

西方出版产业管理

anagement in West Publishing Industry

苏世军 张养志 主 编

李晶晶 编 著

[美]曹南希 审 校

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总 序



这套"西方编辑出版理论与实务(英文版)系列教材"共有七本,分别为《西方出版概要》、《西方出版产业营销战略》、《西方编辑学人门》、《西方版权贸易实务》、《西方出版史纲》、《西方出版产业管理》以及《西方出版案例分析》,其中每一本的内容可以概述如下:

《西方出版概要》(Introduction to West Publishing)简要介绍英美等西方国家图书和杂志出版的现状和发展趋势,出版公司愈演愈烈的合并和吞并风潮,传统出版与数字出版之间的关系,传统阅读在新媒体冲击下的依然故我,网络书店对传统书店的威胁,出版产业的附加值概念,大中小型出版公司的运行模式及其各自的优势与劣势,英美出版教育对出版产业及其工作者的全部依托,21世纪出版产业所面临的机遇和挑战。

《西方出版产业营销战略》(Strategies for Marketing in West Publishing Industry)以西方出版经济学的基本概念为基点,介绍出版物市场的结构和范畴,销售队伍的素养和职责,领导与被领导之间的关系,决定市场走向的诸多因素,贯彻实施各种营销战略的不同方式和方法,不同种类出版物的发行渠道和市场预测,重大事件对出版物市场的影响,出版物网络营销与传统营销的关系,出版物营销广告的特点,西方重大图书博览会和图书连锁店,英美出版物信息报道实例,网络时代出版产业营销所面临的机遇和挑战,从理论和实践两方面阐述从事出版物市场营销工作应掌握的基本要素。

《西方编辑学入门》(West Editing for Beginners: An Introduction)介绍编辑的范畴与职能,不同级别编辑之间的关系,编辑与作者之间的关系,编辑与管理和市场的关系,选题策划的要点,组稿工作需要开展的公关活动,编辑流程及其注意事项,编辑加工的技巧与方法,校对工作的基本技能,在线编辑的基本要素,编辑工作与时俱进的重要性,编辑草拟出版合同所涵盖的内容,编辑作为把门人所扮演的角色,不同媒体编辑之间的异同性,全面反映当今世界编辑所应该具有的素养、学识、眼光、技能以及合作观念。

《西方出版贸易实务》(West Publishing Trade Practice)介绍与英美等西方国家开展出版贸易的法律依据,以及实际运作中的成功与失败的案例,获取版权的各种不同途径,无偿获取版权的可能性,西方图书博览会对版权贸易的重大意义,版权贸易谈判须知与合同文件签署,中文图书版权输出合同样本,中文翻译版权授予样本,版权贸易工作者与海外作者建立和发展良好关系的重要性,版权贸易中的名人效应理念,获取和让与翻译版权通信的实例,版权代理人与版权代理机构的职责。

《西方出版史纲》(An Outline of West Publishing History)以西方出版发展进程为经,以出版史上的重大事件和人物为纬,起于早期抄写和刻写的出版形态,止于近期数字出版的兴起,论述亚历山大大帝图书馆誊写事业对古代希腊和古代罗马科学技术和文学艺术发展的巨大推动作用,埃及古代纸莎草纸制造技术和中国古代造纸技术的发明对西方出版产生的重大影响,阿拉伯人出于宗教目的封锁中国印刷术向西方传播的影响,古腾堡印刷术对出版产业所产生的划时代意义,现代技术发明为出版业树起的一座座里程碑,数字出版正在开创的出版历史新纪元等,这些事件说明一部西方出版史就是一部技术革新与社会改革相互依托、共同促进的历史。

《西方出版产业管理》(Management in West Publishing Industry)介绍西方出版产业管理的基本学说和原理,大中小型出版公司的组织结构,不同层次管理人员的工作职责,公司上下级之间和平行级别之间的关系,领导者的战略眼光、胆略和灵活性,观念更新、与时俱进的重要性,公司科学决策过程,公司内不同部门的运作机制,公司战略合作伙伴关系,技术革新与出版管理模式的转变,数字化出版与传统出版相融合的管理机制,出版管理规章制度与管理实践的关系等,从而勾勒出当代西方出版产业管理的全貌。

《西方出版案例分析》(Case Studies in West Publishing)收录近三十个西方出版典型案例,内容包括出版公司常见的编辑职业生涯、决策失误、判断失察、文稿质量、预付稿酬、学术出版与商业出版、作者心态、作者与编辑的关系、选题策划、绝版图书处置、图书出版日期选择、图书盈亏报告、市场调查、教材市场定位、纸质图书与电子图书的关系、电子图书发展趋势等许多方面。成功和失败的案例大约各占一半,其中都是出版人职业生涯的亲身经历,对出版产业工作具有重要的参照意义。

这套教材的每一本由八章或十章组成,根据基础、专业、前瞻或历时性或类别分成上中下三篇,每篇二至四章不等;每一章由主题相同或相近的两节组成,每一节包括课文、背景介绍、生词表、注释、翻译、阅读理解习题以及讨论题和作文题。课文长度一般大约 1 200 词,编排循序渐进,内容深入浅出,坚持出版产业实践高于理论的基本原则自成一统。背景介绍涉及课文主题内容产生的时代背景以及现实的意义,以利于对主题内容的认识和理解;生词表的人选标准是大学英语四级后词汇,当然四级词汇里偏难的第二定义和第三定义单词也在人选范围;注释注重知识性,包括重大事件和人物、编辑出版专业知识点等方面;阅读理解是 ABCD 四项选一项的单选题,涉及知识点、段落大意、中心思想、逻辑推理或语言难点,注重对编辑出版专业知识的提问;翻译部分是截取句式冗长、结构复杂、词义非常的语段翻译成汉语,将原文和译文对照置放在阅读理解题的后面,大约占原文的 50%~60%,一是为预习或复习排除困难,二是为翻译原文其余部分提供样板;讨论题和作文题涉及对课文主题思想的认识和理解,特别是要求学生针对我国出版产业的现实,阐述一种观点或说明一个问题,旨在提高解决实际问题能力的同时也提高英语口头和笔头的表达能力。每本书后面附有阅读理解习题答案。

出版是一门涉猎领域极为广泛的学科和产业,包括科技、文化、政治、文学、艺术、经

济、管理、编辑、营销等许多方面,随着科学技术和时代的发展而不断更新和变化,不断有新型出版媒体问世,又与传统出版媒体相互交织在一起。西方出版的实践证明,要在出版产业获得成功,在很大程度上取决于迅速利用新发明的能力和勇于改变公司方向的胆略。本套教材编写的根本原则在于突出西方出版教育与实践有机融为一体的核心价值观,让学生领略"真实的世界,真实的工作场所"(纽约大学出版教育中心网站 http://www.scps.nyu.edu/areas-of-study/publishing/),把出版教学与现实世界的经历结合起来,认识西方顶尖出版企业领袖和改革家的理论与实践观,"用当今顶尖的专业人士的经验和技能来武装未来的出版领袖"(佩斯大学出版理学硕士点网站 www.pace.edu/dyson/mspub/)。从某种意义上讲,本套教材所选取的内容都是西方出版产业名流的经验之谈,有成功的经验,也有失败的教训,展现大家风范,提倡螺丝钉精神,揭示西方出版人在时代巨变与技术革新中不断获得新生的客观规律。

我们要在这里感谢很多为本套教材的设计和编写给予帮助的人士。美国加州大学溪口分校原出版社社长兼编辑出版证书课程协调人凯斯·胡夫(Casey Huff)为我们提供了多家美国本科和研究生出版教学大纲及相关资料;英国斯特灵大学教授安德鲁·维特克罗夫特(Andrew Wheatcroft)是我们北京印刷学院特聘教授,他在来我校授课期间与我们共同商讨这套教材的编写框架和体例,就内容和形式提出许多宝贵意见和建议;曾与我们共事的美国俄亥俄亚大学新闻学教授安妮·库珀一陈(Anne Cooper-Chen)博士特别关心我们的编写工作,经常通过电子邮件为我们提供重要的相关信息和富有建设性的意见;英国曼彻斯特都市大学印刷媒体学院高级讲师克里斯托弗·格林(Christopher Green)十分仔细地审读大多书稿,不禁使我们想起他十年前来我校开设新媒体课程期间与我们共结下的深厚友情;北京印刷学院原美籍教师曹南希(Nancy Cao)反复审读每一部书稿,每一个英语语言问题似乎都逃不过她的眼睛,她一丝不苟的精神使我们每一位编写人员都深受感动。在此我们谨向他们每一位致以最诚挚的谢意!

本套教材适合我国编辑出版专业或相关传媒类专业本科和研究生专业课程或专业英语课程使用,也可以作为我国出版产业及其相关产业的专业人士的业务参考书。2011年我国提出尽快实现从新闻出版大国向新闻出版强国转变的奋斗目标,这必然要求我们深入而广泛地认识西方发达国家新闻出版产业的运行机制及其人才培养机制,如果这套教材能为实现这一目标,特别是在人才培养方面,发挥一定的积极作用,那就是我们的最大心愿。如前所述,出版产业是一个极其庞大的系统工程,由此可以表明出版专业教育的多面性和复杂性,尽管我们为编写工作付出了极为艰辛的努力,但由于缺乏经验和学识,错误和缺点在所难免,敬请广大读者不吝批评指正,以便日后进一步完善。

编者谨识 2012 年 6 月于北京

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Part One

Management of Publishing Industry in General

Chapter



Publishing Management Theory and Practice

Section A. Strategic Planning—Top Management of Publishing Firms

In essence, the key issue a planner confronts centers on how a book firm plans for the future. Over the years, strategic planners have developed a number of theories and practices that are followed by the majority of professionals active in this field.

What comes first, a company's organizational structure or a detailed strategy? In *Management: Tasks, Responsibilities, Practices*, Drucker insisted that a corporation's structure always follows its strategy, and not vice versa. This theory is accepted by most scholars and practitioners: two of the best detailed studies on this issue are Alfred Chandler's *Strategy and Structure: Chapters in the History of the American Industrial Enterprise* and *The Visible Hand: The Managerial Revolution in American Business*.

Structure is a means for attaining the objectives and goals of an institution. Strategy (i.e., the answers to the questions "What is our business, what should it be, what will it be?") determines the purpose of the structure. Effective structure is the design that makes these key activities capable of functioning and performance.

This is not an easy task, and Drucker and Chandler recommend that a series of questions be addressed. How should a corporation's organizational units be constructed? What organizational components should be aligned and which ones must be left alone? Where and how should units be placed within the corporation? What relationships will be created to insure that this structure operate effectively?

An effective manager must determine what his or her business is and what it should be. "If you were not in this business today, would you enter it?" If the answer is no,



then you are in the wrong business. Drucker insists you must abandon this operation as quickly as possible, bold advice that is not always easy to follow and implement.

Once answers are generated, a series of decisions must be made. This means determining what existing activities or organizational groupings no longer fit into the company's strategy and mission. Quite often this means closing or selling units. In order to avoid morale problems, top management must provide itself and its managers with a realistic vision, values, standards, and with procedures to audit performance against these standards. This requires the book firm's executives to define clearly the purpose of the business.

If the primary goal of a company is to create a customer and then satisfy the customer's wants and needs, then a business enterprise "has two, and only these two, basic functions: marketing and innovation. Marketing and innovation produce results; all the rest are costs." In Drucker's organizational system, the word "innovation" refers specifically to the creative side of the enterprise (in the book business, this would be the aesthetic work of an author and the intricate, subjective, ephemeral process of editors).

How do you create a customer? To do this, a firm must stress marketing and eschew hard selling. This necessitates a reevaluation of business functions and operations. Drucker insists rather firmly that there should not be a separate marketing department or division within a company, which means the abandonment of the traditional linear organizational chart found in most organizational theory books or annual reports.

Few firms have been able to follow this strategy consistently. Many successful large, global firms that dominated the business landscape in the 1960s through the 1980s seemed to stumble badly in the 1990s when markets shifted and consumers reevaluated their needs and questioned the quality of certain products. The plight of IBM in the early 1990s is a prime example of a corporation that once dominated domestic and foreign niches and later sustained debilitating reversals.

Who is the customer? Drucker believes that there is always more than one customer for a product. In the case of the book industry, for example, the "customers" are the booksellers, wholesalers, and jobbers, as well as the final consumers or end-users (perhaps a library) who purchase the book.

What is "value" to the customer? In today's marketplace, many managers would insist rather persuasively and passionately that value is quality. Drucker insists, "The customer never buys a product. By definition the customer buys the satisfaction of a want." This means that what is value to one customer may be a restraint to another individual.

Why does a successful firm slip and lose market share? Theodore Levitt addressed this issue in "Marketing Myopia." Levitt insisted that firms declined invariably because their managers defined the corporation too narrowly. To continue growing, a company must ascertain and act on their customers' needs and desires. They cannot bank on the flimsy assumption of the longevity of their products. In reality, Levitt posits there is no such thing as a growth company, only firms able to capitalize on growth opportunities.

Looking back on America's economic history, Levitt was struck with the unsettling development of this nation's railroads. He insisted railroads ended up in trouble not because of a precipitous decline in the number of passengers or freight transportation but, instead, because this need was not satisfied by the railroads. Other forms of transportation (the bus and the airplane) took customers away from them. Railroads assumed, erroneously, that they were in the railroad business rather than in the transportation business. The reason they defined their industry wrong was because they were railroad-oriented instead of transportation-oriented."

Their failure was due to the fact that they were, in essence, product and selling oriented, not customer or marketing-focused. Railroads emphasized their need to fill seats or to haul coal (i.e., to sell services or products that they had in abundance and desperately needed to peddle) rather than addressing the four components of an effective marketing strategy: development, production, distribution, and promotion. So the railroads failed to comprehend the fact that their product was being made obsolete because other forms of transportation were meeting the "satisfaction of their customers' wants" more effectively.

Levitt was also harshly critical of the practices of certain industries, particularly automobile makers in Detroit. These manufacturers, according to Levitt, never really researched their customers' wants and needs. Instead, they were only interested in their preferences between the kinds of products Detroit had already decided to place on the market.

Professor Levitt insisted a manager must accept the fact that "building an effective customer-oriented company involves far more than good intentions or promotional tricks; it involves profound matters of human organization and leadership." So a company must adapt to new trends in the marketplace, and this is better done sooner rather than later. Levitt also dealt with the issue of leadership. He discovered in his research that great companies have great leaders with a vision and a dream. Lastly, he posited that the entire organization must adopt a customer-creating mind-set.



Vocabulary

aesthetic /i:s'θetik/ adj. concerning or characterized by an appreciation of beauty or good taste 美学的; 审美的; 有美感的

align /ə'lain/ vt. bring (components or parts) into proper or desirable coordination 使一致;调整;排列

ascertain /ˌæsə'tein/ vt. establish after a calculation, investigation, experiment, survey, or study 确定; 查明; 探知

audit /ˈɔːdit/ vt. examine carefully for accuracy with the intent of verification 审计, 查账 bank on (slang) depend on 指望, 依赖, 依靠

capitalize on (slang) use something to one's own advantage or profit 利用

customer-creating adj. establishing an atmosphere that will draw customers to one's business 创造顾客的

customer-oriented *adj.* adjusting to the needs and satisfaction of the customer 以顾客 为中心的

debilitating /di'biliteitin/ adj. impairing the strength and vitality 使衰弱的

end-user *n*. the person using or purchasing the product 最终用户

ephemeral / i'femərəl/ adj. lasting a very short time 短暂的, 朝生暮死的

erroneously /i'rəuniəsli/ adv. in a mistaken manner 错误地

eschew /es'tʃu:/ vt. avoid and deliberately stay away from; stay clear of 避开; 回避; 戒绝

flimsy /ˈflimzi/ adj. not convincing 易坏的; 不足信的

freight transportation the commercial enterprise of moving goods and materials 货物运输

hard selling aggressive, high-pressure sales tactics and promotion efforts 硬性推销 intricate /'intrikit/ adj. having many complexly arranged elements; elaborate 复杂的; 难懂的

jobber /ˈdʒəbə/ n. someone who buys large quantities of goods and resells to merchants rather than to the ultimate customers 做零活者; 批发商; 股票经纪人

linear organization line of authority or responsibility in a business or organization from the top position to the bottom 线性组织,线性结构

mind-set n. outlook; mentality 思想倾向, 心态

morale /mɔ'rɑ:l/ n. psychogical condition within a group that treats all with respect and acknowledging input from others 士气; 斗志

myopia /mai'əupiə/ n. the inability to see things properly when they are far away 近视; 缺乏远见

niche /nitʃ/ *n.* a specific area of marketing which has its own particular requirements (特定产品或服务的)用户群

obsolete /ˌobsəˈliːt/ adj. no longer in use 已废弃的; 过时的

peddle /'pedl/ v. sell or offer for sale from place to place 兜售, (沿街)叫卖; 散播

planner /'plænə/ n. a person who makes plans 规划者, 策划人

plight /plait/ *n*. a situation from which extrication is difficult, especially an unpleasant or trying one 困境,苦境

posit /'pɔzit/ v. take as a given; assume as a postulate or axiom 假定

precipitous /pri'sipitəs/ adj. extremely steep 险峻的; 突然的

reevaluate /ri:i'væljueit/ vt. revise or renew one's assessment 重新评价

stumble /'stʌmbl/ v. miss a step and fall or nearly fall 绊倒,蹒跚;犯错误;无意中发现

wholesaler /ˈhəulseilə/ n. a person who sells goods in large quantities 批发商



Background

什么是管理?什么是战略管理?什么是营销?管理学理论在 20 世纪蓬勃发展。从 20 世纪初的泰勒(Frederick Taylor)的科学管理理论,法约尔(Henri Fayol)、韦伯(Max Weber)和巴纳德(Chester Barnard)的组织理论,梅奥(George Myao)的人际关系理论,到第二次世界大战后当代管理学大师彼得·德鲁克(Peter Drucker)的《管理的实践》、《卓有成效的管理者》、《管理:任务、责任、实践》,构造了管理学的框架体系。阿尔弗雷德·钱德勒(Alfred Chandler)在他的主要著作《战略与结构:美国工业企业史的若干篇章》《看得见的手:美国企业的管理革命》中提出"结构跟随战略"的主题,用"看得见的手"(现代企业内部的行政协调)在许多方面代替了亚当·斯密(Adam Smith)的"看不见的手"(市场协调),组织创新是"技术"进步的组成部分,而对生产、分配和销售中的管理系统和结构的投资是总资本形成的组成部分。现代营销学奠基人之一西奥多·莱维特(Theodore Levitt)在经典文章《营销学短视症》中提出现代营销学的核心理念:一、要强调营销,而不是销售;二、营销要从顾客出发,而不是产品。

Notes

1. Management: Tasks, Responsibilities, Practices (《管理:任务、责任、实践》): 1973 年,德鲁克(Peter F. Drucker)出版该书,出版时即以英、德、日三种文字同时发行,以后又被译成多种文字,受到各国管理界人士的普遍重视。在德鲁克的全部



管理学著作中,这本书无论从篇幅上还是从内容上都最为丰厚,被认为是德鲁克著作中最重要的著作。

在这本书中,他将自己进入通用汽车公司做咨询工作后 30 余年的实践观察和理论研究进行了进一步概括和提升。《管理:任务、责任、实践》既有完整的理论体系,又具有极强的可操作性,管理学界评价该书"是一本给企业经营者的系统化管理手册,为学习管理学的学生提供的系统化教科书"。

- 2. Peter Drucker (被得·德鲁克, Peter F. Drucker): 1909 年生于维也纳,2005 年病逝于美国。他1937 年移居美国,终身以教书、著书和咨询为业,是当代国际上最著名的管理学家之一。在美国他曾担任由美国银行和保险公司组成的财团的经济学者,美国通用汽车公司、克莱斯勒公司、IBM 公司等大企业的管理顾问。他著述颇丰,包括《管理的实践》(The Practice of Management)、《卓有成效的管理者》(The Effective Executive)、《管理:任务、责任、实践》、《旁观者》(Adventure of a Bystander)等三十多部著作,已传播到全世界130多个国家。其中《管理的实践》一书奠定了他作为管理学科开创者的地位,而《卓有成效的管理者》已成为全球管理者必读的经典。文章中提及的著作 Management: Tasks, Responsibilities, Practices (《管理:任务、责任、实践》) 是德鲁克1973年所著。
- 3. Alfred Chandler (阿尔弗雷德·钱德勒): 即 Alfred D. Chandler, Jr. (1918—2007), 曾任教于哈佛大学和霍普金斯大学 (The Johns Hopkins University), 自 1971 年起被哈佛商学院聘为企业史教授直至退休。钱德勒一生致力于对企业史的研究,他在众多案例的基础上提炼出具有一般性理论意义的主题"将企业史建成一个独立且重要的研究领域",并对经济学、史学、管理学、社会学等产生了广泛而深远的影响。1977 年,钱德勒的著作《看得见的手:美国企业的管理革命》问世,并于 1978 年获得了普利策历史奖。
- 4. Strategy and Structure: Chapters in the History of the American Industrial Enterprise (《战略与结构: 美国工业企业史的若干篇章》): 1962 年阿尔弗雷德·钱德勒的首部主要著作,他以杜邦(DuPont)、西尔斯(Sears Roebuck)、通用汽车(General Motor)、标准石油(Standard Oil)等四家企业为主要案例,详细考察了20世纪前期美国大企业从直线职能结构向多部门结构转变的过程,并提出"结构跟随战略"的主题,即企业扩张战略必须有相应的结构变化跟随。由于这部著作,钱德勒被认为是战略管理领域的奠基者之一;而战略与结构的互动,也从此成为企业战略研究中的永恒主题。
- 5. The Visible Hand: The Managerial Revolution in American Business (《看得见的手:美国企业的管理革命》): 1977年阿尔弗雷德·钱德勒所著,并于 1978年获得普利策历史奖。在这本书中,钱德勒把美国大企业的成长和这个过程的另一方面——职业经理在管理职能上对企业主的替代——综合起来,定义为"管理革命"。这一管

理革命的结果,就是"看得见的手"(visible hand)(现代企业内部的行政协调)在许多方面代替了亚当·斯密(Adam Smith)的"看不见的手"(invisible hand)(市场协调),成为现代工业经济中重要的资源分配手段。

- 6. IBM(国际商业机器公司): International Business Machines Corporation 的缩写,亦称万国商业机器公司。总公司在纽约州阿蒙克市(Armonk, New York), 1911 年创立于美国,是全球最大的信息技术和业务解决方案公司,目前拥有全球雇员 30 多万人,业务遍及 160 多个国家和地区。该公司创立时的主要业务为商用打字机,以后转为文字处理机,然后到计算机和有关服务。2004 年, IBM 将个人电脑业务出售给中国电脑厂商联想集团。
- 7. Theodore Levitt (西奧多·莱维特, 1925—2006): 美国经济学家、哈佛商学院教授,曾担任《哈佛商业评论》(Harvard Business Review)的主编。西奥多·莱维特的创作包括了《业务增长市场学》(Marketing for Business Growth, 1974)、《第三产业》(The Third Sector: New Tactics for a Responsive Society, 1973)等近十部著作,以及发表于《哈佛商业评论》(Harvard Business Review)的26篇论文(其中四篇获得过"麦肯锡奖")。1983年,莱维特刊登于《哈佛商业评论》的一篇文章《全球化的市场》(Globalization of Markets)引起轰动,他在文章中明确提出了"全球营销"(Global Marketing)的概念,使"全球化"一词载入了管理学词典。莱维特被后人成为现代营销学的奠基人之一。
- 8. Marketing Myopia (《营销短视症》): 西奥多·莱维特于 1960 年创作,最初刊登于《哈佛商业评论》(Harvard Business Review),一经发表即大获成功,1000 多家公司索要了 35 000 份重印版;多年来,总共已售出 850 多万份,是《哈佛商业评论》历史上最为畅销的文章之一。在这篇营销学经典文章中,莱维特提出了一个使他声名远扬的观点:由于大多数企业过于偏重制造与销售产品,使营销成了"后娘养的孩子",这就是"营销短视症",强调的是从卖方需求着眼的销售,忽视了从顾客需求着眼的营销。现代营销学的核心理念就是两句话:一、要强调营销,而不是销售;二、营销要从顾客出发,而不是产品。

(I Reading Comprehension.

- 1. What comes first for a publishing company?
 - A. Strategy.
 - B. Responsibilities.
 - C. Tasks.
 - D. Practices.