

<<燕京社会学界 (The Yenching) >>

图书基本信息

书名：<<燕京社会学界 (The Yenching Journal of Social Studies, 1938-1950) >>

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内容概要

《燕京社会学界》(Zhe Yenching Journal of Social Studies, 1938--1950)是燕京大学众多出版物中的一种,为英文半年刊。创刊于1938年6月;1941年,因太平洋战争爆发,燕京大学关闭,当年8月出版第3卷第2期后休刊;1948年8月份复刊,至1950年出版至第5卷第1期后停刊。该刊第1、2卷由位于天津的直隶印字馆(theChihli Press)印刷,第3卷由北洋印字馆(the Peiyang Press)在天津、北平两地分别印刷,第4卷则由辅仁大学印书局(the Catholic University Press)在北平印刷。

创刊之初,刊物的主编为李安宅,业务经理是郑林庄,编委会成员有陈其田、李安宅、吴其玉、郑林庄、王克私(Ph. De Vargas, 瑞士汉学家)、博晨光(L. C. Porter, 美籍传教士)、戴德华(G. E. Taylor, 美国学者)。继李安宅之后,吴其玉和陈芳芝也曾先后担任刊物主编;编委会成员后来也有变动。但无论如何变化,主编及编委会成员基本上始终以燕京大学教师为主,而且他们自始至终都是刊物的主要撰稿人。除此之外,美国著名政治学家哈罗德·拉斯韦尔(Harold D. Lasswell)、英国学者林迈可(M. Lindsay)、波兰汉学家夏白龙(Witold Jablonski)、德国汉学家傅吾康(Wolfgang Franke)、卫德明(Hellmut Wilhelm)等人也曾经为该刊撰稿。

从刊首的说明文字可以看出,该刊主要是为社会科学方面的文章提供发表的平台。尽管也欢迎用比较的、实用的、理论的方法研究国外问题的稿件,但该刊将主要致力于对中国问题的研究,尤其是关于中国经济及社会史方面的专题研究,如家庭问题、当代城市建设问题,等等。编者希望能为这个新领域里的开拓性工作提供表达的机会,鼓励其发展并最终起到协调作用。刊物主要包括5方面的内容:当代及历史上社会科学方面的原创性研究;社会科学理论方面的研究;描述性数据——如田野调查报告;书目;书评,包括对汉语或者其他东方语言著作的评论。该刊原计划每卷不少于350页,但自第1卷第2期起,这个目标变为每卷不少于300页。

书籍目录

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章节摘录

版权页：插图： The arrangement followed in the first volume is that which fits most closely the general plan of the Director, which was, apparently, first, to list the limiting factors that affect the type of agriculture possible in various sections of China, secondly, to discover the type of land use which developed under the limits set by these conditions, and lastly, to measure the success of land use. The six sections, subdivided into fifteen chapters, were organized on this basis. Professor Buck, the Director, devotes a large section of his preface to an account of the origin, purpose and scope of the study, reserving the first chapter for a summary of the findings of the survey and for "...an enumeration of the important policies suggested by the-present study..." The plan has the dual advantage of offering the general reader an easy access to the salient points of the book and of giving to the specialized student a record of Dr. Buck's personal viewpoint. The sixteen suggested policies are open to discussion as neither the logical order of their inauguration nor the difficulties of their execution under existing conditions seem to have been considered by the author. The second chapter deals with the division of the portion of China studied into two regions, the Wheat Region and the Rice Region, and their subdivision into eight areas. This was done largely for the sake of comparison. The basis of division was the crops produced directly from the land. Silk, the great indirect product of several of these areas, is entirely neglected. The general plan of the Director is given in detail in his summary of basic factors for regional comparison. Those affecting type and success of land use are listed as: physiography, climate, soils, natural vegetation, racial groups, crop insects and diseases, and accessibility to markets. These are distinguished from the factors which indicate the type of land use: the land itself, the crops, livestock and fertility maintenance, and the size of farm business. A third possibility for a comparison of areas is to be found in factors indicating the success in the use of land: production, frequency of crop failure, wages and land values, nutrition, standard of living, and population.

编辑推荐

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