

# Chinese Law Knowledge Practice And Transformation 1530s To 1950s Brills Series On Modern East Asia In A Global Historical Pe

*China's accession to the WTO and TRIPS heralded massive changes in Chinese intellectual property (IP) law. This book asks whether all aspects of Chinese law and practice are now TRIPs compliant. The study offers both Chinese and European perspectives. Examining substantive IP law in detail, the contributors conclude that the changes have been far reaching and TRIPS compliance has been achieved. They also argue that China's IP laws are now addressing the new challenges of the digital revolution and the global economy. Of equal importance is enforcement, and in this respect the book reveals that change started later and that further work remains to be done. The book highlights the important efforts that are underway and the undeniable progress that is being made. All these issues are placed in an international context, where the development agenda is becoming more important and where the discussion on the renegotiation of the TRIPS has started. The contributors include leading members of the Chinese*

*judiciary, as well as academics, politicians and practitioners from China, Europe and Canada. The approach taken to the subject combines academic rigorousness with political realism and the practical needs of operating an effective law enforcement and judicial system in a vast and rapidly developing country. This book will be warmly welcomed by IP academics and researchers, policy makers, R&D departments around the world and investors in China.*

*Intellectual property law and practice in China has changed dramatically since the first edition of this influential book published in 2005. Today, judicial and administrative application of law plays a major role, and accordingly this entirely rewritten new edition draws on an abundance of court and administrative decisions clarifying how the law is applied. In a thorough and systematic manner, the authors clearly demonstrate the sophisticated level of legal certainty available for domestic and foreign entities doing business in China, including the adaptation of the legal framework to new technologies, broadened scope of protected subject matter, improved quality of filings, and significant enhancement of enforcement not only with regard to remedies but also to procedural aspects. Providing comprehensive coverage of all aspects of intellectual property protection in China – including analysis of IP-related provisions of China’s new Civil Code –*

*the book emphasizes issues of concern to foreign traders and investors such as the following: copyright law and software protection; protection of trademarks, including Chinese character and Roman script trademarks, well-known marks and bad faith applications; technology transfer; enforcement of trade secret and patent protection; criminal liability for infringement; unfair competition and antitrust law; role of the binding interpretations of the Supreme People's Court; administrative regulations that supplement the laws; co-operation with administrative authorities; protection of geographical indications; protection of trade names; domain name dispute resolution; special patent-related laws protecting such areas as plant varieties, integrated circuit layout designs,; and relevant provisions of the distinct laws of Hong Kong and Macao. Full descriptions of the competencies of China's IP-related institutions are included with detailed attention to procedural matters. Brief historical notes in each chapter feature the most significant changes in each amendment of law and regulation. Because in China the laws are supplemented and interpreted by numerous guidelines and circulars issued by ministries or courts, the up-to-date knowledge and awareness provided in this new edition is essential for all companies investing in China or considering such investment, as well as for practitioners counselling their clients on strategies. In addition,*

*officials and policymakers involved in trade or other relations with China will benefit from a comprehensive update of what the current law is and a critical view of what the challenges are.*

*In recent years, the study of modern Chinese religions has developed into a highly innovative yet challenging field. One of the main reasons for this involves an ongoing (and largely unresolved) debate regarding what methods and theories are appropriate for analyzing the wide range of beliefs and practices we encounter. This series of three volumes is based on the conviction that, in this critical period of research on modern Chinese religions, it is time for scholars to review the development of our field, reconsider its present state of theories and analytical models, and open a new chapter in the understanding of methodologies we employ. Our research is grounded on the need to re-evaluate concepts and practices that inform both the religious sphere and contemporary scholarship, including endogenous Chinese concepts and exogenous ideas from the West and Japan that have been foundational in shaping our knowledge of the Chinese religious landscape. In this third volume of our series, we examine a variety of key concepts through their praxis in modern Chinese lived religions.*

*A review of education, science, and academic relations with the PRC.*

*Popularizing Laws in the People's Republic of China, 1949-1989*

*Lawyers Without Law? : Roundtable Before the Congressional-Executive Commission on China, One Hundred Eighth Congress, First Session, April 1 2003*

*Chinese Laws in Context*

*Circulating the Code*

*Arbitration in China*

*The Chinese Path of Rule of Law Construction*

*Drawing on history of science and philosophy of knowledge, this wide-ranging collection of essays on varieties of diagram, schema, technical illustration and chart offers a challenging new interpretation of technical knowledge in Chinese thought and practice. By studying law implementation in different areas and at different levels, contributors from various disciplines give a nuanced picture of law implementation in China, showing that it is rare to find examples of complete success or failure. Instead, making law work in actual practice, and in any society, is a matter of degree. The study is multidisciplinary in character and builds on insights from both sociology of law and political science. In the context of harmonisation of arbitration law and practice worldwide, to what extent do local legal traditions still influence local arbitration practices, especially at a time when non-Western countries are playing an increasingly important role in international commercial and financial markets? How are the new*

*economic powers reacting to the trend towards harmonisation? China provides a good case study, with its historic tradition of non-confrontational means of dispute resolution now confronting current trends in transnational arbitration. Is China showing signs of adapting to the current trend of transnational arbitration? On the other hand, will Chinese legal culture influence the practice of arbitration in the rest of the world? To address these challenging questions it is necessary to examine the development of arbitration in the context of China's changing cultural and legal structures. Written for international business people, lawyers, academics and students, this book gives the reader a unique insight into arbitration practice in China, based on a combination of theoretical analysis and practical insights. It explains contemporary arbitration in China from an interdisciplinary perspective and with a comparative approach, setting Chinese arbitration in its wider social context to aid understanding of its history, contemporary practice, the legal obstacles to modern arbitration and possible future trends. In 2011 the thesis on which this book was based was named 'Best Thesis in International Studies' by the Swiss Network for International Studies. "What distinguishes this work from other books on international arbitration is its interdisciplinary perspective and comparative approach...this book makes a remarkable contribution to the understanding of arbitration in China and transnational arbitration in*

*general. Academics, scholars and students of international arbitration, comparative studies and globalisation may all find this book stimulating. It also provides useful guidance for practitioners involved or interested in arbitration in China.” From the Foreword by Gabrielle Kaufmann-Kohler*

*Focusing on the power dynamics of Sino-Western relations during the century before the First Opium War, Li Chen highlights the centrality of law to modern imperial ideology and politics and brings new insight to the origins of comparative Chinese law in the West and foreign extraterritoriality in China.*

*China's Legal Reform*

*Chinese (Taiwan) Yearbook of International Law and Affairs, Volume 24 (2006)*

*Selected Papers of The Jurist (???), Volume 9*

*Legal Lessons*

*The ALA Guide to Researching Modern China*

*The Political Economy of Competition Law in China*

The China Anti-Monopoly Law (AML), which became effective August 1, 2008, is the first comprehensive competition law enacted by China. The AML prohibits a broad array of agreements between competitors and commercial counterparties as well as competitive conduct by single firms that may harm the competitive process. In addition, it establishes a mandatory administrative review procedure for mergers and acquisitions between companies meeting certain sales thresholds, globally or in China. Beyond these fundamental provisions, the AML prohibits certain types of administrative abuses believed to be prevalent in China and establishes a complex set of administrative

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agencies with broad powers to enforce the law. Anti-Monopoly Law and Practice in China is the first comprehensive treatment the AML and the practice of antitrust law under this new system. Each chapter on the substantive provisions of the law includes practical advice on approaches to meeting the challenge of complying with the law's requirements, including analysis of likely interpretations and applications of the AML based on precedents in related economic laws and actions by other administrative agencies. Where policy choices are uncertain, the text will explore probable developments in China based on comparable applications of competition laws in other jurisdictions.

This is the third volume in the series "Yearbook Law & Legal Practice" "in East Asia," which addresses the legal systems of this important region and provides an insight into some of the most topical issues in East Asian law and practice. The overall focus of the series is on the legal aspects of doing business in East Asia, although legal issues of a more general nature may also be included where these are relevant for a better understanding of the particular legal culture concerned. The majority of the contributions to this major work comes from legal practitioners and scholars specialising in East Asian business law.

The theme of this book is the political practices by Zhejiang Government under the guidance of "China Dream" policy. It reviews the political facets of governance, The People's Congress System, the consultative system, grassroots democracy, rule of law, government function, restriction and supervision of power and the united front. These areas are the foundations of Chinese government, and are currently discussed in detail from the point of view of the Zhejiang local administration. As China has its unique political system, this book could help scholars and policy makers around the globe better understand the operation of Chinese government and political goals for the future under the guidance of the statecraft.



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This new "Yearbook" provides an insight into some of the most typical issues in East Asian law and practice. From doing business in Vietnam to the status of the foreign lawyer in Japan the "Yearbook Law and Legal Practice in East Asia" provides expert opinion and analysis.

Sovereignty, Justice, and Transcultural Politics

Injury and Injustice

Foreign Investors and Institutional Change in China

Inside China's Legal System

Maritime Law and Practice in China

The Suicide of Miss Xi

The Political Economy of Competition Law in China provides a unique perspective of China's competition law that is situated within its legal, institutional,

economic, and political contexts. Adopting a framework that focuses on key stakeholders and the relevant governance and policy environment, and drawing upon stakeholder interviews, case studies, and doctrinal analysis, this book examines China's anti-monopoly law in the context of the political economy from which it emerged and in which it is now enforced. It explains the legal and economic reasoning used by Chinese competition authorities in interpreting and applying the anti-monopoly law, and offers valuable and novel insights into the processes and dynamics of law- and decision-making under that law. This book will interest scholars of competition law and professionals advising clients that operate in China, as well as scholars of Chinese law, Asian law, comparative law, and political and social science. A comprehensive treatment of Chinese maritime law and judicial practice, this book covers both substantive law and procedure law of maritime law in mainland China. This is a professional book for both

academics and practitioners in the field of maritime law. Including analysis of and comment on judicial practice from the Supreme People's Court, Higher People's Courts and ten maritime courts, as well as a whitepaper of Chinese maritime adjudication for 30 years (1984-2014), this brings to an English-speaking audience for the first time some of the most technical aspects of maritime law. It is therefore an invaluable resource for all those interested in maritime law in China.

In *Chinese Law*, edited by Li Chen and Madeleine Zelin, the authors provide valuable perspectives on the transformation, knowledge, practice, and effects of Chinese law and justice in the changing historical context of late imperial and modern China.

China's legal system has drawn ever more attention from the international community. It has been developing at a very significant pace since China carried out economic reform and instituted an "open door" policy in 1978. China's entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO) has had a tremendous impact on the development and reform of China's legal system. This book focuses on the recent developments of China's legal system as well as its reform in the context of globalization. It covers various hot and timely topics, including constitutional changes, the relationship between the Chinese Communist Party and the law, legislation, law-based administration, laws for anti-corruption campaigns, judicial reform, legal education and China's compliance with international law. The book is suitable for lawyers, whether practicing or academic, officials in national governments and international organizations and students and scholars in academia,

who are interested in China, Chinese law, comparative and international law.

A Legal and Cultural Analysis

Chinese and European Perspectives

Knowledge, Practice and Transformation, 1530s to 1950s

Anti-Monopoly Law and Practice in China

Notes on Chinese Law and Practice Preceding Revision

The Cultural Politics of Harm and Redress

*The assembled articles in The History and*

*Theory of Legal Practice in China*

*illustrate a new "historical-social*

*jurisprudence," and explore the possible*

*conceptual underpinnings of a modern*

*Chinese legal system that would both*

*accommodate and integrate the unavoidable*

*paradoxes of contemporary China.*

*Renmin Chinese Law Review, Volume 9 is the*

*ninth work in a series of annual volumes*

*on contemporary Chinese law which bring*

*together the work of well-known scholars*

*from China, offering an insight into*

*current legal research in China.*

*In Justice in Print: Discovering*

*Prefectural Judges and Their Judicial*

*Consistency in Late-Ming Casebooks, Ka-*

*chai Tam argues that the prefectural judge*

*in the judiciary of the Ming dynasty*

*(1368–1644) became crucial to upholding*

*justice in Chinese society.*

*China's legal system is vast and complex,*

and robust scholarship on the subject is difficult to obtain. *Inside China's Legal System* provides readers with a comprehensive look at the system including how it works in practice, theoretical and historical underpinnings, and how it might evolve. The first section of the book explains the Communist Party's utilitarian approach to law: rule by law. The second section discusses Confucian and Legalist views on morality, law and punishment, and the influence such traditional Chinese thinking has on contemporary Chinese law. The third section focuses on the roles of key players (including judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and legal academics) in the Chinese legal system. The fourth section offers Chinese legal case studies in civil, criminal, administrative, and international law. The book concludes with a comparison of China's fundamental governing and legal principles with those of the United States, in such areas as checks and balances, separation of powers, and due process. Uses extensive legal materials and historical documents generally unavailable to Western based academics Gives insider knowledge, including first-hand experience teaching law, and close involvement with judges, attorneys, and law professors in China

*Analyses legal issues from historical and cultural perspectives holistically*

*The Internationalisation of Legal Education*

*The Future Practice of Law*

*Chinese Dream and Practice in Zhejiang – Politics*

*Martyrs, Memorials, and Necrocitizenship in Modern China*

*A Chinese Theory of International Law*

*Yearbook of law and legal practice in East Asia*

In China, State Sovereignty and International Legal Order, Phil C.W. Chan explores the nexus between China's exercise of State sovereignty and international legal order, and the locus in which State sovereignty resides in international law and foreign policy-making.

"The popularization of basic legal knowledge is an important and contested technique of state governance in China today. Its roots reach back to the early years of Chinese Communist Party rule. Legal Lessons tells the story of how the party-state attempted to mobilize ordinary citizens to learn laws during the early years of the Mao period (1949–1976) and in the decade after Mao's death. Examining case studies such as the dissemination of the 1950 Marriage Law and successive constitutions since 1954 in Beijing and Shanghai, Jennifer Altehenger traces the dissemination of legal knowledge

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at different levels of state and society. Archival records, internal publications, periodicals, advice manuals, memoirs, and colorful propaganda materials reveal how official attempts to determine and promote "correct" understanding of written laws intersected with people's interpretations and practical experiences. They also show how diverse groups—including party-state leadership, legal experts, publishers, writers, artists, and local officials, along with ordinary people—helped to define the meaning of laws in China's socialist society. Placing mass legal education and law propaganda at the center of analysis, *Legal Lessons* offers a new perspective on the sociocultural and political history of law in socialist China."

This book analyzes China's attitude to international law based on historical experiences and documents, and provides an explanation of China's approaches to international legal issues. It also establishes several elements for a possible framework of Chinese theory on international law. The book offers researchers, university students and practitioners valuable insights into how China views international law and why it does so in the way it does.

This book involves a variety of aspects and levels, including the diachronic and synchronic dimensions. Law profoundly affects our daily lives, but its language and culture can at times be nearly impossible to

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understand. As a comparative study of Chinese and Western legal language and legal culture, this book investigates the similarities and differences of both sides and identifies their respective advantages and disadvantages. Accordingly, it considers both social and cultural functions, and both theoretical and practical values. Firstly, the book addresses the differences, that is, the basic frameworks and disparities between the Chinese and Western legal languages and legal cultures. Secondly, it explores relevant changes over time, that is, the historical evolution and the basic driving forces that were at work before the Chinese and Western legal languages and cultures “met.” Lastly, the book elaborates on their fusion, that is, the conflicts and changes in Chinese and Western legal languages and cultures in China in the modern era, as well as the introduction, transplantation and transformation of Western legal culture.

China Exchange News

Remade in China

Chinese Law in Imperial Eyes

Governing the Dead

Graphics and Text in the Production of Technical Knowledge in China

Contrary to longtime assumptions about the insular nature of imperial China’s legal system, *Circulating the Code* demonstrates that in the Qing dynasty (1644–1911) most legal books were commercially published and available to anyone who could afford

to buy them. Publishers not only extended circulation of the dynastic code and other legal texts but also enhanced the judicial authority of case precedents and unofficial legal commentaries by making them more broadly available in convenient formats. As a result, the laws no longer represented privileged knowledge monopolized by the imperial state and elites. Trade in commercial legal imprints contributed to the formation of a new legal culture that included the free flow of accurate information, the rise of nonofficial legal experts, a large law-savvy population, and a high litigation rate. Comparing different official and commercial editions of the Qing Code, popular handbooks for amateur legal practitioners, and manuals for community legal lectures, Ting Zhang demonstrates how the dissemination of legal information transformed Chinese law, judicial authority, and popular legal consciousness.

As China has evolved into an economic superpower, interest in its culture and current place in the world has skyrocketed; China Studies are now taught in almost every college or university in the U.S., as well as in many junior high and high schools. Covering modern China, not just Chinese culture from an historical perspective, this important new book fills a sizeable gap in the literature. Originating as a Carnegie Whitney Award-winning book project, Ye's research guide goes beyond a mere list of print resources to reflect the predominant role of digital resources in the changing landscape of scholarly



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research, teaching critical information literacy concepts and skills in the field of China Studies by Sketching in basic facts and figures of Chinese history and culture from antiquity to the present Detailing key English- and Chinese-language resources in literature, government, statistics, art, film, history, philosophy, religion, economics, law, politics, and more Offering strategies for finding research sources like articles and dissertations, as well as primary sources such as government documents and archives Including guidance on how to acquire print and electronic resources in Chinese This richly detailed, up-to-date work will guide researchers at all levels to the most important resources in the field of Modern China Studies. This volume concerns several aspects of China's changing market based economy. These include commercial contract enforcement, corporate structures, competition law and other issues related to China's membership in the WTO. In the past two decades, the rapid integration of China's economy into the global marketplace has created obligations and expectations of non-discrimination and regulatory transparency in domestic markets. The Chinese government has responded by demanding better governance within major companies, market sectors and public administration generally. However, as the articles in this volume show, it has struggled to find a corporate structure capable of absorbing external equity investment and participation but still amenable to direct and indirect

state guidance. It has also moved cautiously in creating legal controls over unfair competition. Moreover, the protection of state owned enterprises, which serve as vehicles for domestic economic, social and political policy, has been a recurring issue in China's WTO trade disputes.

Since opening to foreign investment in 1979, China has emerged as the leading investment site for multinational corporations. Remade in China looks beyond the macroeconomic effects of China's investment boom to analyze how foreign investors from the US, Japan, and other nations are shaping China's legal, labor, and business reforms. Wilson draws on interviews with nearly 100 foreign and local managers, attorneys, workers, and members of the business community to explain why Chinese laborers and firms have gravitated toward foreign models, especially US businesses and their institutions. Wilson uses the term "state-guided globalization" to describe how China has used foreign engagement to advance its domestic reform objectives and to enhance its role in international society. Rather than undermining state power, globalization actually has allowed China's state to push through difficult labor and legal reforms. Wilson concludes that Chinese policy makers drew lessons from foreign investors and foreign legal experts on how to introduce difficult labor market reforms in its state-owned enterprises and how to promote rule of law. Remade in China examines globalization and foreign investment in a different

light, showing how these developments have helped to chart China's entry into international society. China's WTO accession agreement and international norms have established parameters by which to judge Chinese legal and business reforms. Although China's rise is a grave concern to the world, Remade in China asserts that Chinese leaders now see compliance with international rules as a means to secure more investment and to enhance their international legitimacy. Wilson provides a lucid and insightful analysis of how foreign and domestic actors, from political leaders to average laborers, have contributed to remaking China's institutions. Yearbook Law & Legal Practice in East Asia, Volume 4 (1999)

The Rule of Law in China  
Key Concepts in Practice

Justice in Print: Discovering Prefectural Judges and Their Judicial Consistency in Late-Ming Casebooks  
Chinese Law

Global and Aesthetic Perspectives on the History of a Concept

This book addresses some of the most difficult and important debates over injury and law now taking place in societies around the world. The essays tackle the inescapable experience of injury and its implications for social inequality in different cultural settings. Topics include the tension between physical and reputational injuries, the construction of human injuries versus injuries to non-human life,

virtual injuries, the normalization and infliction of injuries on vulnerable victims, the question of reparations for slavery, and the paradoxical degradation of victims through legal actions meant to compensate them for their disabilities. Authors include social theorists, social scientists and legal scholars, and the subject matter extends to the Middle East and Asia, as well as North America. The new rules of the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC) that came into effect on 1 May 2012 are widely recognized as the full commitment of the Chinese government to the international arbitration system. Clarifications of the scope of the Arbitration Law to include contractual disputes, disputes over rights and interests in property, and disputes between legal persons and other organizations, as well as the firm establishment of the arbitration agreement as the sole and exclusive basis for founding the jurisdiction of an arbitral tribunal, greatly allay any residual apprehension on the part of foreign investors. This third edition of a book that has been widely relied upon since 2003 by business people and their counsel with interests in China is the first publication to offer comprehensive and authoritative coverage of the CIETAC Rules 2012. In addition to the matchless features for which earlier editions are so greatly valued – such as in-depth coverage of enforcement of foreign judgements in China and of Chinese

judgements elsewhere, measures to overcome local protectionism, effects of China's most important bilateral investment treaties (BITs), and arbitration-related interpretations of the Supreme People's Court – the new edition highlights such aspects of the CIETAC Rules 2012 as the following: the new mechanism of consolidation of arbitrations; power to grant interim measures via the forms of procedural orders or interim awards; procedure of suspension of arbitration; conservator measures; interlocutory award and partial award; combining conciliation with arbitration; and expedited process under a new summary procedure. With first-hand expert guidance on the actual handling of arbitration cases, recommended arbitration agreement clauses for numerous contingencies, case studies and comparative cases to elucidate the handling of specific issues, abundant legal instruments for quick, direct reference to the relevant law, and an annex with English texts of the most important laws and regulations, this book offers all the details and insights a practitioner needs. While Arbitration Law and Practice in China is primarily a detailed, practical examination of Chinese arbitration practice and related laws, the Third Edition's special significance lies in its thorough and timely coverage of the CIETAC Rules 2012. For this reason especially it will be of great practical value to business people everywhere operating or seeking opportunities to

partner with Chinese enterprises. It will also be useful to corporate counsel, arbitration institutions, and students of dispute resolution.

Chinese Law Knowledge, Practice and Transformation, 1530s to 1950s BRILL

The Chinese (Taiwan) Yearbook of International Law and Affairs includes articles and international law materials relating to Asia-Pacific and the Republic of China on Taiwan.

Democracy and Disenchantment in the Chinese Republic

China Law and Practice

Towards the Rule of Law

Renmin Chinese Law Review

A Comparative Study of Chinese and Western Legal Language and Culture

China, State Sovereignty and International Legal Order

For graduate lawyers to succeed in a global environment, legal education in every system must undergo revolutionary change.

Professors van Caenegem and Hiscock explore in detail the new initiatives that are emerging as a response to this development and

A suicide scandal in Shanghai reveals the social fault lines of democratic visions in China's troubled Republic in the early 1920s.

On September 8, 1922, the body of Xi Shangzhen was found hanging in the Shanghai newspaper office where she worked.

Although her death occurred outside of Chinese jurisdiction, her US-educated employer, Tang Jiezhi, was kidnapped by Chinese authorities and put on trial. In the unfolding scandal, novelists, filmmakers, suffragists, reformers, and even a founding member of the Chinese Communist Party seized upon the case as emblematic

of deep social problems. Xi's family claimed that Tang had pressured her to be his concubine; his conviction instead for financial fraud only stirred further controversy. The creation of a republic ten years earlier had inspired a vision of popular sovereignty and citizenship premised upon gender equality and legal reform. After the quick suppression of the first Chinese parliament, commercial circles took up the banner of democracy in their pursuit of wealth. But, Bryna Goodman shows, the suicide of an educated "new woman" exposed the emptiness of republican democracy after a flash of speculative finance gripped the city. In the shadow of economic crisis, Tang's trial also exposed the frailty of legal mechanisms in a political landscape fragmented by warlords and enclaves of foreign colonial rule. The *Suicide of Miss Xi* opens a window onto how urban Chinese in the early twentieth century navigated China's early passage through democratic populism, in an ill-fated moment of possibility between empire and party dictatorship. Xi Shangzhen became a symbol of the failures of the Chinese Republic as well as the broken promises of citizen's rights, gender equality, and financial prosperity betokened by liberal democracy and capitalism.

What is sovereignty? Often taken for granted or seen as the ideology of European states vying for supremacy and conquest, the concept of sovereignty remains underexamined both in the history of its practices and in its aesthetic and intellectual underpinnings. Using global intellectual history as a bridge between approaches, periods, and areas, *The Scaffolding of Sovereignty* deploys a comparative and theoretically rich conception of sovereignty to reconsider the different schemes on which it has been based or renewed, the public stages on which it is erected or destroyed, and the images and ideas on which it rests. The essays in *The Scaffolding of Sovereignty* reveal that sovereignty has always been supported, complemented, and enforced by a complex aesthetic and intellectual scaffolding. This collection takes a multidisciplinary approach to investigating the concept on a global scale, ranging

from an account of a Manchu emperor building a mosque to a discussion of the continuing power of Lenin's corpse, from an analysis of the death of kings in classical Greek tragedy to an exploration of the imagery of "the people" in the Age of Revolutions. Across seventeen chapters that closely study specific historical regimes and conflicts, the book's contributors examine intersections of authority, power, theatricality, science and medicine, jurisdiction, rulership, human rights, scholarship, religious and popular ideas, and international legal thought that support or undermine different instances of sovereign power and its representations.

This book provides law-based governance which is one of the basic policies that underpins our endeavors to uphold and develop socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era. Law is the key to governing the country, and the rule of law is an important support for the national governance system and governance capacity. Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, China has implemented the four-pronged comprehensive strategy and created an unprecedented new situation for law-based governance. Further progress has been made in ensuring China's legislation is sound, law enforcement is strict, the administration of justice is impartial, and the law is observed by everyone. China's efforts to build a country, government, and society based on the rule of law have been mutually reinforcing; the system of distinctively Chinese socialist rule of law has been steadily improved; public awareness of the rule of law has risen markedly. In recent years, China has adhered to the correct handling of the relationship between deepening reform and law-based governance, ensuring that major reforms are justified by law and providing solid guarantees of the rule of law for reform and opening-up. China has adhered to combine law-based governance of the country and rule-based governance over the party and exercised law-based governance at every point in the process and over every dimension of full and rigorous governance over the party and has made remarkable



achievements in the construction of a clean and honest government and the struggle against corruption.

Arbitration Law and Practice in China

Intellectual Property and TRIPS Compliance in China

Print Media and Legal Knowledge in Qing China

Yearbook Law and Legal Practice in East Asia, 1997-1998

Making Law Work

Intellectual Property Law in China

***In Governing the Dead, Linh D. Vu explains how the Chinese Nationalist regime consolidated control by honoring its millions of war dead, allowing China to emerge rapidly from the wreckage of the first half of the twentieth century to become a powerful state, supported by strong nationalistic sentiment and institutional infrastructure. The fall of the empire, internecine conflicts, foreign invasion, and war-related disasters claimed twenty to thirty million Chinese lives. Vu draws on government records, newspapers, and petition letters from mourning families to analyze how the Nationalist regime's commemoration of the dead and compensation of the bereaved actually fortified its central authority. By enshrining the victims of violence as national ancestors, the Republic of China connected citizenship to the idea of the nation, promoting loyalty to the "imagined community." The regime constructed China's first public military cemetery and hundreds of martyrs' shrines, collectively***

**mourned millions of fallen soldiers and civilians, and disbursed millions of yuan to tens of thousands of widows and orphans. The regime thus exerted control over the living by creating the state apparatus necessary to manage the dead. Although the Communist forces prevailed in 1949, the Nationalists had already laid the foundation for the modern nation-state through their governance of dead citizens. The Nationalist policies of glorifying and compensating the loyal dead in an age of catastrophic destruction left an important legacy: violence came to be celebrated rather than lamented.**

**Law and the Market Economy in China  
Toward a Historical-Social Jurisprudence  
The Scaffolding of Sovereignty  
The Warp and the Weft  
The History and Theory of Legal Practice in China**