

African Studies in China

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The earliest history of African studies in China may be dated back to Han Dynasty (B.C.206—A.D.220)⁵⁵. But, the African studies as an academic discipline in China started in 1949. This history can be divided into four phases: their emergence and development from 1949 to 1965; their suspension from 1966 to 1970; their revival from 1971 to 1977; and their later development from 1978 up to the present.

The Emergence and Initial Development of African Studies in China, 1949–1965

It is generally believed that African studies in China began in 1949, at the time of the founding of the People's Republic of China (PRC). However, the true commencement date is 1955. It was in this year that the Asian–African Conference was held in Bandung, Indonesia. This was the famous Bandung Conference, which was attended by Premier Zhou, the first premier of New China. At this conference, Zhou made a noteworthy speech on contemporary international relations, calling on all the Asian and African peoples to unite to defy imperialism and colonialism.

On 4 July 1961 the Institute of Asian and African Studies opened its doors. The Institute had been set up at the behest of Chairman Mao Zedong, and was attached to the Division of Philosophy and Social Sciences of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CASS). At the same time the Chinese Society for Asian and African Studies was established, which served as a common forum for Chinese scholars and governmental officials. In 1964, the Institute of Asian and African Studies was divided into two: the Institute of West Asian and African Studies (IWAAS) and the Institute of South Asian Studies.

During this period, Chinese scholars compiled several works on Africa, such as the *Survey of Africa*, *Outline of Different Countries*, *African Manual*, *Catalogue of African Books*, *Africa from Darkness to Dawn*, *Africa Towards Independence and Freedom*, and so on. The Institute published a journal, the *Asian–African Journal of Translation*, translating many articles by Soviet authors into Chinese. Meanwhile, Chinese scholars translated many works about Africa into Chinese, such as W.E.B. du Bois's *Africa*, Suret Canale's *Afrique Noire: Occidentale et Centrale*, W.A. Hunton's *Fate of Africa*, and E.Sik's *US Foreign Policy in Africa*.

The main feature of African studies in China during this period was that they dealt with fundamental issues, introducing the Chinese people to a basic knowledge of Africa. One of the important methods was to give lectures about Africa to students. For example, in many universities and colleges, teachers presented courses on African history, dealing with contemporary African politics, culture and economy, especially the African people's struggle for independence. Yang Renbian, a professor at Peking University, was preeminent among these teachers. He gave lectures on African history and supervised the first postgraduates to major in African history. His teaching materials, compiled by his postgraduate students, were published later.

In the early years Chinese scholars of Africa were interested in the African independence movement, its methods of operation, its characteristics, its functions, etc. Most of the scholars believed that the best way for the independence movement to succeed was through armed struggle. This led to the question of how to explain those states that gained self-government peacefully. The answer given by some Chinese scholars was that other countries in the world were carrying on the armed struggle or had won their independence through armed struggle. As Chairman Mao said, "no reactionary concedes to progress without a fight." Therefore, the African independence movement is also called the African liberation movement or the African liberation struggle (or war) by many Chinese people.

The Suspension of African Studies in China, 1966–1970

In 1966, the Cultural Revolution broke out. The intellectuals, as "reactionary academic authorities", were attacked first. The students began to strike, and the Red Guards began to struggle against their teachers. Almost all scholars were criticized and obliged to defend themselves. They had to give up their research and were unable to do academic work. This led to the paralysis of African studies in China.

Despite this, Sino-African relations improved during this period. China and African countries have a similar history. They had been ruled by European colonialists, and they faced the same challenge, i.e., how to modernize. Especially, China consistently supported the independence of African countries and the liberation of the African people, and a profound friendship was established between the two peoples. The Chinese government has stressed the significance of Sino-African relations: as Chairman Mao said, "African people are our true friends, and both Chinese and African people must unite to struggle against imperialism and hegemonism." It is because of this foreign policy that the United Nations (UN) recognized the legal status of the PRC, with the support of most African countries.

The Revival of African Studies in China, 1971–1977

Because of its own efforts and those of the developing countries, especially African countries, China was admitted to the UN in 1971. Chairman Mao described this vividly as follows: "We [the Chinese people] have been helped into the UN by our black brothers". This was the beginning of the revival of African studies. The Chinese government arranged for some scholars to translate a series of African works concerning 50 or more African countries into Chinese. These works are used as "internal reference materials" by Chinese diplomats,

embassy staff and researchers. The covers of all of these publications are yellow, so Chinese scholars call them "Yellow Books".

These books concern many African countries, including their politics, economy, culture and history: for instance, Basil Davidson's *Old Africa Rediscovered*, Louis John's *History of South Africa*, the *History of Black Africa* by Anderlie (a Hungarian historian), *African History* by the Soviet Union Academy of Social Science. This series of works provides a basic knowledge of African countries. It could be called, *A Survey of Various African Countries*.

Chinese Institutes of African Studies in China, from 1978 up to the present

The fall of the Gang of Four in 1977 marked the end of the Cultural Revolution. In the following year, the Chinese government chose Xiangtan University, located in the late Chairman Mao's hometown, Xiangtan City, Hunan Province, for the establishment of an institute for the study of African affairs. An Office of African Studies was set up at the university that year and the biannual *Reference Journal of African Affairs* began publication². In 1979, under the sponsorship of Xiangtan University, the first academic conference on African affairs was held. During this conference, the Chinese Association for African History was founded in Xiangtan City. In the same year, Nanjing University, Xiangtan University and Nankai University etc. sponsored the establishment of the Chinese Association for African Studies. In 1998, the Office of African Studies was renamed the Xiangtan University Institute of African Laws, with the present author as director.

In 1978, IWAAS resumed its research. In 1981, it was integrated into CASS. The present director of IWAAS is Professor Yang Guang. The institute's research interests are comprehensive, its major concerns being the politics, economics, social development and international relations of the 73 countries and regions in the Middle East and sub-Saharan Africa. It has a total staff of 60, of whom 40 are researchers. Its research work is conducted by four research units, namely the Division for Middle East Studies, the Division for African Studies, the Division for International Relations, and the Centre for Southern African Studies.

The Division of African Studies, headed by Professor Zhang Hongming, is mainly engaged in the study of Africa's contemporary politics and economics, history, ethnicity and traditional culture. The Division for International Relations, headed by Professor Zhang Xiaodong, focuses on research in international relations in the Middle East and Africa. The Centre for Southern African Studies, headed by Professor Yang Lihua, focuses on the political and economic development of post-apartheid South Africa and the regional integration of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The Editorial Department, headed by Xu Tuo and Wu Chuanhua, produces a bimonthly journal on West Asia and Africa. It is the leading academic journal devoted to Middle Eastern and African studies in China. The journal has established exchange relations with publishers at home and abroad. The Chinese Association of Asian and African Studies is attached to IWAAS.

Peking University set up the Institute of Asian-African Studies in the early 1980s. In 1998, the Centre for African Studies was founded at Peking University. This is an interdisciplinary institute for comprehensive African research. It consists of teachers and research fellows from different departments and institutes at the university, who are

specialists in African politics, economics, culture, history, sociology, languages and literature. The present director is Professor Lu Ting-en.

The China Institute of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR), which is under the leadership of the State Council, was founded in 1983. It is divided both on geographic lines and on the issues that are dealt with. The Division for West Asia and Africa, which submits its research to the Government to aid it in determining foreign policy, is one of the geographic divisions. The current director is Lu Zhongwei.

The Institute of African Studies at Nanjing University was founded in 1990. Its predecessor was the Office of African Economic Geography, founded in 1964. Its research fields include African economics and geography. The present director is Professor Zeng Zenggu.

In 1999, the Centre for Asian–African Studies was founded at Yunnan University; it conducts research into African culture and international relations. Professor Liu Hongwu is the present director. In the same year, Shanghai Normal University set up its Centre for African Studies, which concentrates on African history. The director is Professor Shu Yunguo. In 2003, the Centre for African Educational Studies was founded at Zhejiang Normal University. The director is Professor Xu Hui.

In addition, there are some scholars who specialize in African affairs at East China Normal University, Nankai University, Renmin University, Peking International Relations College, the Central University for National Affairs, Zhengzhou University, Shanxi University, Shanghai Social Science Academy, and so on.

Major Works on African Studies

African studies by Chinese scholars cover many fields. I have divided them roughly into six aspects, as follows: history; politics and law; economics and geography; culture and education; international relations; and studies of different African states and regions.

African History

In the early period of African research, Chinese scholars concentrated on African history. The first African work by a Chinese scholar, the late Professor Yang Renbian, is the *Concise General History of Africa*.³ This consists of Professor Yang's teaching materials, and was compiled by his former postgraduate students, who are now university teachers. In 1995, the East China Normal University Press published *A General History of Africa* in three volumes: the first volume, on ancient African history, is chief-edited by He Fangchuan and Nin Sao; the second, on modern African history, is chief-edited by Ai Zhouchang and Zheng Jiaqing; and the third, on contemporary African history, is chief-edited by Lu Ting-en and Peng Kunyuan. Other works on African history are *General African History*,⁴ *Past and Present in Africa*,⁵ *Textbook of African History*,⁶ and *Rising Africa and its History*.⁷ Also, Chinese scholars have translated some works on African history into Chinese, for instance, Anderlie's *Black African History*, UNESCO's *General African History*, Roland Oliver's *Africa Since 1800*, B. Davidson's *Africa in Modern History*, and M. El Fasi and D.T. Niane's *General History of Africa*.

In addition to African history in general, Chinese scholars are interested in the histories of the various African states and special domains. *The Brief History of African Liberation Movements* by Wu Bingzhen and Gao Jingyuan was published by World Knowledge Press in 1993. *Colonial Rule and Social Protest in Agricultural Regions: A Study of the Eastern Province of Ghana During the Colonial Era* by Li Anshan was published by Hunan Education Press in 1999. His another work, *The History of the Overseas Chinese in Africa*, was published by Overseas Chinese Press in 2000. Zhen Jiaqing's *History of Colonial Africa* was published by Peking University Press in 2000. Zhang Xiang's *Rainbow Nation: The New South Africa* was published by the Modern World Press in 1998. Liu Wenpeng's *History of Ancient Egypt* was published by the Commercial Press in 2000.

The idea that Africa is one of the cradles of humankind is accepted by almost all Chinese scholars. Generally, they divide African history into three phases: ancient history, modern history, and contemporary history. Ancient Africa is also called pre-colonial Africa, and includes primitive African society, slave society and the feudal society. Before the arrival of European settlers, most African peoples were in the final stage of primitive society. The watershed between ancient Africa and modern Africa was the year 1415 when Prince Henry of Portugal occupied the small islands off the North African coast. Contemporary African history begins in the 1960s.

African Politics and Law

African politics is closely related to its history. Many Chinese historians also study African politics. The main works are *Africa and Imperialism (1914-1939)* by Lu Ting-en,⁸ *A New Treatise on African Socialism* by Tang Dadun, Xu Jiming and Chen Gongyuan,⁹ *A Concise Dictionary of African Socialism* by Lan Ying,¹⁰ *Political Change in Contemporary Africa* by Xu Jiming and Tan Shizhong,¹¹ *Political Development in Africa: From Many Perspectives* by Zhang Hongming,¹² *Social Security Systems of Contemporary West Asian and African Countries* by Yang Guang and Wen Baoyou,¹³ and *Report on Political Developments in the Middle East and Africa* (one volume a year) by Yang Guang and Wen Baoyou.¹⁴

Chinese scholarship in this field covered a wide range of topics such as African socialism, the party systems, military coups, ethnic conflicts, questions of corruption, and so on. Of these topics, African socialism is one of the most interesting. Most scholars discussed African socialism under four headings: African Arabic socialism; African democratic socialism; African rural socialism; and African scientific socialism.¹⁵ The basic characteristic of African Arabic socialism is that it combines socialism with Islam, as in Nasser's Egypt and Khaddafi's Libya. Leopold Senghor in Senegal and Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana represented African democratic socialism, which called for the rebirth of "the African character" or the recovery of "African roots". This was a political doctrine that stressed independence, pride, and honesty. The classic example of African rural socialism was the Ujamaa movement of Julius Nyerere in Tanzania, which stressed the importance of the collective. Nyerere did not believe that Tanzania would benefit from a dogmatic application of Soviet-style socialism. He pointed out that African conditions were very different from the European conditions familiar to Marx and Lenin. In contrast to this, African scientific socialists like Mohamed Siad Barre in Somalia, Marien Ngouabi in Congo (Brazzaville), and Mariam Mengistu in Ethiopia,

insisted that Marxism–Leninism was the only true socialism and that it could be applied in every case. Chinese scholars agree that African socialism, whatever its form, was an innovative move towards national independence and development.

The study of African law came later. In the mid-1980s, when China first entered the international marketplace, Chinese law scholars began to pay more attention to foreign countries' legal systems. The Shanghai Social Science Academy translated and compiled *Constitutional Systems and Commercial Laws of Various Countries*, one volume of which dealt with the law in African countries.¹⁶ In 2000, Hunan People's Press published *Introduction to African Law*¹⁷, the first work by Chinese scholars on the different African legal systems: African customary legal systems, African religious systems, African common law, African civil law, and the different subdivisions of African law: constitutional law, criminal law, marriage and family law, commercial law, procedural law and human rights law. Since 1999, the national academic journal of West Asia and Africa has set up a column for "Studies of African Laws"; the main contributors are the members of the Institute of African Laws. This year, another work, *Comment on African Criminal Laws* by Hong Yonghong, will be published by China Jiancha Press.

African Economics and Geography

There are a few books about African geography. They are: *Oil in Africa*,¹⁸ *A Survey of African Agricultural Geography* (two volumes),¹⁹ and *Timber in Africa*.²⁰ Besides this, a number of atlases showing the geographical, political and climatic situation in Africa are also published every year.

In contrast to these, the Chinese intellectual attached great importance to studies of African economics. Many works have been published. *A Study of African Economic and Social Development Stratagems*, edited by many Chinese scholars, was published by People's Publishing House in 1992. Its chief editor was Zhang Tongzhu. Also published in that year was *Economic Reform and Development in Africa*, edited by the Chinese Institute of Contemporary International Relations. *A Guide to African Trade* was published by Fudan University Press in 1993.²¹ Social Science Literature Publishing House issued *Rethinking and Development: Economic Adjustment and Sustainable Development in Africa* in 1998.²² The East China Normal University Press published two works: *A Study of African Population Growth and Economic Development*, edited by Shu Yunguo, in 1996 and *The Development of African National Capital* by Luo Jianguo in 1997. *The African Market Economy* was published by Lanzhou University Press in 1994.²³ *A New Chance for the African Market* was published by China Foreign Trade Press in 1997.²⁴ *African Market Organization* was published by China Encyclopaedia Press in 1995.²⁵ Another work was *African Economic Circle and Chinese Enterprises* by Li Zhibiao.²⁶

These works deal with the factors that affected economic development in Africa. They ascribe the decline in most African economies to the failure to develop independent post-colonial economies, and to internal as well as external factors. The internal factors are of two kinds: natural forces and mistaken government policies. The external causes of economic decline are the impact of the debt burden and its progenitor, foreign aid, the international market environment, and the policies of the World Bank and the IMF.

African Culture and Education

There are four important works on African culture, namely *The Culture of African Black People* by Ning Sao,²⁷ *A Study of the Culture of Black Africa* by Liu Hongwu,²⁸ *Traditional Culture and Modernization in Africa* by Li Baoping,²⁹ and *African Black Civilization* by Ai Zhouchang.³⁰ The authors of these works are interested in sub-Saharan African traditional cultures, especially the relations between traditional culture and modern civilization in Africa. They believe it is necessary to rethink African traditional cultures, and that they should neither be eliminated nor preserved in full. In addition, Chongqing Publishing House published a series called *Gallery of Africa* in 2000, which surveyed 33 African countries. In 1995, Changchun Publishing House published *Blooding Africa: The Impact of European Civilization on African Civilization* by Feng Yujun and Liu Yanling. There are also other books about African culture, namely *The Wisdom of Africa* by Mu Tao,³¹ *Egypt: Africa's Ancient Civilization*, by Hu Sanmei,³² *Pyramid of Thought: Africa and Oceania* by Yi Hong,³³ and *South Africa: The Mutual Impact of Black and White Culture* by Pan Guangming and Li Zhong.³⁴

According to Chinese scholars, African black culture is an important part of world culture. Its formation was closely connected to the African geographical environment, the structure of the tribes, ethnicity and linguistic systems. Traditional black culture in Africa is deeply influenced by the traditional religions, which are manifested in ancestor worship, worship of a supreme being, and initiation rites. It is a kind of culture handed down orally mainly in the form of history, myths and proverbs. The Western colonialists' invasion in the 15th century had a great impact on African traditional culture. After their independence, the African countries initiated a renaissance of black culture and advocated Negritude. African traditional culture is an important factor affecting the continent's development. The positive elements of the traditional cultures will expedite the modernization process but the negative ones will obstruct it. African socialism is an experiment to find the proper way to merge tradition and modernity.

As far as African education is concerned, there are a number of books that deal with African schools, for example, *An Outline of African Education*, co-written by a group of authors,³⁵ *The Manual of Universities in Africa* by the Chinese Ministry of Education,³⁶ *African Education Since the Second World War* by Li Jianzhong,³⁷ *Higher Education in Ten Countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America* by Wang Liushuan,³⁸ *The Famous Universities of the World (Africa and Oceania)* by Ya Xiong,³⁹ *The Teaching of Islam* by Wang Junrong and Feng Jinyuan,⁴⁰ etc.

Chinese research into African education is very limited. Nevertheless, Chinese scholars have many achievements in this field. Chinese scholars distinguish roughly three periods in the development of African education: the pre-independence period, the period from the 1960s to the 1970s, and the period after the 1980s. During the first period African education was deeply influenced by its colonizers. After independence, the African countries tried their best to develop education, which led to a rapid increase in the numbers of schools. Since the 1980s, because of financial constraints, the number of schools has decreased and the quality of education cannot be guaranteed. Several lessons can be drawn from the history of African education: for example, a favourable environment is needed, the effects of rapid population

growth must be considered, and priority should be given to higher education rather than primary education.

International Relations in Africa

Without doubt, most Chinese scholars are interested in relations between Africa and China. The main works are: *China and Africa* by the Centre for African Studies at Peking University,⁴¹ *Relations between China and Africa over Two Thousand Years* by Sheng Fuwei,⁴² *Friendly Communication between Old Africa and China* by Chen Gongyuan,⁴³ and *Relations between China and Africa*.⁴⁴ *China's Discovery of Africa* by Dutch writer J.J.L. Duyvendak was translated into Chinese in 1983.

As stated above, the Chinese people are sincere friends of the African people, and there is a long history of communication between China and Africa. The development of Sino-African relations after the foundation of the new China went through the following stages: in the 1960s, Sino-African relations were established and developed. During this period Premier Zhou visited Africa three times and put forward the "Five Principles" for developing relations with African countries, and the "Eight Principles" of economic and technical aid. In the late 1960s, Sino-African relations suffered a setback as a result of the Cultural Revolution. The emphasis shifted from political relations to economic and trade relations in the 1980s. In the 1990s, Sino-African relations entered a new era of full cooperation. In the eyes of Chinese scholars, maintenance of stable and good Sino-African relations not only benefits China and Africa, but also contributes to the unity of developing countries. Favourable conditions exist for the development of Sino-African relations, such as long-standing traditional friendships, mutually dependent economic and trade relations, and the common need to fight against hegemonism and power politics and to establish a fair and reasonable new international economic order. However, there also exist some challenges such as the Taiwan issue, etc.

Chinese scholars are also interested in relations between Africa and other states. *Africa and the USA* by Liang Genchen⁴⁵ is a study of US–African relations from 1945 to 1990. *The Foreign Relations of African States* by Tang Tongming examines the foreign policies of most African states since their independence.⁴⁶ *International Conflicts and Disputes (Africa)* by Wu Hua⁴⁷ deals with various conflicts among the African countries. There is also a book covering relations between Africa and other states published in Taiwan by Tianyi Publishing House in 1982. Another text looks at relations between Russia, Africa and the Middle East. *Les Conflits de Frontières en Afrique* by Egyptian writer B.B.Ghali, which deals with the same subject, was translated into Chinese in 1979.

Studies of Different African States and Regions

Generally, Chinese scholars divide Africa into five regions: Northern, Southern, Western, Eastern, and Central Africa. In 1997, the World Knowledge Press published a series of books about different countries, five volumes of which dealt with African countries.⁴⁸ Each volume dealt with a different African region. Other works include *The Northern African Countries*,⁴⁹ *A Guide to Trade and Investment in Central and Western Africa*,⁵⁰ and so on.

There are many books about individual African states. According to the available statistics, 95 such works were published between 1990 and 2000, but most of them focus on

Egypt and South Africa. There are about 40 books about Egypt, and most of them are about ancient Egyptian history and civilization, for example, *The Ancient Pyramid* by Li Jidong, published by Liaonin University Press in 1996, and *The Lost Civilization* by Mu Tao and Ni Huaqiang, published by East China Normal University Press in 1999. There are 26 books about South Africa, for example, *South Africa* by Ge Ji, published by World Knowledge Press in 1994, *Ethnic Relations in South Africa* by Xia Jisheng, published by East China Normal University Press in 1996, the *Politics and Economy of South Africa* by Yan Fu, published by Nankai University Press in 1998, and *Modernization in South Africa* by Ai Zhouchang and others, published by East China Normal University Press in 2000. Although they cover a wide range, including the history, politics, culture, education and economy of the African states, about a third of them are biographies. There are 12 works about Nelson Mandela, making up one-third of the biographies.

Conclusion

Since the foundation of the new China in 1949, Chinese scholars have had great achievements in African studies. I have briefly outlined them in this article. It is undeniable that attention has been paid to certain issues, while others have been disregarded. For example, Chinese scholars have paid a little attention to Afro-Arab relations. There is a need for more communication between Chinese and African scholars. I hope that Chinese intellectuals will make greater progress in African studies as Sino-African academic communications develop.

Notes

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1. Han Shu (History of Han Dynasty), an ancient Chinese text, mentions some places in Africa. According to another ancient Chinese text, Song Shi (History of Song Dynasty), the kings of Song Dynasty (A.D.960—1279) accepted some deer and zebras presented by African kings. During the Ming Dynasty (1368—1644), Zheng He, a Chinese navigator, with his fleet, made seven voyages and visited some kingdoms in Eastern Africa.
2. It ceased publication in 1986.
3. World Knowledge Press, 1984.
4. Edited by the General African History authors group, Peking Normal University Press, 1985.
5. Edited by Lu Ting-en, Nin Sao and Zhao Shuhui, Peking Normal University Press, 1989.
6. Edited by Lu Ting-en and Ai Zhouchang, East China Normal University Press, 1990.
7. Edited by Gu Zhangyi, China Youth Press, 1999.
8. Peking University Press, 1987.
9. Education and Science Publishing House, 1994.
10. East China Normal University Press, 1992.
11. Economy and Science Press, 1988.

12. Social Science Publishing House, 1999.
13. Law Publishing House, 2001.
14. Published yearly by Social Science Literature Publishing House.
15. Some scholars classified them into three categories, namely African-style socialism, Northern African Arabic socialism and African scientific socialism; others into two categories, namely Northern African socialism and Black African socialism; or African-style socialism and scientific socialism.
16. Law Publishing House, 1986.
17. Edited by Hong Yonghong et al.
18. Edited by Zhang Tongzhu, Science Publishing House, 1991.
19. Edited by Chen Zongde and Yao Guimei, China Financial Press, 2000.
20. Edited by Liu Peng et al., China Linye Press, 1996.
21. Edited by Chen Guangyao and Yang Yiping.
22. Edited by Tan Shizhong.
23. Edited by Yang Dezhen and Su Zeyu.
24. Edited by the Institute of International Trade.
25. Edited by Chen Mo.
26. Beijing Publishing House, 2001.
27. Zhejiang People's Publishing House, 1993.
28. East China Normal University Press, 1997.
29. Peking University Press, 1997.
30. China Social Science Press, 1999.
31. Taipei Guojichun Publishing House.
32. Beijing Science Press, 1999.
33. Tianjin Baihua Literature Press, 2001.
34. Sichuan People's Press, 2000.
35. China Travel Press, 1997.
36. Peking University of Language and Culture Press, 1996.
37. Jiangxi People's Press, 1996.
38. Shanghai Xuelin Publishing House, 2001.
39. China Police University Press, 1998.
40. Modern World Press, 2000.
41. Peking University Press, 2000.
42. China Books Publishing House, 1990.
43. Beijing Commerce Publishing House, 1985.
44. Taiwan Tianyi Publishing House, 1982.
45. Beijing University Press, 1991.
46. Guizhou University Press, 1995.
47. World Knowledge Press, 1998.
48. Its chief editor was Meng Shuxian.
49. Edited by Yang Luping, Lin Qinchun, and Fan Ruolan, Beijing University of Language and Culture Press, 1998.
50. Economy and Management Press, 1994.