Part 1 Chinese Sources. 1.1 Diaries of Soldiers and Civilians. 1.2 Citizen Petitions to the Government. 1.3 Investigations and Statistics. Part 2 Japanese Sources. 2.1 Military Documents. 2.2 Letters, Diaries, and Recollections of Officers and Soldiers. 2.3 Historical Images. Part 3 Western Sources. 3.1 Official Documents. 3.2 Diaries and Letters. 3.3 Investigations and Reports. 3.4 News Reports. 3.5 Historical Images. Part 4 Postwar Tribunals. 4.1 Tokyo Tribunal Documents. 4.2 Nanjing Tribunal Documents.
On several occasions since 2016, Chinese President Xi Jinping has stressed the importance of China’s active participation in the international efforts to reform the system of global governance. Written by a group of prominent Chinese scholars and officials, the China and Global Governance Series aims to present international readers with China’s approach to global governance and the Chinese wisdom behind it. In the ten titles forming this series, the authors elaborate on China’s perspectives on global governance, peace, and development, as well as seven other important aspects of global governance—financial security, energy security, climate change management, foreign aid, cybersecurity, human rights protection, and anti-terrorism.

FEATURES:
- Written by a group of prominent Chinese scholars and officials
- Presents the voice of China on the global governance system from various aspects
- Advances China’s proposals for reforming the global governance system based on the nation’s successful experience of the past four decades
- Contains photos from authoritative Chinese media sources
In the context of rapid globalization worldwide over the past few decades, China has been trying to gain a louder voice in the international community. In *China and Global Governance*, He Yafei, a renowned career diplomat, reviews the origin and evolution of the concept of global governance and describes the gradual shift from the present governance by the West, its monopoly of global affairs, to joint governance by East and West, which champions multipolarity. Moreover, the author presents China’s perspectives, means, and goals concerning global governance—advancing the innovative Belt and Road Initiative, striving for global peace and mutual benefits in bilateral and multilateral relations, and building a shared future for mankind.

**FEATURES:**
- Puts forth China’s right of discourse in global governance system and reform
- Presents the current Chinese perspective of global governance
- Includes cutting edge concepts such as the China solution to global governance, transcultural communication, joint governance by the East and West
- Contains photos from authoritative Chinese media sources

**CONTENTS:**
- List of Exhibits
- Preface
- Chapter 1 Global Governance: Concept and System
- Chapter 2 Practice and Evolution
- Chapter 3 Toward Joint Governance by the East and West
- Chapter 4 Trekking New Paths in Global Governance
- Chapter 5 China’s Historic Choice and Current Mission
- Chapter 6 China’s Actions in the New Era
- Index
Terrorism has plagued modern society with countless issues. Ranging from politics to religion, terrorist organizations have used numerous means to manipulate humanity to the point of death and destruction. In 2017 alone, the world saw more than 20,000 incidences of terrorist attacks. With these atrocities fueling widespread fear amongst civilians and weighing heavier on world leaders, international organizations like the United Nations have been urgently developing counter-terrorism measures. In China and International Anti-terrorism, the authors trace the roots and evolution of different types of terrorism, discuss the achievements and challenges in today’s international anti-terrorism cooperation, and present how China has contributed to the fight against terrorism in terms of national and regional security, economic policies, and multilateral cooperation. This book also shares China’s years of experience in preventing terror attacks by carrying out top-level reforms and launching an “All-out People’s War” against terrorism.

FEATURES:
• Consists of more than 50 photographs on ruins of terrorist attacks, and important international affairs from international news agencies;
• Cites data from the United Nations and other significant international organizations;
• Analyzes international measures against terrorism from the birth of the League of Nations to the post-9/11 Era;
• Illustrates latest Chinese government policies on counter-terrorism and other related issues.

CONTENTS:
List of Exhibits
List of Abbreviations and Acronyms
Preface
Chapter 1 Development of International Terrorism
Chapter 2 Current Stages of Anti-terrorism Cooperation
Chapter 3 Challenges to International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation
Chapter 4 China and International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation
Index
Driven by fast industrial developments and advancements in science and technology over the past few decades, global finance has become more powerful than ever before. However, the 2008 global financial crisis and its decade-long aftermath have brought to the foreground the issue of financial security, making it an indispensable part of global governance. In *China and International Financial Security*, the author analyzes the predicament of the current financial governance system, and stresses the world's urgent needs for mutually-beneficial economic cooperation, enhanced regulatory systems, structural reforms in governance, and improvements in the global currency system. More importantly, this book also discusses China's approaches to global financial security—seeking shared development, building a community with a shared future for mankind, and working toward a just and equal-footed global financial system.

**FEATURES:**
- Based on latest financial statistics and government reports from both Chinese and Western organizations;
- Consists of more than 50 photographs of important international affairs; from international news agencies and medias;
- Illustrates complex economic theories with well-known financial events.

**CONTENTS:**
- List of Exhibits
- Preface
- Chapter 1 China’s Approach to International Financial Security
- Chapter 2 China’s Top-Level Design
- Chapter 3 Financial Regulation System as Cornerstone
- Chapter 4 Economic Cooperation as the Material Basis
- Chapter 5 Reforming the International Currency System
- Chapter 6 The Development of International Financial Capabilities
- Chapter 7 Building a Sound Financial Ecosystem
- Index
In *China and World Human Rights Protection*, Chinese human rights scholar Zhang Yonghe presents China’s perspectives on, approach to, and considerable progress achieved in improving human rights. China firmly believes in the primacy of the rights to subsistence and development, trying to reconcile its national exigencies with the demands of universal human rights. As the second largest economy of the world today, China is committed to protecting rights that secure the people's baseline, the right to work, the right to property, and the right to education, having formed its own set of ideas and policies on the development of human rights. Moreover, China has also actively fulfilled its international human rights obligations through partnership with other countries over the past few decades. It is poised to make greater contributions to world human rights protection.

**FEATURES:**
- Presents China's unique approach to human rights protection
- Summarizes China's achievements in human rights improvement
- Reviews China's efforts to fulfil its international human rights obligations through cooperation

**CONTENTS:**
- List of Exhibits
- Preface
- Chapter 1: China's Approach to the Right to Primary Human Rights
- Chapter 2: How China Protects Civil and Political Rights
- Chapter 3: China's Approach to International Human Rights
- Chapter 4: China's Contribution to World Human Rights
- Index
In *China and Foreign Aid*, the authors expound on the critical role that Chinese foreign aid plays in the global governance system. While unprecedented humanitarian crises undermine global peace and development, major aid donors from the West have scaled back on aid funding and left behind a lacuna. As such, countries have turned to China, the world’s greatest emerging power, for assistance and guidance. Since its establishment in the 1950s, Chinese foreign aid has evolved with the times, departing from Eurocentric models and developing its own vision and philosophy. The book traces the historical development of Chinese foreign aid in areas such as infrastructure, governance support, trade, agriculture, healthcare, environmental conservation, humanitarian work, education, and culture. Through the South-South Cooperation Framework and the Belt and Road Initiative, Chinese foreign aid pursues common development and shared interests. Banding together the developing countries, China aspires to contribute her solutions for foreign aid to build a community with shared future for mankind.

**FEATURES:**
- Features tables, graphs, and insights that illustrate and elucidate foreign aid trends
- Presents a comprehensive picture of Chinese foreign aid practices vis-à-vis Eurocentric models and interests, shifting the focus to Africa, South Asia, and Asia Pacific
- Expounds on the Chinese characteristics behind the Chinese approach, including philosophical leanings, policy directions, the role of mechanisms and programs (e.g. the South-South Cooperation Framework, Belt and Road Initiative), and so on

**CONTENTS:**
- List of Exhibits
- Introduction
- Chapter 1 Chinese Foreign Aid: Past and Present
- Chapter 2 Chinese Foreign Aid in the New Era
- Chapter 3 Chinese Foreign Aid and its Characteristics
- Chapter 4 Governance Support
- Chapter 5 Infrastructural Aid
- Chapter 6 Aid for Trade
- Chapter 7 Medical and Healthcare Aid
- Chapter 8 Agricultural Aid and Poverty Reduction
- Chapter 9 Environmental Aid
- Chapter 10 Humanitarian Aid
- Chapter 11 Aid for Education and Culture
- Index
This book summarizes China's efforts to work with other countries in promoting the reform of the international cyberspace governance system, establishing a safe, open, and cooperative cyberspace, and building a multi-lateral, democratic, and transparent framework for global Internet management. It also covers China's involvement in the formulation of related international regulations, hosting the World Internet Conference, and raising the awareness of cyberspace security among Chinese netizens.

FEATURES:
- Based on the latest research and current affairs concerning cybersecurity and international cyberspace governance;
- Reviews the latest developments in technology and how they may increasingly affect cybersecurity and vital technology and communications infrastructure;
- Analyzes China's administrative approaches toward cybersecurity.

CONTENTS:
- List of Exhibits
- Preface
- Chapter 1 International Cybersecurity and a Community of Shared Future in Cyberspace
- Chapter 2 Propositions and Practices
- Chapter 3 China's Structural Approaches to Cybersecurity
- Chapter 4 China's Key Security Measures for Cyberspace
- Chapter 5 Capacity Development of Cybersecurity Industry
- Index
This book explains China’s achievements in enriching the concepts of international security by elaborating the ideas proposed by China for building a harmonious world, establishing a new type of international relations based on cooperation and mutual benefit, and creating a global community of shared future.

This book elaborates on China’s endeavors in global development around five concepts: innovation, coordination, greenness, openness, and sharing. It also describes China’s efforts to restructure the domestic economy; seek new modes of growth; promote an innovative, dynamic, interactive, and including world economy; foster the transformation of G20; initiate the One Belt One Road program; establish the New Development Bank, the Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank, and the Silk Road Fund; and push for the internationalization of Renminbi.
China and Global Governance Series

CHINA AND GLOBAL CLIMATE MANAGEMENT
Zhang Haibin

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China has been criticized for long by the Western media for its ever increasing carbon emission. This book serves as a response to that criticism by demonstrating a series of policy measures and actions China, as a developing country, has taken to address climate and environmental issues. These include the implementation of a sustainable development strategy, the promotion of ecological civilization, the initiative of building a beautiful China, as well as China’s active participation in international cooperation on environmental and climate management, conscientious execution of international environmental conventions, and provision of external environmental aids.

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China and Global Governance Series

CHINA AND GLOBAL ENERGY SECURITY
Li Junfeng

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As the largest energy producer and consumer in the world, China is now at the center of global energy affairs and plays an increasingly important part in global energy management. This book describes China’s efforts to reform the energy production and consumption modes and seek clean, efficient, secure, and sustainable development through developing green, low-carbon, and intelligent technologies. It also touches on China’s active participation in regional and global energy dialogue mechanisms and coming up with a list of new initiatives, such as building the APEC Sustainable Energy Centre and establishing a global energy network.
The annual National Day Rally speeches in Singapore provide a valuable summation of all the major issues encountered each year, the challenges faced, as well as the policies and strategies that have shaped Singapore from Independence in 1965 to the present time.

This book presents a collection of 50 National Day Rally speeches made between 1966 and 2015 by Singapore’s Prime Ministers Mr Lee Kuan Yew, Mr Goh Chok Tong and Mr Lee Hsien Loong. This is the first time that these speeches have been published in one book. It is an excellent resource for researchers and academics as well as anyone who seeks a better understanding of Singapore’s nation-building journey and insights into how the country has evolved into what it is today.

**FEATURES:**

- Presents, for the first time and in a single volume, a complete collection of 50 National Day Rally speeches delivered between 1966 and 2015 by Singapore’s Prime Ministers Mr Lee Kuan Yew, Mr Goh Chok Tong and Mr Lee Hsien Loong
- Chronicles the key political, social and economic changes that Singapore has experienced, as well as the policies and strategies that have shaped the country over the past five decades since Independence
- Contains detailed annotations of key terms and phrases mentioned in the speeches
China can be divided into two zones in terms of water resources, with South China having abundant water and North China suffering from water shortages. The South–North Water Diversion Project was launched in 2002 to alleviate the water shortages faced in northern China by diverting water from the Yangtze River in southern China.

The South–North Water Diversion Project is the largest and most complicated water control project in Chinese history. Richly illustrated with captivating photographs and diagrams, this book documents the Project in detail, covering its planning, implementation, cultural heritage protection, pollution control, innovations, and more.

FEATURES:
- Documents China’s spectacular South–North Water Diversion Project in detail
- Covers various aspects of the South–North Water Diversion Project, including its planning, implementation, routes, pollution control, resettlement of displaced people, cultural heritage protection, and innovations
- Contains captivating photographs and diagrams

CONTENTS:
- Foreword
- Chapter 1: Water Scarcity in North China versus Water Surplus in South China
- Chapter 2: Planning and Design: Three Water Diversion Routes
- Chapter 3: Construction
- Chapter 4: Resettlement of Displaced People
- Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage Protection
- Chapter 6: Pollution Control and Environmental Management
- Chapter 7: Innovations and New Records
- Chapter 8: Conclusion
- Index
China started planning for its space program in the 1950s. After over ten years of hard work, China sent its first satellite, Dongfanghong 1, into space in 1970. Its manned space program began decades later, culminating in the first Chinese astronaut, Yang Liwei, being sent into space in 2003. In 2007, China successfully launched its first lunar orbiter, Chang’e 1. From humble beginnings, China has evolved into a space power.

This book chronicles China's journey to space, from dream to reality, over a period of sixty years, highlighting the key events and characters involved. Topics covered include China's rockets, satellites, spacecraft, astronaut training, Chang'e lunar exploration program, and spaceport. The chapters are richly illustrated with valuable and beautiful photographs and diagrams.

**FEATURES:**
- Documents the history of China's space program over a period of six decades
- Highlights the key events and characters involved
- Covers China's rockets, satellites, spacecraft, astronaut training, Chang'e lunar exploration program, and spaceport
- Contains valuable and beautiful photographs and diagrams

**CONTENTS:**
- Foreword
- Chapter 1: Development of China's Space Industry
- Chapter 2: Long March Carrier Rockets
- Chapter 3: Chinese Satellites in Space
- Chapter 4: The Shenzhou Spacecraft
- Chapter 5: Space Travel
- Chapter 6: The Chang'e Program
- Chapter 7: Deserts, Mountains, and Oceans: China's Spaceports
- Chapter 8: The Future of China's Aerospace Sector
- Index
Through its reform and opening up to the outside world over the past thirty years, China has brought about an economic miracle. This has greatly boosted the country’s overall national strength and its standing in the international community. As more and more individuals around the world express a keen interest in China, Cengage Learning and China Intercontinental Press have jointly rolled out *The Sinopedia Series* as a guide for readers eager to learn some basic yet important facts about this country.

The twelve titles in this series cover China’s geography; history; political system; economy; culture; legal system; diplomacy; national defense; social development; science, technology, and education; environment; and ethnic groups and religions. We hope that this series will invite readers to delve into China’s past, present, and future and embark on a new journey of discovery—that of understanding China.

- China’s Culture
- China’s Diplomacy
- China’s Economy
- China’s Environment
- China’s Ethnic Groups and Religions
- China’s Geography
- China’s History
- China’s Legal System
- China’s National Defense
- China’s Political System
- China’s Science, Technology, and Education
- China’s Social Development
China’s Culture gives a brief insight into Chinese culture covering topics such as China’s ideology, ethics, morality, political and religious ideas, economic thought, ideas on obtaining material wealth, customs, science and technology, education, and literature and arts. China has a glorious history of civilization that spans thousands of years. Its culture is rich in content and heritage. Of the four ancient civilizations in the world, only the Chinese civilization has witnessed cultural continuity. The long-term continuation of the Chinese civilization has benefited from the three great processes of openness and integration. Today, a Chinese culture with a more modern character is taking root.

**FEATURES:**
- One of the 12 beautifully illustrated handy books about China
- For your information (FYI) boxes providing readers with interesting factual information on certain topics which encourages them to explore the topics further
- Offers basic, important, and updated information about China’s culture

**CONTENTS:**
1. Introverted and Open Cultural Identity.
2. Chinese Thought.
3. Virtues Upheld by the Chinese.
5. The Concepts of Economy and Wealth.
6. Ordinary Life & Customs.
7. Science & Technology.
8. Education.
China’s diplomacy over the past 60 years can be divided into two periods with 1978 as the watershed. In the first 30 years (1949–1978), the focus of China’s diplomatic tasks was to oppose the threat from big powers, consolidate national independence, and safeguard sovereignty and territorial integrity. However, since its opening up and reform in 1978, China has re-oriented its diplomacy to create an external environment conducive to its domestic economic development in the midst of the changing international situation. This book reviews the history of China’s diplomacy since 1949 and sums up its characteristics shown in different periods, and argues that China cannot develop without the world and the world cannot become prosperous without China. The book also elaborates on China’s independent foreign policy of peace that aims at world peace and common development.

FEATURES:
- One of the 12 beautifully illustrated handy books about China
- For your information (FYI) boxes providing readers with interesting factual information on certain topics which encourages them to explore the topics further
- Offers basic, important, and updated information about China’s diplomacy

CONTENTS:
3. Participating in Multilateral Diplomacy and Playing a Constructive Role.
4. Following the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and Developing Omni-directional Diplomacy.
5. Adapting to Globalization and Promoting Comprehensive Diplomacy.
This book opens with an overview on the economic geography of China, such as geographical features, demographic characteristics, and natural resources, rural and urban planning, and environmental protection strategies. It then describes how China’s economy developed over the past 60 years starting from the initial “Five-Year Plan,” the transitions brought about by campaigns such as the Great Leap Forward, the People’s Commune, the Cultural Revolution, and also how the reform and opening-up led to a socialist market-oriented economy promulgated by Deng Xiaoping. Following that, the book describes China’s basic economic system and how economic policies have benefited the Chinese people. Finally, the book illustrates China's economic achievements with official statistics and graphs and introduces the future economic plan and strategies mapped out by the central government.

**FEATURES:**
- One of the 12 beautifully illustrated handy books about China
- For your information (FYI) boxes providing readers with interesting factual information on certain topics which encourages them to explore the topics further
- Offers basic, important, and updated information about China’s economy

**CONTENTS:**
1. China’s Economic Geography.
2. China’s Economy: History and Development.
Since the late 1970s, China's rapid economic development has been accompanied by environmental problems and resource constraints. China's unique problems, related to its demography and terrain, have pushed China to contemplate the severe challenges it faces in environmental protection. China has always attached great importance to environmental protection and has established it as a basic state policy since reform and opening up were initiated in 1978. This book provides an insight into the series of strategic steps taken by China to strengthen its environmental protection measures, curb the deterioration of the environment, and seek to protect the planet along with the governments and citizens of other countries.

**FEATURES:**
- One of the 12 beautifully illustrated handy books about China
- For your information (FYI) boxes providing readers with interesting factual information on certain topics which encourages them to explore the topics further
- Offers basic, important, and updated information about China’s environment

**CONTENTS:**
1. China's Environmental Protection Movement.
2. China's Natural Ecosystem.
4. Control and Treatment of Pollution.
5. Rural and Urban Environment.
China’s Ethnic Groups and Religions provides a historical background on the ethnic groups of China. The book explains how the central government categorizes ethnic groups and minorities. Furthermore, the book explains how the granting of autonomous governing status to certain ethnic groups in China is done with the sole aim of achieving national unity. Next, the author discusses the cultural and social practices of ethnic minorities, and the government’s effort to protect and promote their cultures, as well as government measures to improve the economic well-being of all ethnic groups. It then concludes with a general description on the various major religions practiced in China.

FEATURES:
- One of the 12 beautifully illustrated handy books about China
- For your information (FYI) boxes providing readers with interesting factual information on certain topics which encourages them to explore the topics further
- Offers basic, important, and updated information about China’s ethnic groups and religions

CONTENTS:
1. Nationality or Ethnic Group?
5. Protection and Development of China’s Ethnic Minority Culture.
7. Religious Beliefs of the Chinese People.
China’s Geography introduces readers to the vast and varied geographical regions of China with brief descriptions on the environment, natural resources, populations, and ethnic groups in each region. The book is divided into eight chapters based on the climate and geographical features of China. The book provides unique insights into the culture, environment, and economy of each geographical region accompanied by breathtaking color photographs of natural, rural, and urban landscapes.

FEATURES:
- One of the 12 beautifully illustrated handy books about China
- For your information (FYI) boxes providing readers with interesting factual information on certain topics which encourages them to explore the topics further
- Offers basic, important, and updated information about China’s geography

CONTENTS:
1. Profile of China’s Geography.
4. The Middle and Lower Reaches of the Yangtze River.
5. Southwest China.
6. South China.
8. The Tibetan Plateau.
China is one of the oldest civilizations in the world and more importantly the only ancient civilization in human history without any interruption. This book outlines the unique historical trajectory of Chinese civilization, covering a period that starts with the early Paleolithic Period about 2 million years ago and extends all the way to 2008 when China successfully hosted the 29th Olympic Games in Beijing. It sums up the characteristics of Chinese civilization and attempts to uncover the secrets behind the continuity and vitality of this densely populated ancient civilization despite thousand years of vicissitudes.

**FEATURES:**
- One of the 12 beautifully illustrated handy books about China
- For your information (FYI) boxes providing readers with interesting factual information on certain topics which encourages them to explore the topics further
- Offers basic, important, and updated information about China’s history

**CONTENTS:**
1. The Origin of Chinese Culture.
2. The Xia, Shang, and Western Zhou Dynasties: Early States and Bronze Civilization.
5. The Wei, Jin, and Southern and Northern Dynasties: Regime Division and Ethnic Concentration.
6. The Sui and Tang Dynasties: A Prosperous and Open Age.
7. The Song and Yuan Dynasties: Cultural Collision and Fusion and Socioeconomic Advances.
8. The Ming and Qing Dynasties (before the Opium War): Prosperity of the Farming Civilization and Crisis before Modern Times.
9. The Decline and Struggle of Modern China.
China’s Legal System provides an introduction to the metamorphosis of the legal system in China. The book starts with the developmental timeline of China’s legal system dating back to the establishment of the People’s Republic of China. Thereafter, the relation between the constitution and the nomocratic system of governance, the judiciary and the law enforcement system are explained. Legislative frameworks related to public administration, criminal law, civil law, commercial law, economic laws, and social laws are described in the context of China’s current market-oriented economic reform. Legal supervision and services, legal education, and public education on legal concepts are touched on before ending with the current progress of aligning China’s domestic laws with international laws, and her signing of international conventions and treaties.

**FEATURES:**
- One of the 12 beautifully illustrated handy books about China
- For your information (FYI) boxes providing readers with interesting factual information on certain topics which encourages them to explore the topics further
- Offers basic, important, and updated information about China’s legal system

**CONTENTS:**
1. Development of China’s Legal System and Her Nomocracy.
2. China’s Legislations and Her Judiciary and Procuratorates.
3. China’s Constitutional Legal System.
5. Criminal Law and Related Legislations.
6. Civil, Commercial, and Economic Legislations.
7. Social Laws.
8. Undertakings of Legal Supervision and Legal Services.
China’s national defense has always been a topic of great interest to readers at home and abroad. What is the current level of modernization in national defense for China given its rapid economic development? What is its national defense policy and what kind of developmental path is China following in this respect? What will be the contribution of China’s national defense building toward world peace and stability? This book will seek answers through facts, and explain to readers China’s approach to national defense.

**FEATURES:**
- One of the 12 beautifully illustrated handy books about China
- For your information (FYI) boxes providing readers with interesting factual information on certain topics which encourages them to explore the topics further
- Offers basic, important, and updated information about China’s national defense

**CONTENTS:**
3. National Defense and Building of Armed Forces Based on the Scientific Outlook on Development.
5. The People’s War-based Active Defense Strategy.
6. China’s Special Military Reform and Innovation
Political system varies from country to country. This book aims to provide an overview of China’s political system by looking at its state structure, electoral system, people’s congresses, state presidency, administration, judicial system, military system, multiparty cooperation and political consultation, and grassroots democracy. Since the founding of the People’s Republic in 1949, China has constantly improved its system of regional autonomy for ethnic minorities. As China has resumed the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong and Macao, a system of special administrative region has been established in the two regions. Grassroots democracy in China comprises self-governance of villagers in rural areas, self-governance of residents in urban areas, and democratic management of enterprises.

FEATURES:
• One of the 12 beautifully illustrated handy books about China
• For your information (FYI) boxes providing readers with interesting factual information on certain topics which encourages them to explore the topics further
• Offers basic, important, and updated information about China’s political system

CONTENTS:
1. The Structure of the State.
2. The Election System.
3. The System of People’s Congresses.
4. The System of the State Presidency.
5. The System of Administration.
6. The Judicial System.
7. The Military System.
8. The System of Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation.
China’s Science, Technology, and Education starts off with a short historical background on the development of science and technology research in China after her transition to a socialist market economy. Besides administering research activities through national institutes and various ministries, the educational system has also undergone holistic reform with the aim of promoting economic and social development in China. Various programs and projects related to scientific research, technical innovation, and the education and training of students, researchers, and managers are also broadly discussed. The book concludes with international exchanges and cooperation related to science, technology, and education.

FEATURES:
- One of the 12 beautifully illustrated handy books about China
- For your information (FYI) boxes providing readers with interesting factual information on certain topics which encourages them to explore the topics further
- Offers basic, important, and updated information about China's science, technology, and education

CONTENTS:
1. China’s Education and R&D System.
2. China’s Scientific and Technological Resources and Her Talent Pool.
3. Progress and Innovation of China’s Science and Technology.
4. Fruits of China's High-tech Industrialization.
5. Science Education and Activities in China.
6. International Collaborations on Science, Technology, and Education.
Chinese society is multifaceted. To provide a more structured narrative, this book focuses on those aspects of society that are closely related with people’s livelihood. Such an approach allows us a sharper insight into the Chinese society by concentrating on its principal elements. The book elaborates on the aspects of Chinese society that have witnessed the greatest change, a change that is relevant to the common Chinese citizen. It delves into certain features of society in detail; yet in some other parts, it leaves some blanks for readers to ponder over.

**FEATURES:**

- One of the 12 beautifully illustrated handy books about China
- For your information (FYI) boxes providing readers with interesting factual information on certain topics which encourages them to explore the topics further
- Offers basic, important, and updated information about China’s social development

**CONTENTS:**

1. Influence of Economic Takeoff on Chinese Society.
3. Urbanization and Population Mobility.
5. Anti-poverty Achievements in Urban and Rural Areas.
6. Reform of the Medical and Health System.
South Korea’s economic success has often been called a “miracle.” There has been an ongoing debate about the factors behind its success, which has attracted the interest of not only academics but also policy practitioners. Korea’s experience holds relevance for other developing countries that want to catch up with advanced economies in a short period of time, as Korea did. A careful study of Korea’s economic history is also essential to chart its future path in the face of new challenges.

Thus, in 2008, a project to compile the 60-year history of the Korean economy was started to contribute to the discussion. For this purpose, the issues were categorized into five areas: general economic policies (i.e., macroeconomic, financial market, fiscal, taxation, and competition policies); industrial growth; external economic relations; territorial development; social policies.

Since then, many research institutions and researchers have worked on this project to highlight Korea’s progress in the five areas by examining the main issues and drawing lessons from them. The result was published in five volumes in Korean. This English edition is a condensed and revised version of the original Korean text.

FEATURES:
- Elaborates in a historical manner the five aspects of the Korean economy since the 1950s: the government’s role in the economic development; Korea’s industrial development; international economic policy; territorial development policy; and social policy
- Written by a group of prominent scholars from wellknown research institutes and universities including the Korea Development Institute, the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy, and Korea University
- Contains numerous graphs, tables, and photographs depicting the growth of the Korean economy

CONTENTS:
- List of Abbreviations
- List of Tables
- List of Figures
- Foreword
- A Note on Romanization
- 1. Introduction
- 2. The Growth of the Korean Economy and the Role of the Government
- 3. Korea’s Industrial Development
- 4. International Economic Policy
- 5. Territorial Development Policy
- 6. Social Policy
The Japanese economy has undergone significant turbulence over the past quarter century and now seems poised to get back on track. From a long-term perspective, the unprecedented demographic shift—an aging population with a diminishing number of inhabitants—poses a tremendous challenge to the economy. The harm that the country’s fiscal disarray will cause if left neglected is not yet palpable with investors who are seemingly content with holding large tranches of Japanese government bonds. Corporate Japan possesses clear advantages like cutting-edge technology and good labor relations, but issues such as low profitability and sagging entrepreneurship are its Achilles heel. Japan’s corporate sector and labor market have long been known for unique traditional practices such as the keiretsu, cross-shareholdings, and life-time employment, but these Japanese practices are now experiencing a major transformation. New issues such as the growing dualism in the labor force are gnawing at the country.

FEATURES:
- Presents a comprehensive, lucid overview of the Japanese economy in the past, the recent developments, and the greatest challenge for the economy in the coming decade
- Analyzes the “Japanese miracle” in the post-war period in connection with China’s growth over the past few decades
- Written in an easy-to-understand manner for a wide audience, with detailed footnotes giving in-depth explanations on the rigorous analyses and complex institutional arrangements
- Written from an international perspective with references to how the Japanese experiences and business practices differ from those in other major economies
- Includes several figures and tables providing valuable information on where Japan stands today in international comparison.

CONTENTS:
The ASEAN Foundation, through the Japan–ASEAN Solidarity Fund, partnered with the Asian Institute of Management to conduct a series of case studies on mainstreaming poverty alleviation initiatives in ASEAN. This project, seamlessly linked with the Asian Development Bank Regional Technical Assistance (ADB RETA) on “Regional Knowledge and Partnerships Networks of Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Growth”, aims to contribute to the knowledge management process and structure of the RETA by including private sector participation in the ASEAN region.

**FEATURES:**

- Provides a new perspective to the understanding of mainstreaming poverty alleviation initiatives in ASEAN by highlighting the roles of non-governmental organizations, private firms, and microfinance enterprises
- Includes 18 well-crafted case studies by scholars from the AIM and subject experts in the field of poverty alleviation and rural development and management.

**CONTENTS:**


A Reader on the Theory of Building Socialism with Chinese Characteristics aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the main theoretical developments, ideological guidelines, and national development strategies that had been formulated by the Communist Party of China under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping through Hu Jintao over the past more than three decades of Reform and Opening up in light of China’s basic national conditions and the historical experience of socialist development and modernization. These include the Deng Xiaoping Theory expounding the Four Cardinal Principles and market-oriented reform, the core socialist values, the scientific outlook on development, and the important thought of Three Represents.

By putting forth these propositions, adhering to the principles, and implementing the policies delineated in this book, the three generations of CPC leadership hoped to adapt Marxism to China’s actual social and economic conditions, rejuvenate the Chinese nation, and develop China into a modern, moderately prosperous, and harmonious society that is strong, democratic, and politically and culturally advanced.

FEATURES:
• Presents a comprehensive overview and summary of all the important concepts and policies formulated by the CPC around the theme of building socialism with Chinese characteristics since Reform and Opening up
• Consists of four parts and 28 chapters
• First title in the series “Studies on the Theory of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics”

CONTENTS:
Part 1: The System of Theories of Building Socialism with Chinese Characteristics
Part 2: The System of Core Socialist Values
Part 3: The Scientific Outlook on Development
Part 4: The Important Thought of Three Represents
Studies on the Theory of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics

THEORY OF BUILDING SOCIALISM WITH CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS: A CHRONOLOGY

Party Literature Research Center of the CPC Central Committee

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Presented in the form of a detailed chronology of key events and people, together with the narratives that accompanied them, Theory of Building Socialism with Chinese Characteristics: A Chronology aims to provide readers with a comprehensive overview of the long and arduous process of theoretical exploration and evolution that illustrates how Chinese leaders attempted to integrate Marxism with the concrete realities and practices of China from 1978 to 2011. The necessary historical context and background information have been provided based on archival records, mainly excerpts from official documents, meetings, speeches, and talks.

The book addresses fundamental issues that are related to building socialism with unique Chinese characteristics, and primarily revolves around questions such as: What is the nature of socialism? How to build socialism in China? What kind of party should be built? How to build such a party? How to achieve progress and development in China? Without doubt, this single-volume book serves as an important and convenient source and reference material for any English reader who is interested in understanding and gaining insights into the official history and political ideology of contemporary China.

FEATURES:

• Provides a comprehensive overview of the formation and evolution of the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics from 1978 to 2011 based on historical archives and official documents

• Presents a detailed chronology of key events and people in contemporary China, such as the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee where Deng Xiaoping became the paramount leader of China and made the historic decision to adopt the Reform and Opening up policy, which set China on the course of fast economic growth

• Second title in the series “Studies on the Theory of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics”
A Study of the Scientific Outlook on Development: Theory and Practice presents a comprehensive, well-researched, and in-depth study of the scientific outlook on development proposed during the Hu Jintao administration (2002-2012). The book comprises four sections. Section I is a general introduction of the major features of this theory. Section II focuses on the theory’s historical background and position, arguing that China’s social conditions of being at the primary stage of socialism serve as the theory’s basis while the experiences and theories of other countries in this regard provide important inspiration for its formulation. Section III delineates the actual content and essentials of the theory. Apart from analyzing why the theory takes development as its essence, people-centered approach as its core, comprehensive, balanced, and sustainable development as its basic requirement, and overall consideration as its fundamental approach, this section also discusses questions such as how scientific, harmonious, and peaceful development can be achieved, and how the major relations exhibited in the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics can be coordinated and balanced. The last section outlines the fundamental requirements and principles that must be met and followed in implementing the theory.

On the whole, the editors have provided a thorough discussion and critical analysis of practically all the aspects and features of the scientific outlook on development, including its practical significance, historical background and theoretical sources, scientific content and systematic structure, basic requirements and fundamental principles, as well as problems concerning its implementation.

FEATURES:

- Presents a comprehensive, well-researched, and in-depth study of the scientific outlook on development proposed during the Hu Jintao administration (2002-2012) by basing on official materials and drawing on existing academic achievements in CPC theoretical studies
- Consists of three parts and ten chapters
- Third title in the series “Studies on the Theory of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics”
This book explores the origins of the theoretical system of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and expounds its basic content, logical structure, historical position, and major contribution, with a focus on the source and development of Marxism in contemporary China. It argues that Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought constitute the theoretical and historical origin of the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and Deng Xiaoping Theory serves as its natural and practical origin. Meanwhile, being a continuation and development of Deng Xiaoping Theory, the important concepts of Three Represents and the Scientific Outlook on Development represent the innovative achievements and theoretical accomplishments of adapting Marxism to China’s conditions in the new period of Reform and Opening up, and reflect the dynamic relationship between the source and the derived theories of Marxism in China. It also contends that the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics is an open, inclusive, and advanced scientific system that is poised to nurture, integrate, and develop new theories and open up new ground for theoretical exploration and practice.

FEATURES:
• Presents a comprehensive, well-researched, and in-depth study of the origins of the systematic theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and expounds its basic content, logical structure, historical position, and major contribution (with a focus on the source and development of Marxism in contemporary China) by basing on official materials and drawing on existing academic achievements in CPC theoretical studies
• Consists of five chapters
• Fourth title in the series “Studies on the Theory of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics”

CONTENTS:
Foreword
Chapter 1: The Theoretical Origin and Historical Course of Adapting Marxism to Conditions in China.
Chapter 2: Charting the Road of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics and Deng Xiaoping Theory.
Chapter 3: The Development of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics and the Important Thought of Three Represents.
Chapter 4: Comprehensive Development of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics and the Scientific Outlook on Development.
Chapter 5: Integration and Innovation of Theoretical System of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics.
The adaptation of Marxism to actual Chinese conditions resulted in the creation of a theoretical system of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. This system, formulated by the Communist Party of China (CPC), is the theoretical summary of the essence and general laws of China’s socialist reform and economic development since the founding of the People’s Republic in 1949, especially during the decades of Reform and Opening up that started from 1978. Being an innovative application and development of Marxism in the historical context of contemporary China, it not only follows the general principles of Marxism and scientific socialism, but also exhibits features that are unique to the Chinese nation.

Basing on official materials and drawing on existing academic achievements in CPC theoretical studies, Marxism and Socialism with Chinese Characteristics focuses on the interpretation of the basic tenets, theoretical value and contemporary significance of traditional Marxism, the exploration of the features of the theoretical system of Chinese socialism from various perspectives, and in particular the study of the relationship between these two important theories, shedding light on the historical process of the sinicization of Marxism. The chapters in the book are arranged topically and interrelated. Topics covered include the origin and development of socialist ideology; the sinicization of Marxism and the creation of the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics; the development law of the socialist market economy; socialist democracy and the dictatorship of the proletariat; the Marxist theory on political party and party-building in China; and the scientific outlook on development, all of which are aimed at illuminating the significance and relevance of Marxism in contemporary times, especially in the context of China.

FEATURES:
• Examines the basic tenets, theoretical value and contemporary significance of traditional Marxism
• Elaborates on the sinicization of Marxism and features of the theoretical system of Chinese socialism from various perspectives
• Consists of 12 chapters
• Fifth title in the series “Studies on the Theory of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics”

CONTENTS:
China’s Path Toward National Rejuvenation: Review and Reflections presents the tortuous journey the Chinese nation has gone through in pursuing and achieving the socio-political ideal of national rejuvenation for more than a hundred years since the first Opium War (1840–1842). Beginning with a critical account of late-Qing historical events such as the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom Movement, the Westernization Movement, the Hundred Days’ Reform of 1898, and the Revolution of 1911, it goes on to focus on how the Communist Party of China (CPC), through integrating the theory of Marxism with the actual conditions and concrete practices in China, eventually led the Chinese people to win the victory in the New Democratic Revolution (1919–1949). The founding of the People’s Republic ushered in a new era of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, as aptly represented by the nation’s Reform and Opening-up program undertaken since 1978. Divided into four parts, the book examines the entire process of and reveals the basic laws behind such a huge endeavor and achievement of the Chinese nation, and also reflects upon the experiences and lessons learnt in the course of pursuing national rejuvenation.

FEATURES:
- Examines the nearly two century-long process of pursuing the socio-political ideal of national rejuvenation by the Chinese nation
- Reflects upon the experiences and lessons learned in the course of pursuing such an endeavor
- Consists of four parts and 18 chapters
- Sixth title in the series “Studies on the Theory of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics”

CONTENTS:
Chapter 1: The Theoretical Weapons for National Rejuvenation
Chapter 2: The Fundamental Paths for National Rejuvenation
Chapter 3: The Leading Forces for National Rejuvenation
Chapter 4: Removing the Historical Barriers
Chapter 5: Laying the Foundation
Chapter 6: Creating the Political Advantages
Chapter 7: From Widespread Poverty to Overall Well-off
Chapter 8: From Planned Economy to Socialist Market Economy
Chapter 9: From Closed-door Policy to All-around Opening-Up
Chapter 10: From Rule of Man to Rule of Law
Chapter 11: From Despising Knowledge to Rejuvenating the Country through Science and Education
Chapter 12: From Ossified Conservatism to Being Full of Creative Vitality
Chapter 13: Raising High the Banner of National Rejuvenation
Chapter 14: Laying the Material Basis of National Rejuvenation
Chapter 15: Creating the Political Ecology for National Rejuvenation
Chapter 16: Attaining the Spiritual Power for National Rejuvenation
Chapter 17: Reinforcing the Safety Control for National Rejuvenation
Chapter 18: Building the Core of Leadership for National Rejuvenation
Postscript
Pursuing peaceful development and building a harmonious world underlie China’s diplomatic principles and policies since the early 1980s. In A Study of China’s Strategy for Peaceful Development, the authors examine various patterns of national rise, especially those of Britain, the US, Germany, and Japan, and investigate theoretically the possibility and necessity of China’s pursuit of peaceful development and a harmonious world. The authors also elaborate on other related topics such as the international order, world security, foreign relations, external environment, economic globalization, cultural logic, natural resources, and the question of Taiwan.

FEATURES:

• Examines various patterns of national rise, especially those of Britain, the US, Germany, and Japan
• Investigates theoretically the possibility and necessity of China’s pursuit of peaceful development and a harmonious world.
• Elaborates on other related topics such as the international order, world security, external environment, globalization, foreign relations, natural resources, and the question of Taiwan.

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Chapter 1: A Comparison of Patterns of Rise
Chapter 2: China’s Peaceful Development and the International Order
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Chapter 8: China’s International Strategy for Peaceful Development
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Index
The history of Buddhism dates back to the year 580 BC with the teachings of Buddha Siddhartha Gautama forming the basis of the Buddhist worldview and practice. Over the last 25 centuries, it has become one of the most important Asian spiritual traditions. Buddhism has shown a flexible approach by adapting itself to different conditions and local ideas while maintaining its core teachings. As such, Buddhism today encompasses a number of different traditions, beliefs, and practices.

*Essentials of Buddhism: Questions and Answers* is the fruit of Zhao Puchu's lifetime study of Buddhism. In the form of questions and answers, *Essentials of Buddhism* addresses questions related to Buddhism such as its origin, literature, disciples as well as its history in India and China over the past 2,500 years. Providing general readers with a solid overview of Buddhism, this book is an essential guide for an in-depth study of Buddhism.

**FEATURES:**
- Presents an overview of the Buddha's teachings that concern both theory and practice
- Covers a comprehensive range of topics such as the founding of the Sangha, the origins of Buddhism and its development in India and China
- Written in a simple format of questions and answers that encourages readers to explore the secrets of Buddhism

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- Translator’s Words.
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- Chapter 3: The Sangha and the Buddha’s Disciples
- Chapter 4: The Development, Decline, and Resurgence of Buddhism in India
- Chapter 5: The Spread, Development, and Evolution of Buddhism in China
This book elaborates and elucidates the concepts and characteristics of China’s Buddhist culture with special emphasis on two aspects: (1) the historical evolution of Chinese Buddhism as well as related ancient books, records, basic doctrines, systems and protocols, and famous historical and cultural sites; and (2) the influence of Buddhism on such aspects of Chinese culture as politics, ethics, philosophy, literature and art, and folk customs, as well as the differences and similarities between Buddhism and both Confucianism and Taoism. The book further summarizes the structure, core beliefs, internal and external relations, root of evolution, and peculiarity of China’s Buddhist culture system. It aims to provide an in-depth understanding of the historical status of Buddhism and its important role in the evolution of Chinese culture.

**FEATURES:**
- Written by one of the best scholars of Buddhism in mainland China
- Elaborates on the influence of Buddhism on Chinese politics, ethics, philosophy, literature, art, and folk customs
- Provides an in-depth understanding of the historical status of Buddhism and its important role in the evolution of Chinese culture

**CONTENTS:**
- Chapter 1: Buddhism and Chinese Politics
- Chapter 2: Buddhism and Chinese Ethics
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