



INDIA, CHINA AND AMERICA INSTITUTE

An Annotated Bibliography of Articles,
Books and Papers Concerning
Relationships Between India, China and
the U.S.

A publication of the India, China and America Institute

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Concerning Relationships Between India, China and the U.S.**

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* - Denotes articles, books, papers concerning India – U.S. bilateral relationship.

† - Denotes articles, books, papers concerning China – U.S. bilateral relationship.

‡ - Denotes articles, books, papers concerning India – China bilateral relationship.

◆ - Denotes articles, books, papers concerning India – China –U.S. trilateral relationship.

Agriculture and Food Sciences

‡ *Anderson, K. (2003). Agriculture and Agricultural Incentives in China and India post-Uruguay Round. International Conference-Agricultural policy reform and the WTO: where are we heading? Capri (Italy).*

Both India and China, as participants in the Uruguay Round, have had the Agreement on Agriculture (URAA) before them as they continued to reform their agricultural and trade policies over recent years. China did not join the WTO until December 2001, but it has nonetheless been undertaking reforms and has entered into substantial commitments to further reform its farm sector by end-2004, when all other countries' UR commitments are due to be fully implemented. This paper reviews the progress expected to be made over the ten years since 1995 in these two populous developing countries. It summarizes their structural adjustments to production and trade as a consequence of their (and others') economic growth and policy changes, before focusing on the nature and extent of the agricultural and other policy reforms themselves. It concludes by drawing out the implications of further multilateral trade or domestic economic reforms on international agricultural markets and on the agricultural negotiations of the Doha Round.

URL: <http://www.ecostat.unical.it/2003agtradeconf/Invited%20papers/anderson.pdf>

‡ *Bandyopadhyaya, Kalyani. (1976). Title: Agricultural development in China and India: a comparative study. New York, Wiley.*

Emory University Catalogues HD2067 .B36

‡ *Cancun, Ministerial Declaration. (2003). Joint text on Agriculture by Brazil, China, India and Others. Ministerial Declaration of Cancun, Cancun.*

URL: http://www.kisanwatch.org/eng/pdf/India_China_Brazil_Agriculture.pdf

◆ *State Statistical Bureau of the People's Republic of China (1989). China Rural Statistics 1988: (China Statistics Series), Praeger Publishers.*

◆ *Clay, J. (2004). World Agriculture and the Environment, Island Press.*

The book argues that while agriculture employs an estimated 1.3 billion people and produces approximately US\$1.3 trillion worth of goods annually, it also contributes to serious environmental, social, and economic problems, particularly in developing countries.

According to Dr Jason Clay, author of the book and Vice President of the Center for Conservation Innovation at WWF-US, agriculture uses more than 50 per cent of the

habitable area of the planet, including land not suitable for it. This is destroying 130,000 sq km of forests annually (an area more than four times the size of Switzerland), as well as critical habitats such as savannahs, mountainous areas and wetlands.

The book highlights palm oil as the commodity posing the biggest threat to endangered large mammals. Asian elephant, Sumatran rhinoceros, orangutan, and tiger populations are all declining because palm oil plantations are encroaching on their habitats.

According to Dr Jason Clay agriculture wastes 60 per cent, or 1,500 trillion litres, of the 2,500 trillion litres of water that it uses each year. Water resources are already being used close to or beyond their limit, particularly in the Americas, North Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, China, and India. The impacts of global warming are likely to further disrupt water supplies.

"Agriculture has had a larger environmental impact than any other human activity and today it threatens the very systems we need to meet our food and textile needs," said Dr Clay. "New kinds of agriculture can produce the food needed to feed an increasing population and still accommodate all the other life forms on the planet."

The book warns that government subsidies currently encourage intensive monoculture farming practices, which use chemicals and heavy machinery harmful to the environment. In England, for example, this has led to a 77 per cent decrease in bird populations over the past 30 years. The book recommends that governments – especially those of big consuming countries like China, Japan, the United States, and the EU – redirect funding from subsidies and market barriers that promote unfair competition towards the adoption of better management practices. These include government payments for environmental services that farmers provide, such as watershed protection, erosion prevention, clean water, and carbon sequestration.

The author calls on governments to work with farmers and the food industry to develop better management practices to increase efficiency and reduce damage to the environment.

♦ *Clemings, R. (1996). *Mirage: The False Promise of Desert Agriculture*, Sierra Club Books for Children.*

Irrigation systems throughout the world have turned portions of many deserts green and in the process helped feed Earth's growing population. Environmental journalist Clemings persuasively argues here that in spite of this success, our water-use practices in arid regions are creating a major environmental catastrophe. He shows that the desert soil is becoming unfit for crops and that trace elements have begun to accumulate in such massive quantities that wildlife is being killed and deformed. Although much attention is paid to California, also discussed are environmental problems in Australia, China, Egypt, India, Pakistan and Turkey. Clemings is at his best when he documents the absurd outcomes of frustrating clashes between science and politics. An example is the federal government's decision to spend \$226 million to build a high-tech plant to desalt Colorado River water when simple changes in irrigation practices could accomplish the same thing, while increasing crop yields, for about a tenth of the cost.

Hart, Gillian Patricia, Andrew Turton, and Benjamin White. 1989. Agrarian transformations : local processes and the state in Southeast Asia. Berkeley: University of California Press.

This collection of fourteen essays presents a unique comparative analysis of agrarian change in the main rice-growing regions of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand. Its central theme is the interplay between agrarian relations and wider political-economic systems. By drawing on historical materials as well as intensive field research, the contributors show how local-level mechanisms of labor control and accumulation both reflect and alter larger political and economic forces. The key to understanding these connections lies in the structure and exercise of power at different levels of society. The approach developed in this volume grows out of a set of detailed local-level studies in regions that have experienced rapid technological change and commercialization. This comparative focus calls into question widely held views of technology and the growth of markets as the chief sources of agrarian change. By relating local-level processes to variations in the structure of state power, the history of agrarian resistance, and the particular forms of capitalist development, the authors suggest an alternative approach to the analysis of agrarian change.

Emory University Catalogues: HD2075.8 .Z8 A37 1989

♦ *Kalirajan, K. P. and Y. Wu (1999). Productivity and Growth in Chinese Agriculture (Studies on the Chinese Economy). New York, St. Martin's Press.*

♦ *Kalirajan, K. P. G. Mythili and U. Shankar (2001). Accelerating Growth through Globalization of Indian Agriculture. New Delhi, MacMillan India Ltd.*

♦ *Kataki, P. K. and S. C. Babu, Eds. (2002). Food Systems for Improved Human Nutrition: Linking Agriculture, Nutrition, and Productivity. New York, Food Products Press.*

The editors and contributing authors of this book are international agricultural, food and economic researchers from universities and policy institutes worldwide. The book "examines all aspects of food systems, drawing on examples from various countries and geographical regions... It also explores the extent of malnourishment in different areas; presents case studies from South Asia, China, India, Bangladesh, and East Africa; points to ways to improve food production and nutrient quality; and suggests directions for future research." (Back Cover) The "food systems" approach identifies strategies to increase the production, supply, affordability and consumption of diverse foods in order to improve nutrition and reduce food insecurity and malnutrition. This approach values indigenous management skills for the preservation of traditional foods that supply the macronutrient and micronutrient needs of the local population. The main setting of the research presented here is in developing countries of Africa and Asia with global application. The information will be of special interest to professionals involved in agriculture, nutrition and production methods.

◆ *Nagavajara, S., Ed. (1999). Agriculture and Ecological Resilience: Striking a Balance in the Pacific Rim. Washington, DC, American Association for the Advancement of Science.*

Papers from the 1st Asia-Pacific High Level Conference on Sustainable Agriculture held in Beijing in October 1998, that describe activities and experiences in sustainable agriculture throughout this wide and diverse region. Includes historical and contemporary perspectives on issues and problems that are special to China, Japan, India, Korea, Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Indonesia, and New Zealand and various experimental steps taken in those countries. What most of the area shares is a significant increase in population and loss of arable land that leads to excessive farming of the soil that remains. A major concern is that the area lags in using key technologies. Some of the general themes include integrating science and new technologies for managing pests and diseases, collaborative research, and environmental protection of agricultural production.

◆ *OECD (2000). The Agro-Food Processing Sector in China: Developments and Policy Challenges (China in the Global Economy), Renouf Pub Co Ltd.*

◆ *Rosen, D. H., S. Rozelle, et al. (2004). China's Evolving Interests In Global Agricultural Trade, Inst for Intl Economics.*

‡ *Srinivasan, T. N., J. Y. Lin, et al. (1994). Agriculture and trade in China and India: policies and performance since 1950. San Francisco, Calif., ICS Press.*

Emory University Catalogues: HD9016 .C62 S65 1994

‡ *Wilcox, E. V. (1947). Acres and people: the eternal problem of China and India. New York, Orange Judd publishing company Inc.*

Emory University Catalogues: HN676 .W5

‡ *Zhou, Z.-Y. (1997). Effects of Grain Marketing Systems on Grain Production: A Comparative Study of China and India, Haworth Press.*

Effects of Grain Marketing Systems on Grain Production gives readers valuable insight into the grain marketing and production systems of China and India. Researchers, scholars, and government officials involved in agricultural commodity economics and marketing will be particularly interested in this work, as few studies have focused on the agriculture of China and India, and even fewer on their grain industries. The grain issue is of crucial importance in China and India, since they are the two most populous countries in the world.

Defense/Security/International Diplomacy

‡ *Apel, R. and P. Gallagher (2001). "China-Russia-India: A New Step for "Survivor's Club"." Executive Intelligence Review 28(28).*

URL: http://www.larouchepub.com/other/2001/2828russ_chi_india.html

† *Assembly, American and Columbia University. 1997. "U.S.-China Relations in the Twenty-First Century: Final Report of the American Assembly." American Assembly at Columbia University, New York.*

At the close of their discussions, the participants in the Eighty-ninth American Assembly, on "China/U.S. Relations in the Twenty-First Century: Fostering Cooperation, Preventing Conflict," at Arden House, Harriman, New York, November 14-17, 1996, reviewed as a group the following statement. This statement represents general agreement; however, no one was asked to sign it. Furthermore, it should be understood that not everyone agreed with all of it.

URL: <http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/aboutfrm.html>

◆ *Ayoob, Mohammed. 2000. "India Matters." The Washington Quarterly 23:27-39.*

URL: http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/washington_quarterly/v023/23.1ayoob.pdf

* *Babbage, R. and A. D. D. Gordon (1992). India's strategic future: regional state or global power? Basingstoke, Macmillan.*

Ten papers from a conference in Canberra, April 1990, explore India's bid to become a superpower in southern Asia, the chances of her success, and speculation on the nature of her rule. The editors conclude that the issue will be settled early in the next century.

Emory University Catalogues: UA840 .I49 1992

‡ *Bajpai, K. and Amitabh Matoo (eds) (2000). The Peacock and the Dragon: India China Relations in the 21st Century. New Delhi, Har Anand.*

India and China are the two giants of Asia. They will in considerable part determine the future of the largest continent on earth. Over the next two decades, they could well become vital players at the global level as well. In addition, the Pokhran II nuclear tests by India have brought the bilateral relationship into sharp focus, in the 50th year of

India-China relations. How will these two civilizational states interact with and adjust to each other in the 21st century? Will they head towards conflict or cooperation?

This volume examines the future of the relationship between these two Asian giants. With essays by many of India's leading thinkers and strategic analysts, *The Peacock and the Dragon* hopes to promote a broader understanding of India's largest neighbor.

♦ *Bajpai, Kanti P., Stephen P. Cohen, and Program in Arms Control Disarmament and International Security. 1993. South Asia after the Cold War: international perspectives. Boulder: Westview Press.*

Emory University Catalogues: DS341 .S64 1993

* *Bertsch, G. K., S. Gahlaut, et al. (1999). Engaging India: US strategic relations with the world's largest democracy. New York, Routledge.*

Recent nuclear tests in India and Pakistan make it clear that the US can no longer continue a policy of "benign neglect" toward India. This book engages the key issues for nonproliferation and foreign policy that affect Indo-American relations. It addresses under-explored areas such as missile control and space cooperation, chemical and biological weapons, and the use of sanctions versus incentives. This book goes beyond historical analysis to offer practical recommendations for policymakers in both countries.

"Strategic," for the purposes of this volume, relates to nuclear power. These 12 essays, assembled at the University of Georgia Center for International Trade and Security, discuss aspects of the sorry state of U.S.-India diplomacy. The book is divided into three sections: "Broad Strokes on the Strategic Canvas," "Security and Nonproliferation Issues," and "The Regional Context." The second section includes recommendations for the governments in question to follow in order to improve relations.

Emory University Catalogues: E183.8 .I4 E54 1999

♦ *Bin, Yu. 1997. "East Asia: Geopolitique into the Twenty-first Century-A Chinese View." Asia/Pacific Research Center, Columbia University, New York.*

URL: <http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/aboutfrm.html>

♦ *Brown, Michael E. and Sumit Ganguly.(eds). 1997. Government policies and ethnic relations in Asia and the Pacific. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.*

Ethnic conflict, one of the most serious and widespread problems in the world today, can undermine efforts to promote political and economic development, as well as political, economic, and social justice. It can also lead to violence and open warfare, producing horrifying levels of death and destruction. Although government policies on ethnic issues often have profound effects on a country, the subject has been neglected by most scholars and analysts. This volume analyzes different policies governments have pursued in their efforts to contend with the tensions inherent in multiethnic societies.

The book focuses on Asia and the Pacific, the most populous and economically vibrant part of the world. The heart of the book is a set of case studies of government policies in 16 countries: India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, China, Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Vanuatu, and the Federated States of Micronesia. The studies consider a wide range of political, economic, educational, linguistic, and cultural policies, and how these policies have evolved over time. Using a broad comparative perspective to assess the effectiveness of different governmental approaches, the authors offer policy recommendations that cut across individual countries and regions.

Emory University Catalogues: HC435.2 .B449 1995

‡ *Chakravarti, P. C. (1961). India's China policy. Bloomington, Indiana University Press.*

Emory University Catalogues: DS450 .C5 C46

† *Chas. W. Freeman, Jr. 1996. "Managing U.S.-Relations with China." Asia Pacific Research Center, Columbia University, New York.*

No one would now dispute the judgment of Chinese Premier Li Peng that "Sino-American relations are highly volatile." The uncertainties affecting Washington's ties with Beijing have raised a large question mark over prospects for continued peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. There is rising apprehension among businessmen and academics in both countries that escalating political and military tensions between the two governments over a widening range of issues could soon blight their flourishing economic and cultural interaction. In both Beijing and Washington, discussion of Sino-American relations now ponders the adverse consequences of estrangement and strategic hostility rather than the advantages of friendship and entente. Some in both China and the United States foresee a twenty-first century dominated by contention between Beijing and Washington. Few are optimistic about Sino-American relations. Almost no one seems to envision the possibility of broad cooperation between the United States and China in the coming decades.

<http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/aboutfrm.html>

♦ *Clad, James & Jonathan Clarke. 1995. After the Crusade: American Foreign Policy in the Post-Superpower Era. New York: Madison Books.*

URL: http://www.asiasource.org/experts/ax_mp_03.cfm?ExpertID=819

♦ *Cohen, Stephen P. 2001. India: emerging power. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press.*

For years, Americans have seen India as a giant but inept state. That negative image is now obsolete. After a decade of drift and uncertainty, India is taking its expected place as one of the three major states of Asia. Its pluralist, secular democracy has allowed the rise of hitherto deprived castes and ethnic communities. Economic liberalization is

gathering steam, with six percent annual growth and annual exports in excess of \$30 billion. India also has a modest capacity to project military power. The country will soon have a two-carrier navy and it is developing a nuclear-armed missile capable of reaching all of Asia.

This landmark book provides the first comprehensive assessment of India as a political and strategic power since India's nuclear tests, its 1999 war with Pakistan, and its breakthrough economic achievements. Stephen P. Cohen examines the domestic and international causes of India's "emergence," he discusses the way social structure and tradition shape Delhi's perceptions of the world, and he explores India's relations with neighboring Pakistan and China, as well as the United States. Cohen argues that American policy needs to be adjusted to cope with a rising India-and that a relationship well short of alliance, but far more intimate than in the past, is appropriate for both countries.

Emory University Catalogues: DS480.853 .C634 2001

◆ *Cohen, Stephen P. and Richard Leonard Park. 1978. India, emergent power? New York: Crane Russak.*

In 1979, long before he came to earn the tag "the doyen of South Asian strategic studies", Stephen Cohen co-authored a slim volume titled *India: Emergent Power?* forecasting that 25 years thence India would be a global force to reckon with engaged by the United States.

Emory University Catalogues: UA840 .C63 1978

† *Di, Hua. 1997. "China's Security Dilemma to the Year 2010." Center for International Security and Arms Control, Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA.*

Whether China can achieve its economic and political goals depends very much upon whether PRC's domestic stability can be maintained and large-scale devastating military conflict, either internally with Taiwan or externally with major foreign powers, can be avoided. This article will speculate on China's security role in the region and in the world ten to fifteen years hence, and assess China's likely intentions, capabilities, and strategies in domestic and foreign affairs, in light of the changes in China's geopolitical environment.

URL: <http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/wpsfrm.html>

‡ *Dutta, S. (1999). "Sino-Indian Diplomatic Negotiations: A Preliminary Assessment." Strategic Analysis 22(12): 1821-34.*

◆ *Feinberg, Richard E. 1983. The intemperate zone: the Third World challenge to U.S. foreign policy. New York: Norton.*

Emory University Catalogues E840 .F44 1983

* *Feinstein, Lee, James C Clad, Lewis A Dunn, and David Albright. 2002. "A New Equation: U.S. Policy toward India and Pakistan after September 11." Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington D.C.*

For much of the past half century, U.S. relations with India and Pakistan were perceived in the region and by Washington as part of the same equation. Improvements in U.S. relations with one were generally perceived (and sometimes intended) to come at the expense of the other. Since last September's attacks, however, the United States has found itself in the unaccustomed position of having good relations with India and Pakistan at the same time. The Afghan crisis is testing whether Delhi and Islamabad can adjust to this new reality. It is also a test for Washington and whether it can leverage its new position to address core concerns, including the dispute over Kashmir, Pakistan's crisis of governance, and the evolving nuclear and missile rivalry in the region.

These essays focus on the interconnected challenges for U.S. policy in and around the subcontinent in the aftermath of the September 11 attacks. Yet they address longstanding concerns which, in light of the current crisis, may now get the attention they require.

URL: <http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/wpsfrm.html>

◆ *Frankel, Francine R. and Harry Harding. 2004. The India-China relationship: what the United States needs to know. New York, Washington, D.C.: Columbia University Press; Woodrow Wilson Center Press.*

As the world moves further into a new century, the two most populous nations on earth, China and India, continue a long and tangled relationship. Given their contested border, their nuclear rivalry, their competition for influence in Asia, their growing economic relations, and their internal problems, interaction between these two powers will deeply affect not only stability and prosperity in the region, but also vital U.S. interests. Yet the dynamics of the Chinese-Indian relationship are little known to Americans.

This volume brings together scholars from political science, history, economics, international relations, and security studies to add depth to our understanding of China-India relations. Throughout, the contributors address three common questions: what are the similarities and differences between the two countries' strategic cultures, domestic circumstances, and international environments? What are the broader international contexts for their bilateral relations? And what parallels and tensions exist between their national interests? U.S. policymakers, the academic community, and the informed public require fresh thinking and greater attention to India-China relations, as both countries promise to be of strategic importance to the United States in the decades ahead.

Emory University Catalogues: DS450 .C6 I523 2004

* *Frankel, F. R. (1995). Bridging the nonproliferation divide: the United States and India. Lanham, Md., University Press of America Center for the Advanced Study of India.*

The Center for the Advanced Study of India (CASI) was established at the University of Pennsylvania in 1992, and is the first research Center in the United States to focus

specifically on contemporary India. An important part of CASI's mission is to provide a forum for dialogue between decision-makers in business and government on issues of mutual interest between the United States and India. Toward these ends, in 1993 CASI inaugurated a program for Indo-US dialogues, to be held approximately every three years.

The first CASI Dialogue, on "Nonproliferation and Technology Transfer," was held at the University of Pennsylvania in October 1993. Cosponsored with India's Ministry of External Affairs, it included senior scientists, scholars, policy analysts, and past and serving officials in both countries. CASI disseminated the revised papers from this seminar through publication, in both the United States and India, of *Bridging the Nonproliferation Divide: The United States and India*, edited by Francine R. Frankel (CASI and University Press of America, 1995, and Konark Publishers, 1995).

Emory University Catalogues: JX1974.73 .B75 1995

‡ Frazier, M. W. (2000). "China-India Relations since Pokhran II: Assessing Sources of Conflict and Cooperation." *AccessAsia Review, NBR Publications 3(2)*.

This article assesses recent changes in bilateral relations between China and India following the South Asian nuclear tests of May 1998. As states, China and India share a number of similar problems and challenges, yet their bilateral relationship is one that remains fairly understudied by scholars and policy analysts. This gap in the literature is quickly being filled with new studies on Sino-Indian relations. This article first discusses China's fairly restrained reaction to India's nuclear tests and developments in Sino-Indian relations since 1998. It then examines several recent studies of various facets of the bilateral relationship. A number of institutional features particular to the foreign policy-making communities in China and India are identified as possible sources for the conduct of Sino-Indian relations and prospects for their future development analyzed. Among the most significant of these features is the degree of foreign policy conflict and consensus between civilian and military officials within each country.

URL: <http://www.nbr.org/publications/review/vol3no2/v3n2.pdf>

† Friedman, Edward and Barrett L. McCormick. 2000. *What if China doesn't democratize? : Implications for war and peace*. Armonk, N.Y.: M.E. Sharpe.

This book address two closely related questions: what are the prospects for democracy in China? What are the prospects for U.S.-China relations? The result is a work that engages both concrete political issues that have occupied the attention of the U.S. Congress and media, and issues of broad academic interest such as how much difference democracy makes for peace and war. The editors and contributors share a concern that the assumption that conflict between the United States and China is inevitable can become a self-fulfilling prophecy, and that treating China as a threat will produce a threatening response. They also agree that China has the potential for democracy. Beyond these important points of general agreement, readers will find a lively, thoughtful, well-informed and far-reaching debate. The book covers such topics as the sources and implications of Chinese nationalism, China's relations with neighboring

countries, the progress and prospects of political reform, policy-making in China and the U.S., as well as U.S.-China relations.

Emory University Catalogues: JQ1516 .W48 2000

† Garver, John W. 1982. *China's decision for rapprochement with the United States, 1968- 1971. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press.*

Emory University Catalogues: E183.8 .C5 G37 1982

† -. 1993. *Foreign relations of the People's Republic of China. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall.*

A Comprehensive introductory survey of the foreign relations of the People's Republic of China (PRC) from 1949 to the present. Exploring China's foreign relations in terms of five broad interrelated dimensions, rather than chronologically, this volume surveys Chinese foreign policy from 1949 to the present. Key Topics: It covers the historical influence on China's foreign relations; its relations with the superpowers; revolutionary China; its economic relations; and national security.

Emory University Catalogues: DS777.8 .G37 1993

† -. 1997. *Face off: China, the United States, and Taiwan's democratization. Seattle: University of Washington Press.*

In this book, Garver recounts the events that led to the 1996 missile crisis between Taiwan and China and explains the significance it has to the U.S. He begins by explaining how U.S.-PRC relations underwent increased uncertainty and instability due to the emergence of a democratic Taiwan. Taiwan's abolishment of martial law in 1987 allowed it to gain sympathy from other nations. This factor, reinforced by Taiwan's growing economic influence, allowed for it to expand its participation in international society and gradually drift away from China. China, on the other hand, faced growing international contempt due to the Tiananmen massacre. Furthermore, the Chinese government felt that its aspirations to rise as a world power was being thwarted by the U.S., as it believed that the U.S. was stopping China's growth through economic pressure and an excessive focus on human rights. The political and economic growth of Taiwan, coupled by China's belief that the U.S. was supporting such development, eventually prompted China to engage in large-scale military exercises geared towards Taiwan. The first wave occurred in 1995, during Taiwan President Lee Teng-hui's visit to Cornell University, and the second wave occurred during Taiwan's first presidential election in 1996. Given the ambiguous position the U.S. has taken on the Taiwan issue, Garver believes that the 1996 crisis did assist in answering some critical questions about U.S. policy and its underlying intentions. It indicates that at least under certain circumstances, in the case of a Chinese attack, the U.S. will provide a degree of protection to Taiwan.

Emory University Catalogues: E183.8 .C5 G38 1997

†—. 1997. *The Sino-American alliance: Nationalist China and American Cold War strategy in Asia*. Armonk, N.Y.: M.E. Sharpe.

The United States alliance with Nationalist China was a central feature of American strategy in East Asia during the cold war, but it has not previously received adequate scholarly attention. This study, based on Chinese and American archival sources, provides the first detailed analysis of the role the alliance with Nationalist China played in U.S. strategy to contain first the Sino-Soviet alliance and then China during the 1950s and 1960s. It surveys the important political, psychological, and military roles played by Nationalist China in the twenty-year long political war waged between the United States and the People's Republic of China. Mr. Garver makes a generally positive appraisal of the American link with Nationalist China, a link that served U.S. policy interests rather well. His book is the first forthright affirmation of the value of the U.S. relationship with Nationalist China to appear in the academic literature in many years, going against a dominant academic interpretation that the link was a colossal blunder for the United States.

Emory University Catalogues: E183.8 .T3 G37 1997

‡ —. (2001). *Protracted contest: Sino-Indian rivalry in the twentieth century*. Seattle, University of Washington Press.

Ever since the two ancient nations of India and China established modern states in the mid-20th century, they have been locked in a complex rivalry ranging across the South Asian region--a rivalry punctuated by numerous military confrontations and one outright war, frequent disagreements over national and international policies, and pervasive mutual suspicions. Despite some instances of cooperation, Sino-Indian relations have been characterized more by conflict than by friendship.

Garver offers a scrupulous examination of the two countries' actions and policy decisions over the past 50 years. He has interviewed many of the key figures who have shaped this diplomatic history, and has combed through the public and private statements made by officials, as well as the extensive record of government documents and media reports. Combining this wealth of scholarship with his long-standing admiration for the two nations, Garver's analysis contrasts the firm realities of the Sino-Indian relationship with the murky layers of perception that inevitably color diplomatic and geopolitical relations. He presents a thorough and compelling account of the rivalry between these powerful neighbors and its influence on the region and the larger world.

Emory University Catalogues: DS740.5 .I5 G37 2001

◆ —. 2002. "The China-India-U.S. Triangle: Strategic Relations in the Post Cold War Era." *The National Bureau of Asian Research, Seattle, WA*.

A new strategic triangle among the United States, China, and India emerged from the flux in international relations created by the end of the Cold War. The new triangle had taken clear form by the time of the South Asian nuclear tests of 1998, and is being consciously and enthusiastically "played" by strategists in all three capitals. Washington, Beijing, and New Delhi more frequently perceive each of their national interests as being

adversely affected by an alignment of the other two against it, and thus a minuet of strategic triangular relations has resulted. Extant and emerging issues of concern to the strategic triangle are the India-China border dispute, establishing nuclear deterrents, the war on terrorism, relations with Pakistan, and political and economic influence in the South Asia-Indian Ocean region. The deep geopolitical rivalry between India and China, combined with the expanded influence of the United States, makes U.S. support of one Asian rival against the other an extremely important strategic factor. At the same time, there are leaders in both China and India who resent the U.S. global position and find attractive, if impractical, the possibility of identifying issues on which they might cooperate against the United States. Despite its potential importance, the origins, dynamics, and implications of this strategic triangle are not well understood and have already led to controversies over U.S. policy. This article examines the dynamics of the rapidly developing Sino-Indian-U.S. triangle and traces the process by which all three actors have learned the rules of the new strategic relations.

URL: <http://www.nbr.org/publications/analysis/vol13no5/13.5%20Web.pdf>

† Gladney, Dru C. 2001. "China's National Insecurity: Old Challenges at the Dawn of the New Millennium." in *Asian Perspectives on the Challenges of China*. Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University, Washington D.C.

URL: <http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/wpsfrm.html>

† Godwin, Paul H. B. 2001. "China's Defense Modernization: Aspirations and Capabilities." in *Asian Perspectives on the Challenges of China*. Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University, Washington D.C.

URL: <http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/wpsfrm.html>

† Goh, Evelyn. 2003. "In Search of 'Suitable Positions' in the Asia Pacific: Negotiating the U.S. China Relationship and Regional Security." *Institute of Defense and Strategic Studies, Nanyang Technical University, Singapore*.

This paper argues that the crucial determinant of Asia-Pacific security is whether the US and China can negotiate their relationship and their relative positions and roles in such a way as to produce sustainable regional stability. It examines three alternative models to assess some of the possible processes and outcomes in negotiating Sino-American coexistence. (I) Power transition, in which there is a significant structural shift in the regional system as a rising China challenges US dominance, with a range of possible outcomes; (II) The maintenance of the status quo of US strategic dominance over the region, which China does not challenge concentrating instead on internal consolidation and on developing its economic power; and (III) Negotiated change, by which the two powers coordinate to manage a more fundamental structural transformation, either through forming a concert (duet) of power, or by moving towards a regional security community. The paper suggests that Model II is likely for the short-to medium-term; Model III for the medium term; and Model I for the long term.

<http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/wpsfrm.html>

* *Gordon, A. D. D. (1995). India's rise to power in the twentieth century and beyond. New York, NY, St. Martin's Press.*

Gordon (Strategic and Defense Studies Center, Australia National University.) examines the economic and technological basis for India's rise to power and the political forces that influence the country, focusing on changes occurring in the wake of the collapse of the Soviet Union. He discusses societal forces such as internationalism, Hindu revivalism, and various sub-national movements, and consequences of the country's policies in the economy, science, and defense.

Emory University Catalogues: DS480.4 .G67 1995

† *Haass, Richard N. and Nicholas Lardy. 1997. "The United States and China: A New Framework." Brookings Institute, Washington D.C.*

The relationship between the United States and China is fast becoming the world's most critical. More regular consultations are required. President Clinton should also lift punitive economic sanctions, accelerate China's entry into the World Trade Organization, and stress U.S. plans to remain a major Asia-Pacific actor. Beyond the October summit, the presidents of the United States and China need to regain control of their respective domestic debates so that the two countries are less likely to become adversaries.

<http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/wpsfrm.html>

* *Halperin, Morton H. 1997. "Defining Zero and Getting There." in The Future of Nuclear Weapons: A US-India Dialogue, edited by V. L. Farmer. Philadelphia, PA.*

URL: <http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/wpsfrm.html>

♦ *Hanggi, Heiner. 2000. "Interregionalism: Empirical and Theoretical Perspectives." The Center for Applied Policy Research, Munich.*

This paper explores the phenomenon of – international – interregionalism from empirical as well as theoretical perspectives. First, it provides a short overview on existing interregional arrangements by distinguishing three types: (a) relations between regional groupings; (b) biregional and transregional arrangements; (c) hybrids such as relations between regional groupings and single powers. Second, it offers a theoretical explanation of current interregionalism in the context of globalization and regionalization, informed by a combination of realist and liberal-institutionalist approaches. It concludes that, during the past decade, interregionalism appears to have become a lasting feature of the international system. Thus, it may be expected that a wide array of forms and types of interregionalism will continue to coexist, thereby further enriching (and complicating) the emerging multi-layered system of global governance.

URL: <http://www.cap.uni-muenchen.de/transatlantic/download/Haenggi.PDF>

† *Harding, Harry and NetLibrary Inc. 1992. "A fragile relationship: the United States and China since 1972." Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution.*

This comprehensive study of 20 years of U.S. policy toward China maintains a pragmatic tone. Harding, a senior fellow at Brookings, exhaustively analyzes the "oscillating pattern of progress and stagnation, crisis and consolidation" of the U.S.-China relationship from the hopeful period in the 1970s and early 1980s to the current tension, drawing not just on government policy but on the writings of scholars and press pundits, and even on cultural exchanges. He points out that conservative commentators like the New York Times's William Safire, not liberal academic experts, mistakenly declared that China was on the road to capitalism in the mid-1980s. Harding explains how changes inside the U.S. and China finally brought human rights issues to the forefront but cautions against idealizing the Tiananmen Square demonstrators, noting that few called for pluralistic politics. In a series of recommendations regarding issues ranging from security to human rights to academic and cultural exchanges, Harding calls for a "realistic and nuanced policy toward China." China should be seen not as a potential ally or a card to be played in global competition but as "an independent counterpart in a complex balance of power."

Emory University Catalogues: E183.8 .C5 H34 1992

† *Harding, Harry and Ming Yuan. 1989. Sino-American relations, 1945-1955: a joint reassessment of a critical decade. Wilmington, D.C.: SR Books.*

Emory University Catalogues: E183.8 .C5 S562 1989

‡ *Harris, L. C. (1985). China's foreign policy toward the Third World. New York, N.Y., U.S.A., Praeger.*

This book presents an overview of China's general foreign policy by way of background and is at its best when analyzing China's relation with particular countries of the Third World.

Emory University Catalogues: D888 .C6 H37 1985

* *Hathaway, Robert M. 2001. "Unfinished Passage: India, Indian Americans, and the U.S. Congress." The Washington Quarterly 24:21-34.*

http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/washington_quarterly/v024/24.2hathaway.pdf

◆ *Hoge, James F. 2004. "A Global Power Shift in the Making." Foreign Affairs 83:2-6.*

The transfer of power from West to East is gathering pace and will dramatically change the context for dealing with international challenges. Many in the West are already aware of Asia's growing strength. This awareness, however has not yet translated into preparedness. Major shifts of power between states, not to mention regions, occur

infrequently and are rarely peaceful. Asia's growing economic power is translating into greater political and military power, thus increasing the potential damage of conflicts. The members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations are seriously considering a monetary union. The result could be an enormous trade bloc, which could account for much global economic growth. To accommodate the great power shift occurring in Asia, the U.S. needs vigorous preparation by its executive branch and Congress. The U.S. must provide the leadership to forge regional security arrangements. The U.S. must also avoid creating a self-fulfilling prophecy of strategic rivalry with China. At the international level, the rising powers of Asia must be given some representation in key institutions, starting with the U.N. Security Council. This important body should reflect the emerging configuration of global power, not just the victors of World War II.

<http://search.epnet.com/direct.asp?an=13478360&db=aph>

* *Holzman, John C. 2001. "A Golden Opportunity: The Next Steps in U.S.-Indian Relations." Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University, Washington D.C.*

President Bush has made closer relations with India a priority, thereby intensifying a process begun by the previous administration. Strengthening U.S.-India ties and cooperation on Asia-Pacific security issues can advance national interests in regional stability by reducing the risk of nuclear war on the subcontinent.

The first step in the process is to peel away remaining punitive sanctions against India. Although symbolic of the commitment to nonproliferation, sanctions are manifestly ineffective and counterproductive in South Asia. This applies to Pakistan as well as India.

Only India can initiate changes in the regional security atmosphere. The administration should focus on encouraging New Delhi to follow policies of restraint. Improved security relations will create equities that enable Washington to further encourage restraint.

Restraint would mean resuming a dialogue with Pakistan on nuclear issues; not deploying nuclear weapons; no further testing; and defining a minimum deterrent that engenders greater stability, that is, does not create incentives for either a first strike or for Pakistan to enhance its deterrent.

U.S. policy should link expanded bilateralities to regular and more substantive military-to-military contacts. China and Pakistan may feel threatened by improved U.S.-India relations, and Pakistan may seek help from China or North Korea. Washington should counter this possibility by reassuring Beijing and also rebuilding badly damaged relations with Islamabad.

URL: <http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/wpsfrm.html>

‡ *India. Ministry of External Affairs. (1959). Notes, memoranda and letters exchanged and agreements signed between the Governments of India and China; white paper. New Delhi.*

Emory University Catalogues: DS450 .C5 I525 V.1-5

‡ *India. Ministry of External Affairs. (1961). Concluding chapter of the Report of the Indian officials on the boundary question. New Delhi, The Ministry.*

Emory University Catalogues: DS450 .C5 I52

‡ *India. Ministry of External Affairs. (1961). Report of the officials of the Government of India and the People's Republic of China on the boundary question. New Delhi.*

Emory University Catalogues: DS450 .C5 I53

‡ *India. Prime Minister, J. Nehru, et al. (1961). Prime Minister on Sino-Indian relations. New Delhi, External Publicity Division of External Affairs Govt. of India.*

Emory University Catalogues: DS450 .C5 N44 V.1 & V.2

† *Jiemian, Yang. 2001. "Challenges for Sino-U.S. Relations: Issues and Problems." in Asian Perspectives on the Challenges of China. Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University, Washington D.C.*

URL: <http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/wpsfrm.html>

◆ *Johnston, Alastair Iain. 2003. "Is China a Status Quo Power?" International Security 27:5-56.*

The People's Republic of China (PRC) is more integrated into, and more cooperative within, regional and global political and economic systems than ever in its history. Yet there is growing uneasiness in the United States and the Asia-Pacific region about the implications of China's increasing economic and military power. Characterizations of Chinese diplomacy in the policy and scholarly worlds are, if anything, less optimistic of late about China's adherence to regional and international norms. In the 1980s there was little discussion in the United States and elsewhere about whether China was or was not part of something called "the international community." Since the early 1990s, however, scholars and practitioners alike have argued increasingly that China has not demonstrated sufficiently that it will play by so-called international rules and that somehow it must be brought into this community. The subtext is a fairly sharp othering of China that includes a civilizing discourse (China is not yet a civilized state) or perhaps a sports discourse (China is a cheater).

Many of the most vigorous policy debates in the United States in recent years have been over whether it is even possible to socialize a dictatorial, nationalistic, and dissatisfied China within this putative international community. Engagers argue that China is becoming socialized, though mainly in the sphere of economic norms (e.g., free trade and domestic marketization). Skeptics either conclude that this is not the case, due to the

nature of the regime (for some, China is still Red China; for more sophisticated skeptics, China is flirting with fascism), or that it could not possibly happen because China as a rising power, by definition, is dissatisfied with the U.S.-dominated global order (a power-transition realpolitik argument). A logical conclusion is that both groups view the problem of China's rising power as the primary source of instability in Sino-U.S. relations and by extension in the Asia-Pacific region.

This article explores the degree to which China's leaders are pursuing status quo or revisionist foreign policies. It examines the evidence for and against the most common characterization of China—that it is a dissatisfied, revisionist state, expressed in everything from a desire to resolve the Taiwan issue in its favor to excluding U.S. military power from the Asia-Pacific region to replacing U.S. unipolarity with a multipolar distribution of power. ¹ This characterization generally draws on or hews to various realist insights into why rising powers are almost invariably interested in challenging extant institutions, norms, and power distributions. That is, the argument falls generally within a power-transition version of realism where a static set of interests—the desire to establish a great power's sphere of influence—interact with changing Chinese relative capabilities to give China more opportunities to challenge U.S. power. I suggest that this line of argument is insufficiently attentive to the analytic ambiguities in the terms "status quo" and "revisionism" as used in international relations theory and practice. Moreover, this hypothesis fails to examine both the status quo elements in Chinese diplomacy over the last couple of decades and the problematic status of the empirical evidence used to make claims about PRC revisionism. In short, it is not clear that describing China as a revisionist or non-status quo state is accurate at this moment in history.

http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/international_security/v027/27.4johnston.pdf

♦ *Kaul, Triloki Nath. 2000. A diplomat's diary, 1947-99: China, India, and USA, the tantalising triangle. Delhi: Macmillan India.*

Emory University Catalogues: DS450 .C5 K38 2000

♦ *Khalilzad, Zalmay and Jonathan Pollack David Orletsky, Kevin Pollpeter, Angel Rabasa, David Shlapak, Abram Shulsky, Ashley Tellis. 2001. The United States and Asia: Toward a New U.S. Strategy and Force Posture. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.*

The past 20 years have been a time of relative peace in Asia. Currently, however, Asia is beset by a variety of problems that could well imperil the stability it has long enjoyed -- including territorial disputes, nuclear rivalry, rising nationalist sentiments, and increased military capabilities. This report summarizes the manner in which the United States can best meet these challenges and thereby ensure continued peace and stability in the region.

URL: <http://www.rand.org/publications/MR/MR1315/>

† Khalilzad, Zalmay and NetLibrary Inc. 1999. *"The United States and a rising China strategic and military implications."* Santa Monica, CA: Rand.

Since 1978, China has embarked on a process of reform and modernization that has led to unprecedented economic development. But will this process also lead to a stronger military and increased defense capability, possibly usurping the United States as the area's preferred security partner?

This book suggests that the best U.S. response is a "conengagement" policy--a combination of engagement and containment. The authors identify the determinants of Chinese national security behavior, elucidate China's military modernization, and lay out U.S. policy options.

URL: <http://www.rand.org/publications/MR/MR1082/>

♦ Khalilzad, Zalmay, Ian O. Lesser, United States. Air Force., and Project Air Force (U.S.). 1998. *Sources of conflict in the 21st century: regional futures and U.S. strategy.* Santa Monica, CA: Rand.

The problem of global, long-range defense planning has changed enormously since the end of the Cold War. The sources and types of conflict for which the military must plan have become more varied and less predictable, the range of potential adversaries is larger, the range of military missions is more diverse, and the nature of security itself is changing on a global basis. Defense analysts must begin to consider how many of today's leading adversaries will remain adversaries, if long-standing allies will change their orientation, who will be called on to intervene and where, and if we can expect stability or chaos. This book examines current political trends and potential sources of conflict in three critical regions--Asia, the greater Middle East, and Europe and the former Soviet Union--through the year 2025. The authors describe possible alternative strategic "worlds," including a projection of today's mixed political climate, a more benign world in which the great powers are at peace and are actively cooperative, and a world beset with economic, demographic, and political turmoil. Additional chapters discuss regional trends and their meaning for strategy and planning. Originally intended to serve Air Force long-range planning needs, the findings are relevant to broader ongoing debates and should be of interest to a wide foreign and security policy audience.

Emory University Catalogues: UG633 .S68 1998

† Kim, Taeho. 2001. *"Balancing U.S. Alliance and Chinese Cooperation: Korea's Emerging Security Challenge."* in *Asian Perspectives on the Challenges of China.* Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University, Washington D.C.

URL: <http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/wpsfrm.html>

† Koca, Jason D. Ellis and Todd M. 2000. "China Rising: New Challenges to the U.S. Security Posture." *Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University, Washington D.C.*

The future strategic capabilities of the People's Republic of China (PRC) will substantially differ from the past; both numerical increases and significant qualitative improvements are likely.

Key information gaps, aggravated by a lack of transparency, hamper our understanding of China's expanding nuclear and missile capabilities, doctrinal innovations, and evolving strategic intentions.

While U.S. and PRC interests intersect in a number of areas, there are also important differences. The status and future disposition of Taiwan is perhaps the single greatest flashpoint for conflict, a case in which U.S. deterrence of a range of PRC military steps may fail and escalation ensue.

A rising power, China is striving to become a heavyweight in Asia. The long-term complementarity of U.S. and PRC interests is predicated in large part on Beijing's strategic choices.

In a context of uncertainty, prudent planning requires that the United States develop and deploy deterrent and defense capabilities that appropriately safeguard national interests.

Some claims by opponents of ballistic missile defense that prospective deployments will trigger a reactive Chinese arms buildup of long-range and/or short-range missile systems tend to confuse cause and effect. China is modernizing and numerically increasing its deployed missile forces; ballistic missile defense is a countermeasure against that buildup, not its cause.

<http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/wpsfrm.html>

* Kux, D. (1992). *India and the United States: estranged democracies, 1941-1991. Washington, DC (Fort Lesley McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000), National Defense University Press.*

Ambassador Dennis Kux analyzes the entire five-decade relationship between the two countries. In this volume, he describes the major issues, events, and personalities that have influenced India-US relations from the Roosevelt administration through the Bush administration. Although the book is arranged by the sequence of US administrations, it addresses audiences in both nations. Ambassador Kux wrote this book while a Visiting Fellow at the National Defense University.

The narrative focuses on the diplomatic interaction between the Indian and American governments. Other facets of the bilateral relationship--economic assistance, trade and commerce, and cultural, for example--are discussed mainly as they impact on the political-security ties.

Emory University Catalogues: E183.8 .I4 K85 1992

URL: <http://www.ndu.edu/inss/books/books%20-%201990%20to%201995/India%20and%20the%20US%20-%20June%201993/EDInd.pdf>

† Lampton, David M. 1974. *Health, conflict, and the Chinese political system*. Ann Arbor: Center for Chinese Studies University of Michigan.

Emory University Catalogues: DS703.4 .M5 NO.18

† Lampton, David M. 2001. *Same bed, different dreams: managing U.S.-China relations, 1989-2000*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

The title of this unique insider's look at a crucial decade of Sino-American interchange derives from a Chinese expression that describes a relationship of two people whose lives are intimately intertwined but who do not fundamentally communicate with each other. The author demonstrates that while the United States and China have enormous interests at stake in their bilateral relationship, neither has been particularly deft in dealing with the other. His fascinating account shows how the processes of globalization, along with the development of international regimes and multilateral organizations, have brought America and China increasingly close in the global bed. At the same time, their respective national institutions, interests, popular perceptions, and the very characters of their two peoples, assure that the nations continue to have substantially different dreams. Lampton explores the reasons why the Sino-American relationship is so difficult for both nations to manage and suggests ways it can be more effectively conducted in the future. Lampton's careful documentary research is supplemented by interviews and accounts of his personal interaction throughout the period with leaders and key players in Washington, Beijing, Taipei, and Hong Kong.

Emory University Catalogues: E183.8 .C5 L26 2001

† Lampton, David M., Alfred D. Wilhelm, and Atlantic Council of the United States. 1995. *United States and China relations at a crossroads*. Lanham, Md. Washington, D.C.: University Press of America; Atlantic Council of the United States.

The relations between the United States and China stand at a critical turning point on the brink of either stabilizing or deterioration, thus asserts Alfred D. Wilhelm and David M. Lampton of the Atlantic Council in this new book. This book analyzes the often complex relationship between the U.S. and China over the past four-and-a-half decades, with particular emphasis on the past twenty years since President Nixon normalized relations with the mainland. Since 1972, the authors note, positive changes have occurred in important areas such as trade, cultural and academic exchanges, and tourism. Yet juxtaposed against the progress wrought in these areas are the contentious issues of human rights abuses, military hardware transfers, and conflicts over regional hegemony in Asia. This book offers expert analysis of the recent history of Sino-American relations and explores exactly where those relations are headed as both nations enter the 21st century.

Emory University Catalogues: E183.8 .C5 U588 1995

* *Limaye, S. P. (1993). U.S.-Indian relations: the pursuit of accommodation. Boulder, Westview Press.*

Emory University Catalogues: E183.8 .I4 L54 1993

‡ *Litai, X. (2000). "China India Strategic Relations- Annotated Bibliography, Chinese Sources." AccessAsia Review, NBR Publications 3(2).*

The three main issues covered in this bibliography are 1. India's potential threat to China's security, 2. India's nuclear triad and 3. The possibility of future Indo-Chinese bilateral relations.

URL: <http://www.nbr.org/publications/review/vol3no2/v3n2.pdf>

‡ *Liu, X. (1994). The Sino-Indian border dispute and Sino-Indian relations. Lanham, MD, University Press of America.*

Emory University Catalogues: DS740.5 .I5 L58 1994

† *Macchiarola, Frank J., Robert B. Oxnam, and Academy of Political Science (U.S.). 1991. The China challenge: American policies in East Asia. New York: The Academy of Political Science in conjunction with the Asia Society.*

Emory University Catalogues: Oxford 327.510973 C539M

† *Mandelbaum, Michael. 1995. The strategic quadrangle: Russia, China, Japan, and the United States in East Asia. New York: Council on Foreign Relations Press.*

In *The Strategic Quadrangle* five experts on East Asia explore the new shape of power taking place among the major players in the region—Russia, China, Japan, and the United States. The authors examine the web of alliances, historical rivalries, and conflicting worldviews that define relations among these four powers and analyze how the interactions among them will affect East Asia and the international system as a whole. Robert Legvold, surveying the sweeping changes that have taken place in Russia and the rest of the former Soviet Union, contends that genuine integration into East Asia requires the kind of economic changes that have just begun in Russia and will take years to complete. David Lampton, in his chapter on China, examines the Chinese leadership's policy of military détente and economic cooperation with the other three powers in order to sustain the remarkable economic performance of the last two decades. The Chinese want to retain access to the American market while fending off American complaints about human rights violations. In his chapter on Japan, Mike Mochizuki discusses the uncertainty that the end of the Soviet—American rivalry has produced in Japan's domestic politics and foreign policy. Michael Mandelbaum discusses the bilateral relations between the United States and the other countries and the differing issues that loom large for each: security, economics, and human rights. Finally, Richard Solomon attempts to answer the pivotal question of who will shape and wield power in the new East Asia. He focuses on the U.S.—Chinese relationship—including the possibility of a new cold war between the two countries.

Emory University Catalogues: DS518.1 .S68 1995

◆ *Mishra, Rajesh Kumar. 2000. "Indo-U.S. Relations and the China Factor." South Asia Analysis Group, Noida.*

URL: <http://www.saag.org/papers2/paper147.html>

† *Ott, Marvin C. 2001. "Southeast Asian Security: A Regional Perspective." in Asian Perspectives on the Challenges of China. Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University, Washington D.C.*

URL: <http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/wpsfrm.html>

◆ *Paul, T.V. 2000. "Great Powers and Nuclear Non-proliferation Norms: China in South Asias." International Studies Association, Los Angeles, CA.*

This paper explores the role of great powers, especially those of rising powers, in the creation, sustenance or destruction of non-proliferation norms. Contrary to the positions of institutionalist and constructivist schools regarding the centrality of norms in international politics, this paper will argue that great powers are driven more by power and interests than normative considerations in supporting or violating particular security norms. After discussing great power motivations in this realm, I will explore the case study of China and its role in nuclear proliferation in South Asia. I will argue that China is both a cause of, and a contributor to, proliferation in South Asia, despite its acceptance of some of the instruments of the nonproliferation regime. This is largely because there exists a tension between China's increasing role as a system-determining great power and its desire to be a balancer in the South Asian regional sub-system. China's position as a great power and regional ally of Pakistan and an adversary of India will be explored in detail.

URL: <http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/wpsfrm.html>

◆ *Pei, Minxin. 2001. "China's Precarious Balance: Cohesiveness and Stability in a Fast-Changing Society." in Asian Perspectives on the Challenges of China. Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University, Washington D.C.*

URL: <http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/wpsfrm.html>

* *Perkovich, G. (1999). India's nuclear bomb: the impact on global proliferation. Berkeley, Calif.; London, University of California Press.*

India's Nuclear Bomb is the definitive, comprehensive history of how the world's largest democracy, has grappled with the twin desires to have and to renounce the bomb. Each chapter contains significant historical revelations drawn from scores of interviews with India's key scientists, military leaders, diplomats and politicians, and from declassified U.S. government documents and interviews with U.S. officials. Perkovich teases out the cultural and ethical concerns and vestiges of colonialism that underlie India's seemingly

paradoxical stance. India's nuclear history challenges leading theories of why nations pursue and hang onto nuclear weapons, raising important questions for international relations theory and security studies. So, too, the blasts in Rajasthan have shaken the foundations of the international nonproliferation system. With the end of the Cold War and an even more chaotic international scene, Perkovich's analysis of an alternative model is timely, sobering, and vital.

Emory University Catalogues: U264.5 .I4 P47 1999

◆ *Perkovich, George. 2003. "Is India a Major Power?" The Washington Quarterly 27:129-144.*

URL: http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/washington_quarterly/v027/27.1perkovich.pdf

◆ *Pumphrey, Carolyn W., Army War College (U.S.), Strategic Studies Institute., Triangle Institute for Security Studies., and Duke University. Center for International Studies. 2002. The rise of China in Asia: security implications. Carlisle Barracks, PA: Strategic Studies Institute U.S. Army War College.*

In March 2001, the U.S. Army War College, the Triangle Institute for Security Studies, and Duke University's Program in Asian Security Studies cosponsored a conference in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. The conference examined the security implications of the rise of China for the international community in general and for the United States in particular. This book, which includes an introduction and 12 presentations from the conference, comprises some of the major findings of participants and attendees. Sections of the book address China as a rising power, China as a security threat, the other Asian powers in relation to China, the flashpoints in East and South Asia, and Sino-American relations.

Emory University Catalogues: DS779.27 .R5 2002

‡ *Racine, J.-L. (2001). The Uncertain Triangle: India, China and Pakistan-The Regional and International Dimensions. Paris, Center for the Study of India and South Asia: 15.*

The asymmetry paradigm which favors China over India and India over Pakistan provides a clue to the triangular configuration between the three states. But the new emphasis given by China and more recently, India to an economic policy more open to international trade as well as the search for a higher status in the emerging world, draw a new dividing line. On the one hand, China and India realize that peace serves their competing ambitions. On the other hand, Pakistan seems stuck in the old regional quagmire. China and India have reformed themselves to a point, while projecting strongly their national specificity. Some similar rethinking seems to be emerging slowly in Pakistan. If this were to be confirmed, the search for regional accommodation and more balanced triangular relations would definitely help South Asia in playing a role more matching its demographic size.

URL: <http://www.ceri-sciencespo.com/archive/jan01/racine.pdf>

♦ *Rajamony, Venu. 2002. "India-China-U.S Triangle-A "Soft" Balance of Power System in the Making." The Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, D.C.*

With a growing congruence of interests across a range of issues between the United States and India, prospects for the future look bright. The war against terrorism is “well begun but only begun.” A host of challenges confront India and the United States, both of whom are likely to remain targets of extremist forces. Within Asia, there is an arc of instability stretching from Central Asia through the Gulf, and South East and North East Asia, where there is potential for India and the United States to work together. U.S. plans to go ahead with missile defense and increasing economic linkages are also likely to strengthen India – U.S. relations. Thus, the relationship stands today on the verge of a take off. While uncertainties, such as continuing India and Pakistan tensions and political change within India, still affect the relationship, the larger trend appears unlikely to alter. This paper explores the range of such relationships between the three countries and argues that the U.S. – India partnership is unlikely to turn into any kind of formal alliance in coming years. Such an alliance is not in the interests of either. What is more likely is the emergence of a ‘soft balance of power’ system among the three countries, in which each seeks to maneuver the maximum diplomatic space for itself and works to improve relations on both fronts without entering into formal alliances.

URL: <http://www.csis.org/saprogram/venu.pdf>

‡ *Raman, B. (1999). Sino-Indian Relations: A Chronology. Noida, South Asia Analysis Group.*

This paper analyses the set-back to the bilateral relations since May, 1998, and the Chinese perception of its relations with India in the bilateral and global context after the Pokhran II nuclear tests. All important Chinese statements since May 1998 have been covered in this chronology.

It is evident from the chronology that China's two-pronged policy is to continue to oppose India's nuclear aspirations and deny it any new political status at par with that of China through its emergence as a de facto nuclear weapon power, while at the same time not allowing this to affect the bilateral relations.

URL: <http://www.saag.org/papers/paper49.html>

† *Robinson, Thomas W. and David L. Shambaugh. 1994. Chinese foreign policy: theory and practice. Oxford New York: Clarendon Press; Oxford University Press.*

What decision making process is used by the People's Republic of China in forming its foreign policy? Has this process changed at all in recent years, and what can the world expect in their relations with China after Deng Xiaoping? This work offers an unprecedented survey of China's foreign relations since 1949. The contributors include leading historians, economists, and political scientists in the field of Chinese studies, as well as noteworthy international relations specialists. Beginning with an analysis of the historical, perceptual, economic, and political sources of Chinese foreign policy, the work reviews China's desire to ensure its own security and regain freedom of initiative

in its foreign relations. The work then reviews the international sources of China's foreign relations, such as strategic systems and scientific imperatives, as the country searches for a redefined role in the multipolar world order. By taking a useful interdisciplinary approach, this book greatly contributes to our understanding of China's modern role in international relations.

Emory University Catalogues: DS777.8 .C463 1994

† *Ross, Robert S. 1998. "The 1998 Sino-American Summit." Asia Society, New York.*

President Clinton's late June-early July visit to Beijing reflects the culmination of U.S. efforts over the previous nine years to develop a China policy that addresses the wide range of interests at stake in U.S.-China relations. It also reflects the culmination of Beijing's nine-year effort to normalize U.S.-China relations in the aftermath of its global estrangement following the 1989 Tiananmen massacre of student protesters. In this respect, the summit is the final stage of a lengthy negotiating process rather than an occasion for major new agreements; it will advance and implement the successes of the past rather than create breakthroughs. Equally important, a successful summit will contribute to maintaining the momentum of past success and to each side's current diplomatic and domestic political objectives.

<http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/wpsfrm.html>

† *Roy, Denny. 1998. China's foreign relations. Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield.*

Poised to become the dominant Asia-Pacific power, China yet remains an elusive international player. In this timely text, Denny Roy shows how the drive for security and power underlying Chinese foreign policy is reinforced by other important factors, including China's internal political struggles and unique, historically driven perceptions of international affairs. Providing a wide-ranging assessment of China's foreign policy, the author explores the PRC's relationships with key international organizations and countries, including the United States, Japan, Russia, Korea, India, and the Southeast Asian states. Roy also examines the broad implications of Beijing's outward orientation: its increasing economic interdependence with foreign consumers and suppliers, its struggle to cope with the challenges of globalization, and the People's Liberation Army's aspiration to build China into a world-class military power. The author concludes by analyzing the possibility of a "China threat" to the Asia-Pacific region and identifying key issues that will influence the future direction of Chinese foreign policy.

Emory University Catalogues: JZ1734 .R69 1998

♦ *Sen Gupta, Bhabani, Columbia University, East Asian Institute., and Columbia University. Research Institute on Communist Affairs. 1970. The fulcrum of Asia; relations among China, India, Pakistan, and the USSR. New York: Pegasus.*

Emory University Catalogues: DS35 .S47

◆ *Sewell, John Williamson, Richard E. Feinberg, Valeriana Kallab, and Paul R. Krugman. 1985. U.S. foreign policy and the Third World : agenda 1985-86. New Brunswick, N.J., U.S.A.: Transaction Books.*

‡ *Sidhu, W. P. S. and J. D. Yuan (2003). China and India: cooperation or conflict? Boulder, Colo., Lynne Rienner Publishers.*

The increasingly important relationship between China and India has been dominated by the hard-line published views of Chinese and Indian security analysts. They have invariably examined this relationship in primarily conflictual security terms. This perspective is at odds with the more tempered opinions those same analysts express in private interviews and conversations to explain the complex and sometimes cooperative relationship between the world's two most populous countries. Based on an intensive study of primary Chinese and Indian sources as well as detailed interviews, the authors of this new study provide an alternative and nuanced perspective to explain the intricate relationship between Beijing and New Delhi.

How Asia's two rising powers manage their relationship in the coming years will have significant implications for regional stability. While the pragmatic approaches adopted by Beijing and New Delhi post-Pokhran II have helped pave the way for normalization, contentious issues remain. These include mutual distrust and misperception; border disputes; Tibet and Sikkim; and the Pakistan and US factors in bilateral relations. The future of Sino-Indian relations will be affected by how the two countries can effectively manage their differences and explore areas of common interests. There is reason for optimism, but challenges remain ahead.

Emory University Catalogues: DS740.5 .I5 S525 2003

* *Sidhu, W. P. S. and International Institute for Strategic Studies. (1997). Enhancing Indo-US strategic cooperation. Oxford, England; New York, NY, Oxford University Press for the International Institute for Strategic Studies.*

India continues to consider the nuclear option necessary on account of prestige, domestic technical and political impetus and security concerns. Sidhu examines the 'carrot' approach of incentives, rather than the 'stick' approach of sanctions, as a possible means to change India's attitude to the nuclear option. The focus is two-fold: first, what outcome do those imposing, and those receiving, these incentives expect, especially on dual-technology and security issues? Second, what are the essential elements needed to enhance incentive-based cooperation? The author focuses on India and the US for two reasons: any incentive strategies must take into account the crucial relationship between the US and India on the nuclear issue; and, given India's dominant position in the region, successful engagement through incentives could cause Pakistan to follow suit. Sidhu asserts that increased strategic cooperation is the ideal incentive, but it is unlikely in the near future. If Indian attitudes remain unchanged, Pakistan is unlikely to alter its proliferation behavior.

Emory University Catalogues: U162 .A3 NO.313

♦ *Singh, Jaswant. 1999. Defending India. New York: St. Martin's Press.*

As the first 50 years of Indian independence come to an end *Defending India* by Jaswant Singh, a prominent figure in India's public life, attempts to comprehensively analyze the management of the security challenges faced by the country during the last half century. This is the first time that a senior political figure of India has tackled this challenging theme. Jaswant Singh traces the origins of Indian strategic culture, its civilizational and cultural roots and the strengths and weaknesses of Indian nationhood, and treats these as the basic building blocks on which to structure his examination.

Emory University Catalogues: UA840 .S475 1999

‡ *Sommers, Justin. 2001. "The India-China Relationship." Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington D.C.*

The subject of India-China relations has become increasingly important to the U.S. policymaking community. The world's two most populous nations have seen their status on the world stage rise in recent years due to the impressive development of their economics and to the growing strategic importance both countries hold in their dynamic and potentially volatile part of the world. The United States must respond by developing coherent policies toward both countries that take account of their influence over Asia, and over each other.

The India-China Project is a long-term initiative of both the Asia Society and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars that aims to give U.S. policymakers the direction needed to develop their policies toward India and China. The Project commissioned an agenda-setting research volume, in which scholars from political science, history, economics, international relations, and security studies—with regional expertise in both India and China—have drafted individual chapters. Following the submission of these first drafts, the chapters' authors and the co-editors participated in workshops held in Beijing, Shanghai, New Delhi, and Bangalore in order to get feedback from experts in both India and China.

The authors presented their preliminary ideas to India- and China-focused representatives of the American policymaking and analytical communities in Washington, D.C., during a conference held at the Woodrow Wilson Center on November 30, 2001. The conference provided the authors with the opportunity to discuss their findings with and get input from the participants as they prepare the final revisions of their chapters.

The conference featured four main sessions, each of which addressed a particular aspect of the India-China question: first, the ways in which the Indians and Chinese perceive each other; second, the political and security issues of concern to their relationship; third, the implications of the respective economic development and reform processes of the two nations, as well as their growing economic influence in the region; and finally, how the United States should take India-China relations into account when formulating its own policy in Asia. Summaries of each session follow below.

URL: <http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/wpsfrm.html>

* Sood, Dr. Rakesh. 1997. "The Road to Zero: Possibilities for Indo-US Cooperation." in *The Future of Nuclear Weapons: A US-India Dialogue*, edited by V. L. Farmer. Philadelphia, PA.

URL: <http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/wpsfrm.html>

‡ Srivatsava, A. (2000). "China India Strategic Relations- Annotated Bibliography, Indian Sources." *AccessAsia Review*, NBR Publications 3(2).

This bibliography represents a list of (predominantly) Indian scholarship on Sino-Indian relations, from 1994-95 until the present, arranged in sections by subject, each section preceded by a brief descriptive introduction.

URL: <http://www.nbr.org/publications/review/vol3no2/v3n2.pdf>

† Stokes, Mark A. and Army War College (U.S.). Strategic Studies Institute. 1999. *China's strategic modernization: implications for the United States*. Carlisle Barracks, PA: Strategic Studies Institute U.S. Army War College.

Conventional wisdom portrays the People's Republic of China (PRC) People's Liberation Army (PLA) as a backward continental force that will not pose a military challenge to its neighbors or to the United States well into the 21st century. Major Mark A. Stokes, assistant air attaché in Beijing from 1992-95, offers an alternative perspective. In this study, he outlines emerging PLA operational concepts and a range of research and development projects that appear to have been heavily influenced by U.S. and Russian writings on the RMA. Fulfillment of the PLA's vision for the 21st century could have significant repercussions for U.S. interests in the Asia-Pacific region.

Backed by extensive documentation, he argues that the revolutionary modernization of the PRC's telecommunications infrastructure, a robust space-, air-, and ground-based sensor network, and prioritization of electronic attack systems could enable the PLA to gain information dominance in future armed conflicts around its periphery. Information dominance would be further boosted by China's traditional emphasis on information denial and deception.

Stokes argues that, while the PLA faces obstacles in fulfilling its modernization objectives, underestimating China's ability to make revolutionary breakthroughs in key areas could have significant ramifications for U.S. national security interests.

Emory University Catalogues: UA835 .S73 1999

◆ Sutter, Robert G. 2003. "Why Does China Matter?" *The Washington Quarterly* 27:75-89.

Based on its size, strategic location, and rising economic and military power, China exerts worldwide economic influence and is the leading military and political power in Asia, but Chinese leaders are not inclined to assert influence in world affairs more forcefully.

URL: http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/washington_quarterly/v027/27.1sutter.pdf

† Swaine, Michael D. and Ashley J. Tellis. 2000. *Interpreting China's grand strategy: past, present, and future*. Santa Monica, CA: Rand.

Managing the rise of China constitutes one of the most important challenges facing the United States in the early 21st century. The authors address such key questions as: What are China's most fundamental national security objectives? How has the Chinese state employed force and diplomacy in the pursuit of these objectives over the centuries? What security strategy does China pursue today and how will it evolve in the future? Is China likely to become more assertive?

Emory University Catalogues: UA835 .S82 2000

♦ Swaine, Michael D. and Ashley J. Tellis. 2000. *Interpreting China's grand strategy : past, present, and future*. Santa Monica, CA: Rand.

Emory University Catalogues UA835 .S82 2000

† Tucker, Nancy Bernkopf. 2000. *"China Confidential: American Diplomats and Sino-American Relations, 1945–1996."* New York: Columbia University Press.

Nancy Bernkopf Tucker has taken the oral histories of 51 American foreign service officers, collected by the Association for Diplomatic Studies and Training, and artfully edited them to produce a coherent and informative insider's view of a half century of Sino-American relations. Tucker provides summary introductions to the chronologically arranged chapters that begin with the end of the Second World War

and the Marshall Mission and go through the Korean War, the Off Shore Island crises, Vietnam, the Sino-Soviet split, the Nixon opening, normalization, the end of the Cold War, right down to the Tiananmen tragedy. At every turn the views of those who were sending or receiving the cables and who were privy to the decision-making process are provided.

As with the Tiananmen Papers there are no smoking guns in these pages, but instead a very human and lively account of great events as seen by the participants. The voices are all conversational and generally quite reflective. Readers will feel that they are sitting in on discussions among wise people who are conscious of having been party to the making of history. What these members of the China service have to tell is far livelier than what is found in the diplomatic archives. One has, however, to keep in mind that oral histories rest upon the shaky foundations of human memory, an activity of the mind which psychologists warn us is full of tricks and hidden distortions. Thus, memories can be unreliable for a host of unconscious reasons. There are also problems at the conscious level because the interviewees are speaking with the advantages of hindsight, and thus their accounts may be coloured in ways that documents in the archives are not. This second problem, however, is not as troublesome because the retired officers are all professionals who know that their words can be checked. Tucker is aware of these problems and periodically intervenes to test the accuracy of the interviewees' memories. Indeed, Tucker at times has one officer correct the statements of another. Another minor problem, which probably has kept some from telling all that

they know, is that they cannot speak about what are still classified matters. But this is a universal problem for all diplomatic historians. If there is a common outlook among these foreign service officers it is their shared desire for ever better relations with China. Most had great empathy for the Chinese, and on most issues they were able to see and give weight to the Chinese point of view. (Taiwan was a different matter since for a few it was just a persistent nuisance.) They seem to be genuinely distressed over any setbacks in the relationship. Hence most of them were quick to criticize hard-line American politicians, and particularly newly elected presidents who had to be taught the importance of the China relationship. The oral histories are frank about the frustrations inherent both in Washington's bureaucratic politics, especially dealings with the White House and Congress, and in managing relations with a hypersensitive and secretive Chinese government. Yet these remarkably disciplined foreign service officers came through their battles with equanimity and not a hint of malice. Instead they seem pleased to make vivid what to them were exciting times. Veteran China watchers will enjoy the stories of people who for many were old friends, and those new to the field will enjoy a wonderful introduction to an insider's view of an important era of diplomatic history.

† Tyler, Patrick. 1999. "The (Ab)normalization of U.S.-Chinese Relations." *Foreign Affairs* 78:93-124.

Focuses on United States foreign policy and the People's Republic of China. Events that led to the normalization of relations with China under the US presidency of Jimmy Carter; How Carter intended to accomplish normalization by reserving an American right to sell limited amounts of defensive weapons to Taiwan; Personality conflicts during the negotiations.

<http://search.epnet.com/direct.asp?an=2185520&db=aph>

† Wesley, Michael. 2001. "The Challenges of China: Australian Perceptions and Reactions." in *Asian Perspectives on the Challenges of China*. Institute for National Strategic Studies National Defense University, Washington D.C.

URL: <http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/wpsfrm.html>

‡ Yuan, J.-D. (2001). "India's Rise after Pokhran II: Chinese Analyses and Assessments." *Asian Survey* 41(6): 978-1001.

This paper discusses Chinese assessments and responses to the Indian nuclear tests. Consequences of nuclear testing to international arms control and nonproliferation and South Asian security; Concerns of Chinese analysts over nuclear tests; Challenges posed by the introduction of nuclear weapon in India.

URL: <http://search.epnet.com/direct.asp?an=6812501&db=aph>

Economy/Trade

♦ *Acharya, Amitav. 2003. "Seeking Security in the Dragon's Shadow: China and Southeast Asia In The Emerging Asian Order." Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, Singapore.*

This paper examines China's changing security relations with Southeast Asia. It begins by highlighting the growing complexity of the relationship, marked by conflicting pulls of cooperation and rivalry. This is followed by cases studies of the South China Sea dispute and the extent of the economic competition between China and Southeast Asia. The paper then assesses Chinese power projection capabilities in Southeast Asia, identifying its scope and limitations. The final section looks at strategies adopted by ASEAN members to "engage" China, especially through regional institutions such as the ASEAN Regional Forum and ASEAN Plus Three. The main argument of the paper is as follows. China's relations with Southeast Asia have been, and will continue to be marked by a mix of competition and collaboration. In the short-term, ASEAN states will seek to accommodate China and try to benefit from economic linkages with China's booming economy. At the same time, China's rising power will remain a concern, and ASEAN will seek avenues for dealing with a security challenge from China through a mix of deterrence and cooperative security approaches. The key drivers for the long-term relationship, aside from China's domestic evolution, are the nature of Sino-US rivalry, the structure of regional economic interdependence, and the evolution of cooperative security norms in the region. Southeast Asia can have some role in shaping the last two forces, but this requires greater unity and sense of purpose in ASEAN than has been evident since the 1997 Asian economic crisis.

URL: <http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/wpsfrm.html>

‡ *Bagchi, P. C. (1950). India and China: a thousand years of cultural relations. Bombay, Hind Kitabs Ltd.*

Emory University Catalogues: DS721 .B3 1950

‡ *Bhalla, A. S. 1995. Uneven development in the Third World: a study of China and India. New York, N.Y.: St. Martin's Press.*

Uneven development is an important issue in economics. There may be grounds for government intervention in the economy if a large part of the population in a particular economy does not enjoy the fruit of economic growth and development. Also, policies

intended to stimulate growth and development may not be desirable if a large part of the population is left behind.

Bhalla's book on Uneven Development in the Third World is an attempt to shed some light on this issue. This book considers two countries, India and China. Once comes away with a sense that economic situations, public policies and institutions are quite idiosyncratic and that studying one or two countries at a time in detail might well be essential for understanding why incomes and well-being vary over time and across regions.

Emory University Catalogues: HC435.2 .B449 1995

‡ ____ (2002). "Sino-Indian Growth and Liberalization: A Survey." *Asian Survey* 42(3): 419-439.

This paper compares the factors behind the economic growth and liberalization in India and China from 1980s through 1990s. Differences in Chinese and Indian liberalization; Rates of liberation and growth in the two countries; Tests of the success or failure of liberalization.

URL: <http://search.epnet.com/direct.asp?an=6973112&db=aph>

◆ *Brown, Michael E. and Sumit Ganguly. 1997. Government policies and ethnic relations in Asia and the Pacific. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.*

Emory University Catalogues: DS13 .G68 1997

◆ *Research and Information System for the Non-aligned and Other Developing. 2002. India-ASEAN partnership in an era of globalization: reflections by eminent persons. New Delhi: Research and Information System for the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries.*

Emory University Catalogues: HF1590.15 .A785 I53 2002

‡ *Deshpande, G. P. and A. Acharya (2001). 50 years of India, China: crossing a bridge of dreams. New Delhi, Tulika.*

This book is a collection of papers presented at a seminar organized by the Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi and India International Centre; most on socio-economic topics.

Emory University Catalogues: DS450 .C5 F53 2001

† *Dzever, S. and J. Jaussaud (1999). China and India: economic performance and business strategies of firms in the mid-1990s. New York, St. Martin's Press.*

With forty percent of the world's population, China and India are potentially both the world's largest markets and the biggest host countries for European Union foreign direct investment. This excellent collection provides the latest research findings concerned

with the analysis of economic performance and business strategies of forms operating in these markets.

Emory University Catalogues: HG5782 .C443 1999

◆ *Feinberg, Richard E., John Echeverri-Gent, and Friedemann Müller. 1990. Economic reform in three giants : U.S. foreign policy and the USSR, China, and India. New Brunswick, N.J.: Transaction Books.*

Emory University Catalogues: HC336.26 .F45 1990

† *Fung, K.C. and Lawrence J. Lau. 1996. "The China-United States Bilateral Trade Balance: How Big Is It Really?" Asia/Pacific Research Center, Columbia University, New York.*

There are huge discrepancies between the official Chinese and U.S. estimates of the bilateral trade balance. The discrepancies are caused by different treatments accorded to re-exports through Hong Kong, re-export markups, and trade in services. Deficit-shifting between China, on the one hand, and Hong Kong and Taiwan, on the other, due to direct investment in China from Taiwan and Hong Kong, is partly responsible for the growth in the China-United States bilateral trade deficit.

The 1995 China-United States bilateral balance of trade in goods and services, adjusted by both re-exports and re-export markups, may be estimated as US\$23.3 billion, a large deficit but considerably smaller than the often-cited official U.S. figure of US\$33.8 billion.

URL: <http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/aboutfrm.html>

◆ -. 1997. *"China's Foreign Economic Relations."* Asia/Pacific Research Center, Columbia University, New York.

URL: <http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/aboutfrm.html>

† -. 1999. *"New Estimates of the United States – China Trade Balances."* Asia/Pacific Research Center, Columbia University, New York.

The United States and China have vastly different official estimates of the bilateral trade imbalance. The U.S. figures show that the United States had a merchandise trade deficit of US\$57 billion vis-à-vis China in 1998 whereas the Chinese figures show that China had a merchandise trade surplus of only US\$21 billion vis-à-vis the United States. There is a difference of US\$36 billion. Which set of figures is right?

It turns out that neither side is completely right. Various factors, such as f.o.b. adjustments and treatments of re-exports and re-export markups, complicate the measurement of the bilateral trade balance between the United States and China. One important conclusion that emerges is that while U.S. trade statistics may be more reliable than Chinese trade statistics, even they are not completely accurate. By explicitly taking into account the aforementioned factors, the discrepancy between the adjusted U.S. and

Chinese data on the bilateral trade balance in 1998 is narrowed from US\$36 billion to US\$3.3 billion, or less than 10 percent of the initial figure. Our best estimate for the true U.S.-China bilateral merchandise trade balance for 1998 is US\$36.9 billion, in China's favor. If we take into account the trade in services, in which the United States has traditionally enjoyed a surplus, the U.S.-China bilateral trade balance may be estimated at US\$35 billion in 1998. Compared with the U.S. trade deficit with Japan, the U.S.-China trade deficit, appropriately adjusted, is still significantly smaller.

However, it is also clear that the U.S.-China trade imbalance has been rising over time. Our adjustments do not alter this trend. In the last two years, even after all the adjustments, the U.S.-China trade deficit has grown at the rate of approximately US\$7 billion a year. Overall, the U.S. government is right in stating that the bilateral trade deficits are large and growing. But the Chinese government is also correct in stating that the U.S. official statistics overstate the extent of the bilateral trade imbalances. Our contribution is to demonstrate that, appropriately adjusted, the U.S. and Chinese data are not that far apart in terms of the values of the true, underlying bilateral trade balances.

An interesting unresolved question is the relative distribution of the benefits of the U.S.-China trade to the two trading partners. In order to answer this question, we need to examine the value-added content of each country's exports to the other as well as the nationality of the exporting enterprises. China has argued that the value-added content of Chinese exports to the United States is low, especially that of the so-called "material processing and assembly" exports. Moreover, many of the exporting enterprises are actually wholly or partly owned by foreign direct investors and the returns to capital generated by these enterprises do not accrue entirely to Chinese nationals. There is some truth in the Chinese arguments. However, additional research is required before this question can be more definitively settled.

URL: <http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/aboutfrm.html>

† Hu, Z. and M. Khan. 1997. "Why is China Growing so Fast?" IMF, Washington D.C.

Curious about why China has done so well, an IMF research team examined the sources of that nation's growth and arrived at a surprising conclusion. Although capital accumulation—the growth in the country's stock of capital assets, such as new factories, manufacturing machinery, and communications systems—was important, as were the number of Chinese workers, a sharp, sustained increase in productivity (that is, increased worker efficiency) was the driving force behind the economic boom. During 1979–94 productivity gains accounted for more than 42 percent of China's growth and by the early 1990s had overtaken capital as the most significant source of that growth. This marks a departure from the traditional view of development in which capital investment takes the lead. This jump in productivity originated in the economic reforms begun in 1978. The paper demonstrates that with a large segment of the population underemployed in agriculture, the Chinese example may be particularly instructive. By encouraging the growth of rural enterprises and not focusing exclusively on the urban industrial sector, China has successfully moved millions of workers off farms and into

factories without creating an urban crisis. Finally, China's open-door policy has spurred foreign direct investment in the country, creating still more jobs and linking the Chinese economy with international markets.

URL: <http://www.imf.org/EXTERNAL/PUBS/FT/ISSUES8/issue8.pdf>

◆ *Indian National Science Academy., Zhongguo ke xue yuan., and National Academy of Sciences (U.S.). 2001. Growing populations, changing landscapes : studies from India, China, and the United States. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.*

The science academies of the three most populous countries have joined forces in an unprecedented effort to understand the linkage between population growth and land-use change, and its implications for the future. By examining six sites ranging from agricultural to intensely urban to areas in transition, the multinational study panel asks how population growth and consumption directly cause land-use change, and explore the general nature of the forces driving the transformations. *Growing Populations, Changing Landscapes* explains how disparate government policies with unintended consequences and globalization effects that link local land-use changes to consumption patterns and labor policies in distant countries can be far more influential than simple numerical population increases. Recognizing the importance of these linkages can be a significant step toward more effective environmental management.

Emory University Catalogues: HB849.44 .G76 2001

URL: <http://www.nap.edu/books/0309075548/html/>

† *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. 1983. China, socialist economic development. Washington, D.C., U.S.A.: World Bank.*

Emory University Catalogues: HC427.92 .C46455 1983 V.1

◆ *Isaacs, Harold Robert. 1958. Scratches on our minds; American images of China and India. New York: J. Day Co.*

Emory University Catalogues: DS721 .I8

◆ *Keohane, Robert O. and Helen V. Milner. 1996. Internationalization and domestic politics. Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press.*

Much recent economic analysis has been devoted to exploring the effects of internationalization on macroeconomic policy options, national competitiveness, and rewards to various factors of production. The central proposition of this volume is that we can no longer understand politics within countries without comprehending the nature of the linkages between national economies and the world economy, and changes in such linkages. The authors examine the effect of internationalization on the policy preferences of socioeconomic and political agents within countries toward national policies and national policy-making institutions and on the national policies and policy institutions themselves.

Emory University Catalogues: HF1359 .I5877 1996

† Lal, Rollie. 2003. "China's Economic and Political Impact on South Asia." RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA.

URL: <http://www.rand.org/publications/CT/CT214/CT214.pdf>

† Lampton, David M., Joyce A. Madancy, Kristen M. Williams, and Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China (U.S.). 1986. *A relationship restored: trends in U.S.-China educational exchanges, 1978-1984*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.

This volume provides information on the numbers and attributes of American and Chinese students and scholars who have moved between China and the United States since 1978. This book not only supplies quantitative data on their fields of study, length of stay, and financial resources, but also discusses such qualitative issues as the problems students and scholars have encountered in carrying out their work, the adequacy of their preparation, the "reabsorption" process that students and scholars from China face upon their return home, and the impact of the exchange process on fields of study in both countries.

Emory University Catalogues: LB2376.3 .C6 L35 1986

† Lardy, Nicholas R. 1987. *China's entry into the world economy: implications for northeast Asia and the United States*. Lanham, MD, New York, N.Y.: University Press of America; Asia Society.

Providing a detailed analysis of the strategic issues and policy options of China's accession to the WTO, this work demonstrates how tariff reduction resulting from China's accession to the WTO will benefit the Chinese Economy as well as the rest of the world.

Emory University Catalogues: HF3820.5 .L37 1987

† —. 1998. *China's unfinished economic revolution*. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution.

This book by Lardy explains: 1) the intermingling of China's gradualist reform, the inefficiency of SOE and the evolving banking system; 2) the structure and practice of the banking system of China; 3) some of the implications of the looming financial crisis in China. It thus serves as a critical and timely piece for readers to gauge what has been wrong for China and what are the policy implications. There are a few points worth highlighting. First, the cost of the gradualist reform approach is the resulting inefficiency in SOE and the related banking crisis, a cost which is usually forgot in the debate on the pace of reform for emerging economy. Second, the relative size of SOE in China, despite all the measures to stimulate private sectors for the past two decades, is still large, particularly from the perspective of bank lending. This has been reducing the strength of the banks and limiting the availability of funds to private enterprises. Third, due to the

lack of other forms of investment, Chinese banking system has absorbed most of the saving from the private sector. However, because of the fragile banking system, deposit rate has been politically controlled at a very low level. This is effective taxing the Chinese household and subsidising the borrowers, i.e. the inefficient SOE. Forth, related to the third point, liberalisation of capital market will post a serious threat to the banking system because it will take away the funding source from the banking system. Fifth, the Asian flu would post limited short term threat to the Chinese system primarily because it is still a closed system. However, long term implication is clear and the Chinese leaders are aware of the similarity of the Chinese symptoms to those of the Asian flu.

Emory University Catalogues: HC427.92 .L373 1998

† —. 2002. *Integrating China into the global economy*. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press.

This book will become an important tool for those who wish to understand China's new role in the global trading system, to take advantage of the new opportunities for investment in China, or simply to gain a better understanding of what former President Clinton called a "once in a generation event."

Emory University Catalogues: HF1604 L373 2002

◆ Litan, Robert E., Paul Masson, Michael Pomerleano, World Bank Group., International Monetary Fund., and Brookings Institution. 2001. *Open doors: foreign participation in financial systems in developing countries*. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press.

Foreign direct investment in financial firms in emerging markets surged in the 1990s, although not equally in all places. The main beneficiaries: Latin America and Central Europe, with Asia a distant third. This conference report summarizes findings on the impacts—mainly positive—of this significant inflow of funds and managerial and technical know-how, as well as recommendations for policies toward foreign direct investment (FDI) in the future. The main recommendation: countries with restrictions generally should relax them, even when their own financial systems are weak. At the same time, foreign entry gives rise to new policy challenges, supervisory and competitive, which emerging markets need to confront both unilaterally and with cooperation from source country governments.

Emory University Catalogues: HG195 .O64 2001

URL:

http://www1.worldbank.org/finance/assets/images/Open_Doors_Conf_Rept.pdf

‡ Liu, X. (1988). *Ancient India and Ancient China: Trade and Religious Exchanges, A.D. 1-1600*. Cambridge, OUP.

India and China are two of the most important civilizations of the ancient world. Looking at the relations between these empires before the 6th century A.D., Xinru Liu

conclusively establishes the transmission of Buddhism from India to China, and describes the various items of commercial trade.

Emory University Catalogues: DS450 .C5 L58 1988

† Mackerras, Colin. 2000. *"Sinophiles and Sinophobes: Western Views of China."* Hong Kong: Oxford University Press.

This interesting anthology selected and edited by Colin Mackerras contains 78 short extracts on writings about China, ranging from Marco Polo and the Southern Song dynasty in the 12th century to the end of the 20th century. Each extract occupies roughly two pages – though a few are slightly longer. The extracts have been selected from the writings of well-known scholars, missionaries, sociologists, historians, economists, diplomats, travellers and novelists. Although the latter include more recently Somerset Maugham and Pearl Buck, fictional writings as such

have been avoided. The vast majority of contributors to the anthology are European and American, the compiler himself working at Griffith University in Brisbane and contributing a brief but very useful introduction with an excellent summary of the contents and a note on the interpretation of the terms “west” and “western”. Only one or two of the contributors are ethnic Chinese but these have been born outside China. There are no contributions, of course, from Chinese authors born or resident in China itself. The anthology largely avoids discussions on China’s foreign policy and also on the arts and sciences in China. Key historical events are mentioned but rarely given priority as the emphasis throughout the book is placed on ordinary lives and lifestyles. Social and political systems, cultural values, education, health, religion, and attitudes are all covered, together with assessments of China’s past, present and future position in the world. Considerably over half of the book is devoted to the 20th century from the fall of the Qing dynasty onwards, covering (according to the compiler’s analysis of his subject) the fifth to the eighth ages of Western views of China. The subjects of the extracts (rice missionaries, foot binding, opium smoking, medicine and health, the population problem, corruption, the position of women in China, education, crime, economy, etc.) make interesting reading as do the attitudes of various authors (Mendoza, A.H. Smith, Sarah Pike Conger, Simon Leys, Edgar Snow, Lee Feigon, etc.). The popular fame or distinction of certain authors (e.g. Voltaire, Adam Smith, Somerset Maugham, Toynbee, Pearl Buck, Sir Percy Craddock) also adds to the anthology’s inherent interest. It would be misleading to cite particular authors for detailed individual mention, however, since the most useful and enlightening extracts will depend primarily on the reader’s own interests. By far the most important features of the book are the anthologist’s notes and comments – those contained in the general introduction to the book and especially those forming the introduction to each extract. Though quite brief, these notes constitute a fundamental feature of the anthology.

This excellent book is distinguished from the usual anthology of writings about China in that its primary purpose is to present Western views of Chinese life rather than simply features of China and Chinese life throughout the period the extracts cover. Unfortunately, I feel a slight unease that general readers might occasionally experience

difficulty in evaluating the Western views contained because of insufficient familiarity with China and its social history. Hence, the introductory notes to each extract become absolutely crucial. Indeed, an argument may be made for more detailed and comprehensive notes, especially for references to other Western views concerning a particular issue being treated or even for additional comments on a related issue. Readers should constantly remind themselves that this book is not an anthology of Chinese life over the past 700 years so much as an anthology of Western views of Chinese life over this period.

† Naughton, Barry. 2003. *"The Chinese Economy: WTO, Trade, and U.S.-China Relations."* Aspen Institute, Washington D.C.

The Chinese economy is showing extraordinary dynamism, which partly reflects the early impact of the commitments in China's WTO accession agreement to liberalize the economy. Incoming foreign investment has increased, and trade has grown rapidly. At the same time, China is grappling with serious economic problems that may worsen in the near future. The most difficult problem in crafting China policy is deciding how to respond flexibly to this extraordinary mixture of dynamism and fragility. Rapid growth gives the Chinese economy remarkable resilience; but deep-seated institutional weakness and stubborn problems of poverty and unemployment create dangers of social and economic disruption. An effective U.S. China policy must navigate between the extremes of over-estimating China's current economic strength and under-estimating her potential.

URL: <http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/wpsfrm.html>

◆ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Development Centre., Asian Development Bank., David O'Connor, Francis Harrigan, and Colm Foy. 1998. *The future of Asia in the world economy.* Manila, Philippines, Paris: Asian Development Bank; Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Emory University Catalogues: HC412 .F85 1998

‡ Rosen, G. (1992). *Contrasting styles of industrial reform: China and India in the 1980s.* Chicago, University of Chicago Press.

Emory University Catalogues: HD3616 .C63 R67 1992

† Segal, Adam. 2004. "Practical Engagement: Drawing a Fine Line for U.S.-China Trade." *The Washington Quarterly* 27:157-173.

Today's economic realities recommend relaxing advanced commercial technologies controls toward China while maintaining an embargo on military items and a small handful of crucial dual-use items—identified here—to help preserve U.S. technological superiority and engage Beijing.

URL: http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/washington_quarterly/v027/27.3segal.pdf

† *Shambaugh, David L. 1993. American studies of contemporary China. Washington, D.C. Armonk, N.Y.: Woodrow Wilson Center Press; M.E. Sharpe.*

The product of a multiyear project that began with the July 1988 conference "Perspectives on the American Study of Contemporary China," sponsored by the Asia Program of the Woodrow Wilson Center, this volume addresses five principal areas of inquiry: the overall evolution of scholarship on contemporary China; disciplinary surveys of the state of the field in the social sciences and humanities; the professional community of contemporary China specialists in the US; aspects of infrastructural development; and the future challenges to the field.

Emory University Catalogues: DS734.97 .U6 A46 1993

♦ *Shukla, Seema. 2003. "India & China will fight it over to become next America'." in The Economic Times. Mumbai, India. (Entire text below)*

He was the first to predict the massive downsizing of organizations and the increasing emergence of self-employed professionals. In fact, back in 1981, when Charles Handy said that the huge corporations that were the pillars of employee life in the twentieth century would be superseded by small independent operators, people chose to not listen. But prediction after prediction turned out to be prophetic, and the world tunes in to Handy now. So listen to him as he predicts a new world order: "Fifty years from now, I see India and China fighting over which will be the next America," he told Corporate Dossier in an exclusive interview.

In a recent ranking of the most influential New Economy gurus, Handy is ranked second — ahead of such stellar names as Michael Porter, Gary Hamel and Tom Peters and second only to the man he describes as the biggest influence in his work — Peter Drucker. Handy spoke at length about the future of corporations, the new superpowers, and the qualities of leadership in the 21st century. He predicts the corporations of the future will be "globules — networks of activity linked by wires rather than commands." To manage these new-age entities, the leaders of the future will have to be "quiet people who build a strong core beneath them, not great personalities that believe they can do everything themselves," he says.

He holds his audiences enthralled with his descriptions of the shift in the balance of corporate power — the Elephants (the large corporations) are giving way to the Fleas (independent operators). And unlike other gurus of our age, Handy has not just preached his philosophy — he's lived it. That's something he recommends: "Let people feel they own the change rather than the organization imposing the change," he suggested while chatting with us from his home in Britain.

Handy left the comfort and security of a successful corporate career to become a freelance writer and evolve his management thought — to become a 'Flea'. Whether it's *The Age of Unreason*, *The New Alchemists*, *The Future of Work*, *The Empty Raincoat* or his most recent book, *The Elephant and the Flea*, he has emerged as a prophet of the new order not only in management but for society at large. "There is a new morality — one

that says it is OK to do anything to make money — that is taking over our traditional values of honesty and integrity,” he says.

Handy’s unique ways of describing the realities of business in the post-electronic age are now part of everyday life — speak of the Shamrock Organization, the inside-out doughnut, portfolio careers and moral compass, and you’d be quoting Handy without knowing it.

What makes Handy even more special to Indian managers is his love for the jewel of the East. An Indophile, he has a special relationship with the world’s largest democracy. He has already visited the country over a dozen times and professes that every time he comes to India, he feels he ‘belongs’ even more. He is probably one of the few global gurus who can claim they know more about India than China. So when he says the country is ready to roar, managers may sit up and listen. Tune in to Corporate Dossier next week for the big picture, as we bring you Handy’s take on the decline of the traditional organization, the way we work and the environment.

URL: <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/articleshow/165737.cms>

‡ *Srinivas, B. (2002). Liberalisation & industry in India & China: impact on industrial relations. Leeds San Diego, Wisdom House.*
Emory University Catalogues: HC427.9 .S75 2002

† *Wales, Quartrich. 1967. The Indianization of China and South East Asia. London: Bernard Quartrich Ltd.*

China's continuing rapid economic growth and expanding involvement in global affairs pose major implications for the power structure of the international system. To more accurately and fully assess the significance of China's emergence for the United States and the global community, it is necessary to gain a more complete understanding of Chinese security thought and behavior. This study addresses such questions as: What are China's most fundamental national security objectives? How has the Chinese state employed force and diplomacy in the pursuit of these objectives over the centuries? What security strategy does China pursue today and how will it evolve in the future? The study asserts that Chinese history, the behavior of earlier rising powers, and the basic structure and logic of international power relations all suggest that, although a strong China will likely become more assertive globally, this possibility is unlikely to emerge before 2015-2020 at the earliest. To handle this situation, the study argues that the United States should adopt a policy of realistic engagement with China that combines efforts to pursue cooperation whenever possible; to prevent, if necessary, the acquisition by China of capabilities that would threaten America's core national security interests; and to remain prepared to cope with the consequences of a more assertive China.

◆ *Wolpert, Stanley. 2004. A New History of India. New York: OUP.*

In this work, the author has condensed over 4000 years of continuity and development into a single digestable volume. It discusses modern India's rapidly growing population and even more rapidly expanding industry and economy within the context of the country's past, as well as considering the prospects for India's future. Throughout, Wolpert strives to record history fairly and truthfully, portraying with clarity and intensity both the brightest achievements of Indian civilization, and the darkest depths of its persistent socio-sexual inequities, and economic and political corruption. This edition has been revised and updated with a new preface and a new final chapter reflecting the significant social, political and economic issues which have occurred since 1997.

Emory University Catalogues: DS436 .W66 2004

Health and Life Sciences

◆ Gill, Bates, Jennifer Chang, and Sarah Palmer. 2002. "China's HIV Crisis." *Foreign Affairs* 81:96-112.

Although China is enjoying growing wealth, increasing per capita incomes, and rising living standards, it also suffers from environmental degradation, political unrest, increased crime, and a fraying social safety net. The growing problem of HIV/AIDS in China is a glaring example of the dangers of opening up a society. After years of neglect, the Chinese government is now beginning to recognize the enormity of the country's HIV/AIDS problem. The crisis emerged largely due to recent, dramatic changes in demography and social mores in the country, as well as deteriorating health care practices. The fastest growing cause of the disease's spread is unprotected sex within the heterosexual population. Intravenous drug use and prostitution are also major causes. The cultural taboo against blood donation is responsible for China suffering chronically low blood supplies, which obviously contributes to the problem. The author asserts that anti-HIV efforts in China should focus on education and awareness, improved health care, and intensified government oversight. The political context in which these steps should occur is equally important. And the international community can help. The first matter of business should be an accurate assessment of the actual magnitude of the crisis.

URL: <http://search.epnet.com/direct.asp?an=6249404&db=aph>

◆ Gopalan, Sarala, Mira Shiva, Voluntary Health Association of India and World Health Organization. 2000. *National profile on women, health, and development: country profile--India*. New Delhi: Voluntary Health Association of India: World Health Organization.

Emory University Catalogues: HQ1240.5 .I4 N37 2000

◆ Inhorn, Marcia Claire and Frank van Balen. 2002. *Infertility around the globe: new thinking on childlessness, gender, and reproductive technologies*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

This collection of essays breaks new ground by examining the global impact of infertility as a major reproductive health issue, one that has profoundly affected the lives of countless women and men. Based on original research by seventeen internationally acclaimed social scientists, it is the first book to investigate the use of reproductive technologies in non-Western countries. Provocative and incisive, it is the most

substantial work to date on the subject of infertility. With infertility as the lens through which a wide range of social issues is explored, the contributors address a far-reaching array of topics: why infertility has been neglected in population studies, how the deeply gendered nature of infertility sets the blame squarely on women's shoulders, how infertility and its treatment transform family dynamics and relationships, and the distribution of medical and marital power. The chapters present informed and sophisticated investigations into cultural perceptions of infertility in numerous countries, including China, India, the nations of sub-Saharan Africa, Vietnam, Costa Rica, Egypt, Israel, the United States, and the nations of Europe. Poised to become the quintessential reference on infertility from an international social science perspective, *Infertility around the Globe* makes a powerful argument that involuntary childlessness is a complex phenomenon that has far-reaching significance worldwide.

Emory University Catalogues: RC889 .I5613 2002

* *Keyserling, Jodi Michelle and Rollins School of Public Health. 2003. "Implementing US reproductive health policy abroad: the Mexico City policy in India."*

Emory University Catalogues: HEALTH THESES W 4A KEYSERLING 2003

◆ *Koop, C. Everett, Clarence E. Pearson, and M. Roy Schwarz. 2001. Critical issues in global health. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.*

Critical Issues in Global Health is an outstanding compendium of knowledge and thought—from a distinguished panel of internationally renowned medical and public health experts—that offers insight into the most important health issues facing our world's populations. The volume's individual contributors represent a wide range of prestigious health organizations and institutions including the World Health Organization, National Academy of Sciences, Kellogg and Rockefeller Foundations, U.S. Centers for Disease Control, and the American Public Health Association. Edited by C. Everett Koop, Clarence E. Pearson, and M. Roy Schwarz, these never-before-published essays explore the future of international health and explain what will be required in order to provide adequate health and medical care worldwide, especially for underdeveloped countries.

Emory University Catalogues: WA 530.1 C934 2001

◆ *Lampton, David M. 1974. Health, conflict, and the Chinese political system. Ann Arbor: Center for Chinese Studies University of Michigan.*

Emory University Catalogues: DS703.4 .M5 NO.18

◆ *MacLachlan, Malcolm. 2001. Cultivating health: cultural perspectives on promoting health. Chichester; New York: Wiley.*

- How can HIV infection be reduced among commercial sex workers?
- Why are alternative therapies becoming increasingly popular?

- How can Eastern philosophies and therapies be integrated into Western therapies?

These are just some examples of the practical problems and policy issues that Cultivating Health addresses. Malcolm MacLachlan situates health promotion and intervention within the cultural and community contexts in which they are applied. Drawn from across five continents and working in a variety of disciplines, the contributors are all leading authorities in their fields.

Together, they show how it is possible to enhance health by working through the psychological conduit of culture. Cultivating Health is divided into three sections. The first section deals with the cultural context in which health must be cultivated, the second section deals with parallel approaches to cultivating health (pluralism) and the third and final section addresses three very different and quite specific perspectives on cultivating health.

This book will be important for researchers, as well as undergraduate students and postgraduate students in the health and social sciences, especially psychology, social studies, medicine, anthropology and nursing, who need to provide health care across cultural boundaries.

Emory University Catalogues: HEALTH BOOKSTACKS WA 590 C968 2001

◆ *Newbrander, William C. and Asian Development Bank. 1997. Private health sector growth in Asia. Chichester ; New York: Wiley.*

At the end of the twentieth century, Asia is in the middle of an economic, political, and social transformation. Many countries are poised to enter the next century on a rising curve of rapid economic growth and human resource development. Despite an increasing proportion of national income devoted to health, government resources are not sufficient to maintain existing health systems, meet increased demand, and improve the quality of care. Attitudes about the role of government in financing health care services have also changed. As a result, many countries in Asia have adopted a strategy of encouraging the expansion of the private health sector in health. This book describes these policy shifts and the health sector reform issues in the countries of the region. The actual process of change in six countries: India; Indonesia; Korea; the Philippines; Thailand; and Vietnam is also documented. This collection of papers, by eleven leading international experts, was prepared for the Asian Development Banks Second Regional Conference on Health Sector Reform: Issues Related to Private Sector Growth, held in Manila in 1996. Management Sciences for Health commissioned these papers and managed the conference for the ADB. The ADB is a regional multilateral development bank with 58 member countries which provided development assistance through loans and grants to 36 countries in Asia and the Pacific. Management Sciences for Health is a non-profit organization dedicated to helping health care policy makers and managers develop and implement practical strategies to meet the challenges faced by the public and private sectors of health systems.

Emory University Catalogues: RA410.55 .A78 P75 1997

◆ *Research and Information System for the Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries. 2002. India-ASEAN partnership in an era of globalization: reflections by eminent persons. New Delhi: Research and Information System for the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries.*

Emory University Catalogues: HF1590.15 .A785 I53 2002

Education

◆ *Adams, Donald K. 1970. Education and modernization in Asia. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley Pub. Co.*

Emory University Catalogues: LA1311 .A6

◆ *Agelasto, Michael and Bob Adamson. 1998. Higher education in post-Mao China. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press.*

The changes in Chinese higher education in the past two decades have been dramatic. This volume discusses most of them in a comprehensive way, and is a major contribution to our knowledge of contemporary higher education in China. In 20 substantive chapters, experts from China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Britain, and the United States analyze such topics as faculty development, reforms in the administration and finance, scholarly productivity of Chinese scholars and scientists, the trend toward privatization of higher education, graduate employment, and others. Unusually, there are three chapters focusing on the role of women in Chinese higher education.

All of the chapters are carefully researched, and several are unusually frank about higher education developments, including an incisive chapter on the 1989 student movements. The overall picture is one of substantial change that is pushing the higher education system, which now enrolls 3 million students, ever more in market directions. Rigid centralization is a thing of the past, and several of the chapters point to the significant inequalities in the higher education system. A useful summary of the World Bank's higher education reform in China report is included.

Emory University Catalogues: LA1133 .H54 1998

‡ *Ahmed, M., K. M. Cheng, et al. (1991). Basic education and national development: lessons from China and India. New York, N.Y., UNICEF.*

Emory University Catalogues: LC1035.8 .C5 A47 1991

◆ *Altbach, Philip G. 1991. International higher education: an encyclopedia. New York: Garland Pub.*

Covering 52 countries and economic areas, the *Encyclopedia*, examines education in the world's major nations as well as in smaller countries that have seen particularly significant educational developments. Each essay provides basic statistical data and covers the development of a nation's universities and their role in society, student and

faculty issues, university-government relations, and other contemporary concerns. Separate chapters focus on important regions as well as educational trends and issues common to regional neighbors. Fifteen thematic chapters deal with such subjects as academic freedom, university reform, educational costs, graduate studies, student political activism, scientific research in the third world, labor markets, private institutions, and the role of women.

Emory University Catalogues: LB15 .I59 1991 V.1, V.2

◆ —. 1998. *Comparative higher education: knowledge, the university, and development*. Greenwich, Conn.: Ablex Pub. Corp.

Higher education is increasingly international. The issues that affect universities in one country are important globally. There are a myriad of links among academic systems worldwide. Comparative Higher Education is the first book to systematically explore many of the most important implications of the globalization of higher education. It explores the links among universities, including foreign students and scholars, the impact of the Western higher education idea on universities throughout the world, and especially the current importance of American academic ideas worldwide, and the patterns of inequality among academic systems. Teachers and students are at the heart of the academic systems. Comparative Higher Education focuses on professors and students—especially the political involvement of both professors and students—and seeks to understand their roles in a comparative framework. The book concludes with a discussion of higher education development in the newly industrializing countries. These Pacific Rim nations are examples of how higher education has been used in the process of development. Comparative Higher Education reflects more than three decades of research in the field, and places key elements in the globalization of higher education in a useful framework. Worldwide examples are used to illustrate analyses of such key topics as international exchange, future trends in university development, the complex relationships among academic systems in the industrialized and developing countries, and related issues.

Emory University Catalogues: OXFORD 378 A465C

◆ Altbach, Philip G. and D. Bruce Johnstone. 1993. *The Funding of higher education : international perspectives*. New York: Garland Pub.

The main results of the Sixth International Conference on Higher Education, August 1992 in Washington D. C. Researchers and administrators from 36 countries analyze how higher education is funded, identify the factors that encourage or discourage certain income sources, and suggest strategies. Includes nine case studies from China, Africa, eastern Europe, Australia, and other places.

Emory University Catalogues: LB2341.98 .F85 1993

- ◆ *Altbach, Philip G. and David H. Kelly. 1975. Higher education in developing nations : a selected bibliography, 1969-1974. New York: Praeger.*

Emory University Catalogues: Z5814 .U7 A42 1975

- ◆ *Altbach, Philip G., David H. Kelly, and Jan Kluczynski. 1985. Higher education in international perspective: a survey and bibliography. London; New York: Mansell Pub.*

Emory University Catalogues: Z5814 .U7 A43 1985

- ◆ *Altbach, Philip G. and Gail Paradise Kelly. 1986. New approaches to comparative education. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.*

Emory University Catalogues: LA133 .N48 1986

- ◆ *Altbach, Philip G. and Gail Paradise Kelly. 1988. Textbooks in the Third World: policy, content, and context. New York: Garland Pub.*

This book reports on government and international agency policies regarding the provision of texts to Third World countries; and on the content of textbooks in several Third World countries and the relation of the content to national policy goals.

Emory University Catalogues: LB3048 .D44 T48 1988

- ◆ *Arnové, Robert F., Philip G. Altbach, Gail Paradise Kelly, and NetLibrary Inc. 1992. "Emergent issues in education comparative perspectives." Albany, N.Y.: State University of New York Press.*

<http://www.netlibrary.com/urlapi.asp?action=summary&v=1&bookid=7347>

<http://www.library.emory.edu/netlibrary.html>

- ◆ *Blumenthal, Peggy. 1996. Academic mobility in a changing world: regional and global trends. London; Bristol, Pa.: J. Kingsley Publishers.*

Examines how the radical changes in the international political climate over the past decade have affected the motivation and opportunity for students and academic staff to engage in educational travel. Most of the 22 essays, delivered at a colloquium in Wassenaar, the Netherlands, in November 1992, report on the situation in countries or regions throughout the world. Includes a general bibliography.

Emory University Catalogues: LB2335.3 .A25 1996

- ◆ *Burn, Barbara B. and Carnegie Commission on Higher Education. 1971. Higher education in nine countries; a comparative study of colleges and universities abroad. New York: McGraw-Hill.*

A general report prepared for the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education.

Emory University Catalogues: LB2322 .B85

♦ *Choi, Hyaeweol. 1995. An international scientific community: Asian scholars in the United States. Westport, Conn.: Praeger.*

Despite the small percentage of Asian scholars in U.S. academe (4.7%), they are the fastest growing academic group since the 1980s, particularly in the fields of science and engineering. In the era of globalization of science, the role of Asian scholars as a bridge between societies is increasingly important for effective communication of scientific and cultural knowledge. In this study, Choi, herself a Korean, employed in-depth interviewing of Asian scholars from six different points of origin--China, Hong Kong, India, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. By comparing experiences and perspectives, much valuable information is obtained about the contributions and potential of the Asian community of scholars in the United States.

Emory University Catalogues: Q149 .A78 C48 1995

♦ *Research and Information System for the Non-aligned and Other Developing. 2002. India-ASEAN partnership in an era of globalization: reflections by eminent persons. New Delhi: Research and Information System for the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries.*

Emory University Catalogues: HF1590.15 .A785 I53 2002

♦ *Crossley, Michael and Graham Vulliamy. 1997. Qualitative educational research in developing countries: current perspectives. New York: Garland.*

This collection of 11 original in-depth accounts of qualitative research and evaluation in developing countries argues that such innovative methods offer considerable advantages over traditional methods. With examples drawn from Asia, Africa, the South Pacific, Central America and the Caribbean, each chapter focuses upon a specific method-such as qualitative interviews, fieldwork or document analysis-and considers related theoretical and practical issues. Key issues addressed include the identification of appropriate research questions; access; research ethics; practitioner research; case study evaluation; North-South collaboration and the potential of qualitative research for policy-making and theory.

Emory University Catalogues: LB1028.25 .D44 Q35 1997

♦ *Crossley, Michael and Keith Watson. 2003. Comparative and international research in education: globalization, context and difference. London New York: Routledge/Falmer.*

Changing geopolitical relations, the acceleration of globalization and major advances in information and communication technology have all transformed and revitalized international and comparative research in education. This multidisciplinary book critically examines the implications of this change for those engaged in such work worldwide. Groundbreaking and insightful, it draws on the latest research and developments in the field to give a comprehensive overview and analysis of the

contemporary condition of this valuable form of research. Drawing upon the authors' extensive international experience, the text: - re-assesses the diverse and multidisciplinary origins of this field of study; - documents the increased orientation towards research; - explores the changing nature of the problems and issues faced by both new and experienced researchers; - puts forward a coherent and well-informed case for a thorough reconceptualization of the field as a whole. The book argues eloquently for increased cultural and contextual sensitivity in educational research and development in order that the field might make a more effective contribution to educational theory, policy and practice. This multidisciplinary work will be welcomed by a wide range of theorists and researchers in education and the social sciences, as well as teachers, policymakers and anyone concerned with improving dialogue and understanding across cultures and nations.

Emory University Catalogues: LB1028 .C76 2003

† Cummings, William K., Philip G. Altbach, and NetLibrary Inc. 1997. "The challenge of Eastern Asian education implications for America." Albany: State University of New York Press.

<http://www.netlibrary.com/urlapi.asp?action=summary&v=1&bookid=5346>

<http://www.library.emory.edu/netlibrary.html>

♦ Cummings, William K., Saravanan Gopinathan, and Yasumasa Tomoda. 1988. *The Revival of values education in Asia and the West*. Oxford, England; New York: Pergamon Press.

Emory University Catalogues: LC268 .R49 1988

♦ Currie, Jan and Janice Angela Newson. 1998. *Universities and globalization: critical perspectives*. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage Publications.

As we near the end of the century, there can be no doubt that the increasingly global political economy has affected the ways in which universities are governed; the daily lives of academics have been altered as well. In this new volume, editors Jan Currie and Janice Newson consider globalization as combining a market ideology with a corresponding material set of practices drawn from the world of business. Issues of managerialism, privatization, and accountability all central values in business have become primary for universities and their administrators as well. The selections in this book help illustrate the editor's contentions that globalization presents clear disadvantages as well as benefits to all citizens. Globalization's effects on higher education are not likely to be uniform nor are the outcomes an inevitable process. The future of the university as a place where society can examine itself critically is at stake and this volume will be a strong contributor to the debate. *Universities and Globalization* will be of great interest to those interested in higher education, the role of the university, and global institutions and practices.

Emory University Catalogues: LC67.6 .U552 1998

♦ *Goedegebuure, L. C. J., International Association of Universities., and Centrum voor Studies van het Hoger Onderwijsbeleid (Enschede Netherlands). 1994. Higher education policy: an international comparative perspective. Oxford; New York: published for the IAU Press by Pergamon Press.*

Emory University Catalogues: LC171 .H54 1994

♦ *Hayhoe, Ruth. 1984. Contemporary Chinese education. London: Croom Helm.*

Emory University Catalogues: LA1131 .C75 1984B

♦ —. 1992. *Education and modernization: the Chinese experience. Oxford, England; New York: Pergamon Press.*

This text combines historical perspectives on Chinese education with a thematic analysis of a range of contemporary issues. It takes the reader from Confucius to beyond the Cultural Revolution, through current systems of formal and non-formal education, to a consideration of a range of issues.

Emory University Catalogues: LA1131 .E33 1992

♦ *Hayhoe, Ruth and Marianne Bastid. 1987. China's education and the industrialized world: studies in cultural transfer. Armonk, N.Y.: M.E. Sharpe.*

Emory University Catalogues: LA1131 .C53 1987

♦ *Hernández Medina, Alberto, Carlos Muñoz Izquierdo, and Manzoor Ahmed. 1978. Education and youth employment in less developed countries. Berkeley, Calif.: Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education.*

Emory University Catalogues: HD6276 .M6 E38

♦ *Holtermann, Sigrid. 1996. "Strategies for internationalization of higher education. A case study--the Nordic Centre at Fudan University, Shanghai, China." Higher Education Policy 9:329-331.*

URL: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/B6VFM-46V5VMY-R/2/ba859821920cb5e7329513bb1a90d9a7>

♦ *King, Elizabeth M., Anne M. Hill, and NetLibrary Inc. 1998. "Women's education in developing countries barriers, benefits, and policies." Baltimore; London: Published for the World Bank by the Johns Hopkins University Press.*

<http://www.netLibrary.com/urlapi.asp?action=summary&v=1&bookid=33281>

<http://www.library.emory.edu/netlibrary.html>

◆ Knowles, Asa S. 1977. *International encyclopedia of higher education*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers.

Emory University Catalogues: LB15 .I57 V.1-10

◆ Kubow, Patricia K. and Paul R. Fossum. 2003. *Comparative education: exploring issues in international context*. Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Merrill/Prentice Hall.

A welcome addition to the field, this rigorous, scholarly book departs from the traditional viewpoint of educational systems and structural analysis to thoroughly explore comparative education from an issues orientation. Content is built upon analytical frameworks that address four fundamental educational issues: the purposes of schooling, access to and opportunities for education, accountability and authority in education, and educator professionalism. After an introduction to the field and to prevailing theories in educational policy and practice, the book examines each educational issue in relation to two different countries, the better to foster comparison and contrasting. This book takes a cross-cultural perspective by examining eight countries: Hong Kong, Israel, Brazil, South Africa, Germany, England, Japan, and the United States and provides country overviews which include location, demographics, government and politics and educational processes.

Emory University Catalogues: LB43 .K85 2003

◆ Mingyuan, Gu and Ruth Hayhoe. 2001. *Education in China and Abroad: Perspectives from a Lifetime in Comparative Education*. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press.

This book presents a collection of Professor Gu's writings over a 20-year period from the early 1980s. Each chapter is a valuable piece in its own right; and, taken together, the chapters show the development both of Professor Gu's thinking and of the field as a whole during a period of dramatic changes.

◆ Morsy, Zaghoul, Philip G. Altbach, and Unesco. 1993. *Higher education in international perspective: toward the 21st century*. Paris, New York: United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The book is in two parts and has sixteen chapters written by distinguished educational specialists from many different countries and regions of the world. Part one, Situation, Challenges, and Prospects, provides a history of Western universities by Torsten Husén of Sweden and a concise description of patterns of higher education development evident in the post-Second World War period by Philip G. Altbach of the United States. This follows by a commentary on autonomy and accountability by Orlando Albornoz of Venezuela and comparisons of open universities by Tony Kaye and Greville Rumble of the United Kingdom. Jandhyala B. G. Tilak of India focuses on privatization of higher education as a policy strategy while Abdallah Larouri of Morocco attends to the relationship between scientific and academic research and academic development. The observations on universities and national development in developing countries by Lawrence J. Saha of the United States and the analyses of financing of post-compulsory education Jean- Claude Eicher and Thierry Chevaillier close this section.

In part two the authors provide valuable case studies, often critical or reformist in tone, about developments in higher education internationally. This section opens with analyses of higher education and regional problems with François Orivel of France focusing on French-speaking sub-Saharan Africa, Brazilian Simon Schwartzman on Latin America and Lebanese Raji Abu-Chacra on the Arab states. This is followed by accounts of restructuring and change in newly industrializing countries--in Asia written by Jasbir Sarjit Singh of Malaysia, in Eastern and Central Europe by Jan Sadlak from Poland and Canada, and in the European Union by Hywel Ceri Jones from the United Kingdom. Descriptions of Western higher educational policy models include those by Osmo Kivinen and Risto Rinne of Finland along with those of the United States by D. Bruce Johnstone complete this part.

Emory University Catalogues: LB2322.2 .H54 1993

♦ *Postiglione, Gerard A. and Grace C. L. Mak. 1997. Asian higher education: an international handbook and reference guide. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press.*

Asia is home to a majority of the world's population and has an expanding economy. As the West engages in greater interaction with the East, developments in Asia have increasingly greater significance throughout the world. Higher education is central to the tremendous expansion of Asia. This reference book surveys the state of higher education in 20 representative Asian countries. Countries profiled include advanced industrial nations, such as Japan and Singapore, as well as more impoverished lands, such as Bangladesh. Chapters are written by expert contributors, and each author cites current literature and research. An introductory essay overviews the nature of higher education in Asia, and an extensive bibliography concludes the work.

Emory University Catalogues: LA1058 .A82 1997

♦ *Raby, Rosalind Latiner. 2001. "Comparative and International Education: A Bibliography (2000)." Comparative Education Review 45:435-476.*

Presents a bibliography of articles related to international education. 'Languages in Lifelong Education for Third World Development,' by Gerry Abbott; 'The Impact of Economic Liberalization on Private Sector Training Provision in Zimbabwe,' by Paul Bennell; 'The Aim and Reality of School Geography in China,' by Hao Bing.

<http://search.epnet.com/direct.asp?an=5211663&db=aph>

‡ *Rao, Nirmala, Kai-Ming Cheng, and Kirti Narain. 2003. "Primary Schooling in China And India: Understanding How Socio-Contextual Factors Moderate The Role Of The State." International Review of Education 49:153-178.*

This paper considers how state educational policy and other socio-contextual factors influence primary schooling in two large developing countries. In the late 1940s, national statistics for primary school enrolment and other human development indicators were comparable between China and India. Both countries then experienced major political transitions and embraced similar economic development priorities. Half a

century later, reports prepared for the 2000 World Education Forum indicate that China had far outperformed India in terms of school enrolment ratios and on indices of the efficiency of primary education. This article considers the reasons for these differences. It discusses the role of the state, educational policy and its implementation, linkages among educational, economic and social policies, cultural belief systems that are relevant to education, classroom teaching and learning, teacher characteristics, and the physical conditions of schools.

<http://search.epnet.com/direct.asp?an=9737920&db=aph>

† *Reed, Linda A. 1988. Education in the People's Republic of China and the US-China educational exchanges. Washington, D.C.: National Association for Student Affairs.*

♦ *Saldanha, Denzil and Jeanne Drysdale Weiler. 1987. Education in South Asia: a select annotated bibliography. New York: Garland.*

Emory University Catalogues: LA1144.5 .A58 1987

Teichler, Ulrich, Jürgen Enders, and Oliver Fulton. 2002. Higher education in a globalizing world: international trends and mutual observations: a festschrift in honor of Ulrich Teichler. Dordrecht; Boston: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

The phenomenon of globalisation is frequently claimed to be making an increasingly serious impact on higher education throughout the world. At the same time, higher education, both through the research it generates and through its commitment to the international exchange of people and knowledge, is itself playing a key role in enabling, and even accelerating, the processes of globalisation. This book contains research-based essays by established scholars from four continents. The authors draw on a range of perspectives in the field of higher education research to analyse the development of international policies in higher education and the impact of mutual observation and policy borrowing on national policies, and offer insights into recent changes and challenges for students, staff, and labour market relationships. The book will be of special interest not only for researchers concerned with higher education in general and with international/comparative aspects in particular, but for policymakers and managers in higher education, in academic institutions, and in government, and for academic staff and other stakeholders concerned with the future of higher education.

Emory University Catalogues: LB2322.2 .H52 2002

♦ *Thomas, R. Murray. 1992. Education's role in national development plans: ten country cases. New York: Praeger.*

This book identifies the place that education has been assigned in the national development programs of a varied selection of nations--large and small, capitalist and socialist, industrialized and agrarian, Eastern and Western, Northern and Southern. The authors consider the problems these nations (Soviet Union, German Democratic Republic, Pakistan, Egypt, People's Republic of China, South Korea, Indonesia, Papua

New Guinea, Tanzania, and Zaire) have encountered in managing educational components, and assess the effectiveness of the plans and of the measures adopted for solving the educational problems.

Emory University Catalogues: LC71.2 .E38 1992

† Tobin, Joseph Jay, David Y.H. Wu, and Dana H. Davidson. 1989. *Preschool in three cultures: Japan, China, and the United States*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

The authors videotaped similar situations in preschools in these three countries and then discussed the videos with teachers, parents, and others. Their efforts reveal the different behaviors and attitudes that each culture emphasizes. While all hope to respond to the needs of the child in the changing societies of each country, some amazing differences prevail. In Japan, the ratio of pupils to teacher is 30 to 1, to force children to learn to get along with others. In China regimen, order, and control are essential elements of education, partially to overcome the problem of spoiling in China's single-child family. In the United States creativity and respect for the individual are bywords. Sadly, child abduction and abuse are uniquely American concerns.

◆ *United States. Dept. of Education. Office of Policy and Planning. 1992. International education comparisons. Washington, D.C.: The Office.*

Emory University Catalogues: GENERAL GOVDOCS ED 1.2: ED 8/18

◆ —. 1992. *Education standards for the 21st century: opening statements of ministers at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Education Ministerial. Washington, D.C.: Office of Policy and Planning U.S. Department of Education.*

Emory University Catalogues: GENERAL GOVDOCS ED 1.2: ED 8/20

◆ Welch, Anthony R. 2000. *Third World education: quality and equality*. New York: Garland Pub.

This book debunks the argument that quality in education can only be achieved by limiting, or trading off, equality. The quality of schooling is a major issue for Third World nations across the globe. However there is no single measure which is universally accepted. Whether it is, as some economists might argue, an issue of the number of desks per classroom or one of national sovereignty is widely disputed. This book contests that any worthy definition of quality education must include the interests and participation of the underprivileged.

Emory University Catalogues: LC2607 .T55 2000

◆ Yang, Rui. 2002. *Third delight: the internationalization of higher education in China*. New York London: Routledge.

Emory University Catalogues: LA1131.82 .Y35 2002

Energy

◆ *Agency, International Energy. 2000. "China's Worldwide Quest for Energy Security." International Energy Agency, Paris.*

China's rapid growth over the past twenty years has sparked a surging demand for energy. The Chinese made strenuous efforts to exploit their domestic resources; but growth eventually overwhelmed them and led to rising oil imports. Within the next decade, China's oil imports are expected to grow rapidly and outstrip those of many OECD countries. Gas imports are also projected to increase as China switches to cleaner energy. Aware of its growing dependency on imported energy, China seeks a more prominent position in the existing global system of energy production and trade. Where it can, China seeks to open new connections in global markets. Increasingly, external energy policies are entwined in foreign economic and security policies in general. This book documents how China is creating energy relationships across the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Russia, Central Asia and Africa. The Chinese are also intensively studying how the rest of the world operates in the energy sector. The position of this vast nation in the global energy markets can only grow stronger as time passes. Trade and investment are the main elements in China's energy policy toward the rest of the world today. Before long, the Chinese may seek to participate in the actual management of overseas energy facilities.

URL: <http://library.iea.org/dbtw-wpd/textbase/nppdf/free/2000/china2000.pdf>

◆ *Agency, International Energy. 2002. "Developing China's Gas Market." International Energy Agency, Paris.*

Driven by an increasing recognition of the many advantages of natural gas and by the need to diversify its coal-dominated energy supply, China's natural gas industry is poised for rapid expansion. Some major gas infrastructure projects have been launched to support ambitious gas growth targets in the country for the next five years and beyond. Meeting such targets is easier said than done: expensive gas faces sharp competition from cheap and abundant domestic coal; development of gas infrastructure needs money and will take time; and downstream markets must be developed. For gas to achieve its full potential, China must put in place a clear gas policy and regulatory framework. All these pose significant energy policy challenges for the Chinese government. This study describes China's gas market situation and examines the key issues facing its industry and policy-makers. Drawing on the experiences and lessons from developed gas markets around the world and taking into account the specific

circumstances of the Chinese gas market, it also offers a number of policy suggestions for the Chinese government to consider in its effort to boost the country's natural gas industry.

URL: <http://library.iea.org/dbtw-wpd/Textbase/nppdf/stud/02/chinagas.pdf>

♦ *Beng, Phar Kim. 2002. "Oil needs drive China west." vol. 2004. Hong Kong: Asia Times.*

URL: <http://www.atimes.com/atimes/China/DK20Ad02.html>

♦ *Board, Coal Industry Advisory. 1999. "Coal in the Energy Supply of China." International Energy Agency, Paris.*

China is the world's largest producer and consumer of coal and an increasingly important participant in the international coal market. Paradoxically, while China is now a major coal exporter, it is also a coal importer. As China commits itself to further economic reform and increased involvement in the global economy, its coal industry faces major challenges of rationalization and structural reform. Coal has been significantly affected by the recent slow-down in the Chinese economy. This has provoked a major overhaul of the State coal administration, radical cuts in production, the restructuring of key state-owned coal mines and the planned closure of over 25,000 small mines. Coal will, however, remain the dominant energy source in China for the foreseeable future despite the strenuous efforts of the authorities to diversify the energy mix. The environmental consequences of continued heavy use of coal raise important issues not just for China but for all those committed to tackling the problem of climate change. This timely desktop report on coal in China, prepared by the Member companies of the IEA's Coal Industry Advisory Board, examines the importance of coal in China's energy mix, recent technological developments and market trends, and the major challenges which China now faces.

URL: <http://library.iea.org/dbtw-wpd/textbase/nppdf/free/1990/coalchina99.pdf>

♦ *Chang, Felix K. 2001. "Chinese energy and Asian security." Orbis 45:211-240.*

Chang, Gordon G. 2004. The Coming Collapse of China: Random House.

URL: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/B6W5V-42JYVB1-4/2/65d20e06ee51593acffe8f2c84eb30e1>

† *Cole, Bernard D. 2003. "'Oil for the Lamps of China'—Beijing's 21st Century Search for Energy." Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University, Washington D.C.*

In 1933, Alice Tisdale Hobart, wife of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey manager in Nanking, published *Oil for the Lamps of China*. Hobart had traveled widely in China and proved to be a very observant imperialist. Her fictional account of her experiences, not surprisingly, focused on the role played by Western businessmen, especially those

engaged in importing and selling petroleum products. One thread that runs through her work is Chinese dependence on foreign sources of energy supplies, which remains the case today. This dependence on foreign- controlled sources means that Beijing's efforts to ensure the availability of energy resources adequate to fuel the nation's economic growth have important national security implications.

URL: <http://www.ciaonet.org/frame/wpsfrm.html>

♦ *Downs, Erica Strecker. 2000. "China's Quest for Energy Security." RAND, Santa Monica, CA.*

This study looks at the measures that China is taking to achieve energy security and the motivations behind those measures. It considers China's investment in overseas oil exploration and development projects, interest in transnational oil pipelines, plans for a strategic petroleum reserve, expansion of refineries to process crude supplies from the Middle East, development of the natural gas industry, and gradual opening of onshore drilling areas to foreign oil companies.

URL: <http://www.rand.org/publications/MR/MR1244/>

♦ *Economy, Elizabeth C. 2004. The river runs black: the environmental challenge to China's future. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.*

China's spectacular economic growth over the past two decades has dramatically depleted the country's natural resources and produced skyrocketing rates of pollution. Environmental degradation in China has also contributed to significant public health problems, mass migration, economic loss, and social unrest. In *The River Runs Black*, Elizabeth C. Economy examines China's growing environmental crisis and its implications for the country's future development.

Drawing on historical research, case studies, and interviews with officials, scholars, and activists in China, *Economy* traces the economic and political roots of China's environmental challenge and the evolution of the leadership's response. She argues that China's current approach to environmental protection mirrors the one embraced for economic development: devolving authority to local officials, opening the door to private actors, and inviting participation from the international community, while retaining only weak central control. The result has been a patchwork of environmental protection in which a few wealthy regions with strong leaders and international ties improve their local environments, while most of the country continues to deteriorate, sometimes suffering irrevocable damage. *Economy* compares China's response with the experience of other societies and sketches out several possible futures for the country.

Emory University Catalogues: HC430 .E5 E36 2004

URL: <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip0411/2003024994.html>

♦ *Ghee, Lim Teck and Mark J. Valencia. 1990. Conflict over Natural Resources in South East Asia and the Pacific (Natural Resources of South-East Asia): Oxford Univ Press.*

The United Nations University's Programme on Peace and Global Transformation was a major world-wide project whose purpose was to develop new insights about the interlinkages between questions of peace, conflict resolution, and the process of transformation. The research in this project, under six major themes, was co-ordinated by a 12-member core group in different regions of the world: East Asia, South-East Asia (including the Pacific), South Asia, the Arab region, Africa, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, North America, and Latin America. The themes covered were: Conflicts over Natural Resources; Security, Vulnerability and Violence; Human Rights and Cultural Survival in a Changing Pluralistic World; The Role of Science and Technology in Peace and Transformation; The Role of the State in Peace and Global Transformation; and Global Economic Crisis. The project also included a special project on Peace and Regional Security.

The factors examined in this text include the role of the state and its development policies, militarization, the impact of the world economic crisis, the role of modern science and technology, and human rights and cultural survival.

♦ *Jaffe, A.M. and S.W. Lewis. 2002. "Beijing's Oil Diplomacy." Survival 44:115-134.*

URL: <http://ejournals.ebsco.com/direct.asp?ArticleID=MHMC78N389XAJF9U4L0J>

♦ *Lu, Yingzhong. 1993. Fueling one billion: an insider's story of Chinese energy policy development. Washington, D.C.: Washington Institute Press.*

In *Fueling One Billion*, Professor Lu provides an analysis of the present energy situation in China based on first-hand observation and information, including a history of the development of energy policy in China and case histories of projects undertaken in energy production and conservation.

Emory University Catalogues: HD9502 .C62 L8 1993

♦ *Manning, Robert A. 2000. The Asian energy factor: myths and dilemmas of energy, security and the Pacific future. New York, N.Y.: St. Martin's Press.*

Robert A. Manning debunks key myths about the oil industry: that the world is running out of oil, that the Caspian Basin is the new Persian Gulf, that resource scarcity combined with military modernization, economic buoyancy, and nationalism will lead to military conflict, and that territorial disputes among Asian nations are fueled by resource competition. His book assesses the energy challenges and strategies of Asian nations and explores the new geopolitics emerging out of their efforts to meet these challenges.

Emory University Catalogues: HD9502 .A782 M36 2000

♦ Valencia, Mark J. and International Institute for Strategic Studies. 1995. *China and the South China Sea disputes*. Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press for the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

China and the South China Sea Disputes, the latest in the International Institute for Strategic Studies' Adelphi Papers series, provides the most up-to-date analysis of the political context for South China Sea issues--with a focus on China--and offers an assessment of the future. Mark Valencia analyses China's rhetoric, actions, and intent in the area, and reviews China's relations with the United States, ASEAN, and other claimants in the South China Sea.

Emory University Catalogues: U162 .A3 NO.298

♦ Valencia, Mark J., Jon M. Van Dyke, and Noel A. Ludwig. 1997. *Sharing the resources of the South China Sea*. The Hague; Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers: Distributed in the U.S. by Kluwer Law International.

All of the national claims to South China Sea area islands and ocean space have weaknesses. The dangerous and unstable state created by the unilateral actions of claimants and by the continuing opportunities for outside powers' involvement demand an appropriate measure. This book offers several possible regional interim solutions. The authors propose a regional multinational solution for part of the area because other alternatives appear impractical. Division or allocation of the features and ocean space among the competing claimants seems unfeasible because of sharp disagreements over the boundaries in dispute and over the appropriate equitable division. Serial bilateral negotiations might resolve some conflicting claims but would leave or create others; they also present problems of cost and efficiency. An institutionalized dialogue would add structure and stability to the discussions, and confidence-building measures (CBMs) could help move the situation forward, but neither would suffice as a solution. The creation of a regional multilateral resource management body could reduce the rife regional tension, however. Many international and regional precedents provide valuable lessons for regime-building in the South China Sea. The illustrations presented stimulate constructive discussion of a comprehensive multilateral interim solution to these difficult and dangerous conflicts. This book will interest and assist decision-makers, negotiators, and academics desirous of a peaceful solution to these disputes

Emory University Catalogues: LAW LC-CLASS JX4422 .C6 V35 1997

♦ Valencia., Mark J. 1997. "Energy and insecurity in Asia." *Survival* 39:85-108.

Northeast Asia is in the midst of a geopolitical transition. Multilateral energy regimes such as those adopted by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and in Europe could build confidence and help stabilize relations.

URL:

<http://proquest.umi.com/pqdlink?index=8&sid=1&srchmode=3&vinst=PROD&fmt=6&startpage=1&clientid=1917&vname=PQD&did=00000013625740&scaling=FULL&ts=1090003803&vtype=PQD&rqt=309&TS=1090003811&clientId=1917>

Information and Communication Technology

◆ *Adams, James. 2001. "Virtual Defense." Foreign Affairs 80:98-114.*

Examines how the information age is revolutionizing warfare for the 21st century. Information warfare which involves computer sabotage by hackers acting on behalf of private interests or governments; How the military superiority and leading edge in information technology has made the United States the most vulnerable to cyber-attack; The need for the US government to modernize its thinking and transcend its strategies of deterrence and national security; Details on an ongoing computer attack code-named Moonlight Maze.

URL: <http://search.epnet.com/direct.asp?an=4332073&db=aph>

◆ *Alvares, Claude Alphonso. 1980. Homo faber: technology and culture in India, China, and the West from 1500 to the present day. Boston: Boston: M. Nijhoff Publishers.*

In Homo Faber, Claude Alvares has compiled a comprehensive critique of the western interpretation of technological development and culture. In an indictment of western scholarship, he shows how western scholars have failed to be objective, and have been affected by dogma and ideology. He reveals the parochial nature of the assumptions underlying western culture. According to rum, not only were attempts made to destroy non-western technologies and cultures, but even the idea that other cultures may have had thriving technologies was calculatingly discouraged.

Most countries in the southern hemisphere have seen their "salvation" in following the western model of technological development. Despite the talk of alternative strategies, the author fears that they are rapidly moving towards a situation as problematic as that of the West, where humanity, and nature as a whole, are threatened.

Homo Faber is a philosophical work: it questions the right of "developers" to displace "traditional technologies" in place of highly defective western technology. In his critique, Alvares attacks commonly held distinctions of "advanced" or "traditional", "developed" or "developing". He warns that should the third world continue on the mad rush, more, not less "de-industrialization" take place than during colonial times. In fact he argues, we are already entering the real colonial age.

Emory University Catalogues: CB478 .A48

♦ —. 1991. *Decolonizing history: technology and culture in India, China and the West, 1492 to the present day*. New York, USA; Goa, India: New York, USA: Apex Press; Goa, India: Other India Press.

Reissued to coincide with the 500th anniversary of the so-called discovery of the Americas and India. In a new afterward, the author ridicules the idea of the quincennial celebrations, mocks the contributions of Europe and opts out of any proposals for human unity based on a European idea of man.

Emory University Catalogues: CB478 .A48 1991

♦ *Berners-Lee, Tim and Mark Fischetti. 1999. Weaving the Web: the original design and ultimate destiny of the World Wide Web by its inventor*. San Francisco: Harper San Francisco.

This lucid but impersonal memoir conveys some vital history and intriguing philosophy concerning the Internet, written by the man who invented such ubiquitous terms as URL, HTML and World Wide Web. British-born physicist Berners-Lee is now the director of the World Wide Web Consortium, which is based at MIT and sets software standards for the Web. In the late 1980s, he wrote the first programs that set up the Web, thus revolutionizing the Internet by allowing users to hyperlink among the world's computers. It was a quantum conceptual leap, and not everyone instantly understood it (some researchers had to be convinced that posting information was better than writing custom programs to transfer it). The release of graphical browsers such as Netscape Navigator made the Web much easier for home users to navigate and led to the commercialization of the Net. Although Berners-Lee calmly eschewed opportunities to get rich, he doesn't subscribe to the notion, common among pre-Web denizens of the Internet, that commercialization is a pox upon cyberspace. After short takes on current issues like privacy and pornography, Berners-Lee moves into prediction and prescription: the Web needs more intuitive interfaces and integration of tools, "annotation servers" that allow comments to be posted on documents and "social machines" that enable national plebiscites. And while he's no digital utopian, he thinks an Internet that balances decentralization and centralization can contribute to a more harmonious society. Berners-Lee's tone is more lofty than quotidian. He'd rather muse about the benefits of decentralization that his revolutionary technology makes possible than respond to Internet skeptics and critics. But he was very, very right a decade ago, and he's well worth reading now.

Emory University Catalogues: TK5105.888 .B46 1999

♦ *Bhatnagar, Subhash C. and Robert Schware. 2000. Information and communication technology in development: cases from India*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

This book documents the successful use of information and communication technology (ICT) in rural development. The book begins with an introductory chapter that traces the history of ICT use in rural India, examines some of the problems that have afflicted the implementation of rural development programs, at the same time showing how ICT applications could help overcome them, assesses the early efforts in ICT use, and

proposes a scheme by which to classify ICT applications. Written by administrators who lead projects in their areas, sixteen case studies follow, which spell out the various applications of ICT that have made a difference in the delivery of services or products in rural India. Among the services covered are health care, milk distribution, disaster management, postal services, telephones, and services for the disabled. These applications of ICT cover the use of simple and inexpensive technologies at one end, and sophisticated satellite-based communication at the other. An important collection that delineates the main elements of a strategy that can be used by governmental agencies to derive maximum developmental impact from investments in ICT.

Emory University Catalogues: HC440 .I55 I54 2000

‡ *Bristow, Damon. 2001. "India may eclipse China in IT." Far Eastern Economic Review 163:29-30.*

In early June, Indian president K. R. Narayanan paid a high-profile visit to China. China's leaders made clear their desire to cooperate with India in IT. From a commercial point of view, China's interest is understandable. It is rushing headlong to embrace the information revolution. Seen another way, China's desire to buddy up with Indian software companies also represents a grudging admission that it lags behind its neighbor, at least in IT.

URL:

http://gateway.proquest.com/openurl?url_ver=Z39.88-2004&res_dat=xri:pqd&rft_val_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:journal&genre=article&rft_dat=xri:pqd:did=000000057790079&svc_dat=xri:pqil:fmt=text&req_dat=xri:pqil:pq_clntid=1917

◆ *Chengsi, Zheng. 1998. "The TRIPS Agreement and Intellectual Property Protection in China." Duke journal of comparative & international law 9:219-227.*

In order to carry out its open reform policy, China has no other choice but to establish and strengthen its intellectual property protection system. This is especially true after the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) finally linked intellectual property with international trade and the information highway (not necessarily the "super highway").

Since 1982, China has published and enforced a series of intellectual property laws and regulations, and has adhered to more than ten international conventions and one protocol in the field of intellectual property.

China is now preparing to adhere to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants and is striving to return to the World Trade Organization (WTO) in order to adhere to the TRIPS Agreement.

This Paper will discuss the Chinese legislative system and its relation to international treaties to make those outside of China familiar with some special features of the Chinese legal structure.

URL: <http://www.law.duke.edu/shell/cite.pl?9+Duke+J.+Comp.+&+Int'l+L.+219>

‡ Franda, Marcus F. 2002. *China and India online: information technology politics and diplomacy in the world's two largest nations*. Lanham, Md.: Rowman & Littlefield.

China and India Online is the first book-length comparison of the politics and diplomacy of information technology (IT) development in the two most populous nations. By tracing the growth of the Internet in these countries--with regard to technical standards, management and government issues, and commercial and legal frameworks--Marcus Franda explores the rivalry between China and India in their quests for increased international power. Franda sees both nations as test cases for the growth of a robust global Internet regime and compares their priority levels for IT development vis-à-vis other technology policy areas such as energy security, space exploration, and missile defense. An accessible and interesting mix of international communication, IT and policy, history, and politics, this book provides key insights into two nations with considerable potential for future economic, diplomatic, and political expansion.

Emory University Catalogues: DS740.5 .I5 F73 2002

◆ —. 2002. *Launching into cyberspace: Internet development and politics in five world regions*. Boulder, Co.: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

A useful but sobering survey of the Internet's reception outside the West. Across the developing world, the information revolution is still an elite affair that governments face with deep ambivalence. Case studies on the Middle East, South Asia, and China show how politicians, attracted by the economic benefits of the information age but worried about losing power, attempt to control the Internet. In India, for example, rural interests, labor groups, and government bureaucracies see the Internet as a threat and are trying to slow the spread of information technologies. Franda finds a long list of ways in which governments have sought to assert control over communication, including restrictive laws, license requirements, encryption bans, and the closing of cyber-cafes. In his eyes, the Internet has indeed facilitated the creation of new networks of nongovernmental activists and regional political linkages. But he also points out that evidence is scant that the Internet promotes more open and democratic societies. This book would be even better served, however, by a sense of the underlying logic to these political struggles -- and what they imply for the wider international system.

Emory University Catalogues: JZ1254 .F73 2002

◆ Hachigian, Nina. 2001. "China's Cyber-Strategy." *Foreign Affairs* 80.

Reports on how China's Communist government is seeking to use the Internet. The regime's decision to permit Internet development as a means to economic growth, while strictly regulating content and access; Development of the 'Government On-line' initiative; Reasons why the Internet will not jeopardize Communist rule in the short term; The government's inability to control all Internet content or access in China; How the United States government should respond to China's Internet policy.

URL: <http://search.epnet.com/direct.asp?an=4127141&db=aph>

♦ *Kalathil, Shanthi and Taylor C. Boas. 2003. Open networks, closed regimes: the impact of the Internet on authoritarian rule. Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.*

Emory University Catalogues: JC480 .K35 2002

♦ *Link, E. Perry, Richard Madsen, and Paul Pickowicz. 2002. Popular China: unofficial culture in a globalizing society. Lanham, Md.: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.*

Emory University Catalogues: DS727 .P67 2002

♦ *Rajagopal, Arvind. 2001. Politics after television: religious nationalism and the reshaping of the Indian public. Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press.*

Emory University Catalogues: HE8700.76 .I4 R34 2001

♦ *Research and Information System for the Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries. 2002. India-ASEAN partnership in an era of globalization: reflections by eminent persons. New Delhi: Research and Information System for the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries.*

Emory University Catalogues: HF1590.15 .A785 I53 2002

† *Shambaugh, David. 2000. "Sino-American strategic relations: from partners to competitors." Survival 42:97-115.*

During the 1970s and 1980s, Beijing and Washington shared common strategic purposes. But these shared interests have narrowed in the 1990s. The Sino-American relationship now involves elements of limited cooperation and growing competition. While there is an important convergence of interests with respect to North Korea and the spread of nuclear weapons, the two governments increasingly diverge on a long list of strategic issues, including: Taiwan; Japan's regional security role; Iran and Iraq; the expansion of NATO; the strengthening of other US alliances; missile exports; theatre and national missile defences; and the US security role in the Asia-Pacific. This growing 'strategic competition' is likely to characterise Sino-American relations for most of the coming decade, irrespective of the new American administration that comes to office in 2001.

URL: <http://ejournals.ebsco.com/direct.asp?ArticleID=E3UA6YNBID345EHMWLTG>

♦ *Wong, John and Seok Ling Nah. 2001. China's emerging new economy: the internet and e-commerce. Singapore, River Edge, NJ: Singapore University Press*

The New Economy has hit China, driven by the Internet and e-commerce. China has made a good start in both areas. Since its debut, subscribers to the Internet grew exponentially from a mere 1,600 in 1994 to 16.9 million in mid-2000. E-commerce transactions registered a total revenue of 200 million yuan in 1999, or twice as much as

in 1998. B2C e-commerce is expected to grow by 300% in 2000. However, the rapid growth of the sectors is constrained by factors such as a small base of registered users, high costs of using the Internet, government control of information access, and lack of an effective distribution network and financial linkage. Internet businesses are also losing money due to exorbitant charges for telephone lines, an uncertain regulatory environment, and direct competition from the telecommunications operators dominating the market. Nonetheless, the high growth potential of the two sectors is still well recognized by foreign multinationals. Despite China's manifest prohibition of foreign involvement, foreign companies have managed to enter the Chinese market by forming strategic alliances with domestic concerns. It appears that China prefers a smooth and orderly process of market opening based on a more effective regulatory regime such as licensing arrangements.

This book is intended for readers interested in China's Internet and e-commerce sectors. Businessmen, corporate planners, business associates, researchers, engineers, technologists, academics and students interested in these industries will find the book useful. Focusing on China's nascent Internet and e-commerce industries, this book presents the historical development, current market status and future growth, as well as discusses the problems and issues facing the two sectors.

Emory University Catalogues: HF5548.325 .C6 W66 2001

◆ *Zacher, Mark W. and Brent Sutton. 1996. Governing global networks: international regimes for transportation and communications. Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press.*

Governing Global Networks explores the mutual interests that have sustained the regulatory regimes for four major international service industries--shipping, air transport, telecommunications, and postal services. The authors argue that states have been concerned with two sometimes conflicting goals: facilitating the flow of international commerce; and maintaining the prerogatives of state sovereignty. This analysis of the impact of the breaking up of cartels and of deregulation is an important contribution to theoretical debates in the study of international organizations and international political economy.

Emory University Catalogues: LAW LC-CLASS K4015.4 .Z33 1996

◆ *Zhao, HongXin. 2001. "Rapid Internet development in China: A discussion of opportunities and constraints on future growth." Thunderbird International Business Review 44:119-138.*

China has exhibited fast Internet growth. The number of Internet users in China doubled every six months in the last two years. What accounts for such a rapid adoption of the Internet in China? What are the constraints and opportunities? This article describes the facilitating roles played by the large pool of Information Technology (IT) personnel, fast diffusion of personal computers, telecom infrastructure, and digital networks, and the active foreign involvements. At the same time, the article identifies a number of factors

such as slow speed, high costs, murky regulations, imbalanced development, and absence of credit systems, limiting the current growth.

URL: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/89012064/PDFSTART>

♦ Zook, Matthew A. 2001. "Old hierarchies or new networks of centrality? The global geography of the Internet content market." *The American Behavioral Scientist*. 44:1679-1696.

Using a combination of domain names and user counts, this article provides an assessment of the global distribution of Internet content creation at the national and urban levels and the structure of the supply and demand for this content at the national level. Theories of export-based development are used to assess the strengths and weaknesses of countries' Internet presence and the ramifications of this for future development.

URL:

<http://proquest.umi.com/pqdlink?index=9&sid=1&srchmode=3&vinst=PROD&fmt=6&startpage=-1&clientid=1917&vname=PQD&did=000000073258497&scaling=FULL&ts=1090274242&vtype=PQD&rqt=309&TS=1090274251&clientId=1917>