

ISA-RC34 and China Youth Research

Lecture seminar in Shanghai “Youth Science century youth research”

by Songxing Su

The following article is Songxing Su's lecture on the Meeting in Commemoration of One Hundred Years of Chinese Youth Research held in Shanghai on June 10, 2015. He recalled former Presidents of RC34, especially Jurgen, Sibylle, Ola and Lynne, separately joined the 1st to 6th conferences on Asian youth studies during 1993 to 2004. Their papers were presented to the conference and published on all kinds of Chinese youth research journals. Most Chinese scholars who do youth research were influenced by their ideas. They help a lot and contributed their thinking to the construction of disciplines on Chinese youth studies.

| Original text | Translation* |
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| <p style="text-align: center;">(一)</p> <p>今天，“百年青年研究——中国青年发展与青年学学科建设研讨会”在上海举行。会议安排的时间和地点富有纪念意义。</p> <p>1915年，影响中国近代历史进程的《新青年》</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">(I)</p> <p>(*We have inserted a translation by Google translate of Su's paper and hope it is sufficiently reliable for readers to get the gist of his tributes, meaning and message)</p> <p>Today, the "Rise of Youth Research - China Youth Development and Youth Discipline Building Workshop" held in Shanghai. Time and place of the meeting scheduled monumental significance.</p> <p>In 1915, the impact of Chinese Modern History "New</p> |

¹ ISA-RC34，全称：International Sociology Association- Research Committee，以下简称国际青年社会学学会。

² Ola Stafseng “从青年概念的角度看青年和福利国家”，《当代青年研究》，1999年第2期第1页。

³ Ola Stafseng“欧洲教育与社会中关于青年研究的历史”，《当代青年研究》，1997年第6期第40页。

⁴ 苏颂兴，“要重视青年社会学史的研究”，《当代青年研究》1997年第1期第6页。

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| <p>杂志在上海创刊，至今整一百年。她的出现标志着中国新文化运动的开始。创办人陈独秀号召年轻人做“新青年”，并提出“新青年”的六大标准是：自主的而非奴隶的；进步的而非保守的；进取的而非退隐的；世界的而非锁国的；实利的而非虚文的；科学的而非想象的。在某种程度上，《新青年》的创刊也被视为中国青年研究的起点。</p> <p>我完全赞成这一观点。不只是其刊名和办刊的宗旨，也不只是其内容已经初露对青年的观察、分析和研究，而是《新青年》创刊于1915年这个时间节点。因为从19世纪末延续到20世纪20年代，正是西方青年研究开始进入学科化建设的初创期。横空出世的《新青年》杂志顺应了这一现代青年研究学科化趋势的世界潮流！</p> <p>诚如国际社会学学会青年社会学研究委员会 (ISA-RC34)¹ 主席、挪威学者奥拉·斯塔芬森 (Ola Stafseng) 曾经指出的那样，许多欧美学者研究了青年(青少年)概念的形成过程，从1904年斯坦利·霍</p> | <p>Youth" magazine published in Shanghai, has a whole one hundred years. Her appearance marked the beginning of Chinese New Culture Movement. Founder Chen called on young people to do the "New Youth", and the "New Youth" six criteria: independent and not slaves; progress rather conservative; aggressive and not retired; the world rather than locking country; the utilitarian rather than imaginary text; science rather than imagined. In a way, the "New Youth" is founded also considered the starting point of China Youth Study.</p> <p>I fully endorse this view. Titles and journal not only its purpose, not just its content has burst on the scene observed on youth, analysis and research, but "New Youth" was launched in 1915 this time node. Because from the late 1800s to the 1920s continue, the western youth research has begun to enter the start-up of discipline construction. Born the "New Youth" magazine in tune with this trend of modern youth research discipline in the world trend!</p> <p>As President of the International Sociological Association Research Committee on Sociology of Youth (ISA-RC34), • Sitafensen Norwegian scholar Ola (Ola Stafseng) once pointed out, many European and American scholars have studied the formation of young</p> |
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⁶ Jurgen Hartmann “新技术对青年社会参与的影响”，《当代青年研究》1993年第3、4期合刊，第13页。

⁷ Sibylle Hubner-Funk，“欧洲青年面临的欧洲一体化”，《当代青年研究》1999年第1期，第27页。

⁸ Ola Stafseng，“从青年概念的角度看青年和福利国家”，《当代青年研究》1999年第2期，第8页。

⁹ Lynne Chisholm，“从机会不平等到缺乏平等机会——性的社会变革范围和欧洲青年”，《当代青年研究》1997年第6期，第10页。

¹⁰ Lynne Chisholm，“知识的世代、世代的知识和知识的生产”，《当代社会科学前沿（2005）》，上海市社会科学规划办公室等编，上海社会科学院出版社，第373页。

¹¹ Helena Helve，“青年、全球化与就业：基于地区视角的考察”，《第六届亚洲地区青年问题研讨会文集》，中国青少年研究中心编，2004年。

尔 (Stanley Hall) 的《青春期》到 1916 年威廉·斯特恩 (William Stern) 的“进入汉堡”及其对儿童成长环境系统考察后创造的《发展心理学》转折点²，集中涌现了一批专著，建立了前所未有的新学科。³

其实，青年研究学科建设更早的奠基人应该是瑞典学者爱伦·凯伊 (Ellen Key)，1900 年她的《儿童的世纪》(今译《儿童与青年》) 出版，更早地将普通心理学与儿童、青年研究联系起来。至 1990 年这本书已有 13 种语言文字的版本，仅德国就出了 37 版次，《简明不列颠百科全书》因此称之为“使她闻名于世”的作品。⁴

上述研究成果，某种程度上深刻反映了社会历史的经验性，阐明了青年是“成长中的人”的基本含义⁵，同时也标志着现代青年研究学科建设在那个年代的蓬勃兴起。引经据典，是我对今天会议主题“百年青年研究”的一种解读。

(二)

在中国青年研究百年长河中，曾任职上海社会科学院青少年研究所的我，亲历、见证了中国青年研究如何融入 ISA-RC34 大家庭的那一段历史。

1988 年 10 月，国际青年社会学学会主席 Jurgen

people (teenagers) concept, • From 1904 Stanley Hall (Stanley Hall) of "adolescence" to 1916 • William Stern (William Stern) "Getting to Hamburg" and the subsequent systematic study of child development environment to create the "Developmental Psychology" turning point focus on the emergence of a number of books, the establishment of a new and unprecedented discipline.

In fact, the young founder of earlier research disciplines should be • Swedish scholar Ellen Kay (Ellen Key), 1900 she's "Century Child" (modern translation "Children and Youth") published earlier ordinary psychological school children, young researchers link up. 1990 This book has 13 language versions, the only version of the German out of the 37 times, "Concise Encyclopaedia Britannica" so called "made her famous" works.

The research results, to some extent, reflect the profound social and historical empirical clarify the youth was "growing" and the basic meaning, but also marks the modern young research discipline in the booming construction that era. Allusive, is my interpretation of a theme of the conference today "Rise of Youth Study".

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China Youth Research in the river for centuries, served the Institute of Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences teenagers, I witnessed, witnessed how China Youth

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| <p>Hartmann 的来访。Jurgen 不仅介绍机构的成立背景、历史及理事会组成，还邀请我们参加 1990 年将在西班牙召开的第十二届国际社会学学会大会。鉴于台湾是国际社会学学会的团体会员，为避免“两个中国”的政治问题，他建议我们以个人身份加入国际青年社会学学会。当年 12 月，我正式成为国际青年社会学学会的会员。从此，国际青年社会学学会与中国青年研究结下了深厚的学术情谊。</p> <p>首先，该会为中国青年研究学者开辟了走出国门在世界舞台上进行学术交流的渠道。</p> <p>1994 年 1 月，第十三届国际社会学学会大会在德国比勒菲尔德召开。那时互联网在中国还没有完全建立，信息往来主要依靠邮件和传真。别说信件在邮路上需要十天半月，就是连昂贵的通讯费用都难承担。在这种条件下，Jurgen 及时为我们提供会议信息，悉心指导手续办理。中国青年研究的老前辈魏久明、黄志坚、谢昌逵等参加了这次会议，递交了论文。他们代表中国青年研究学者第一次走进世界级的学术殿堂。</p> <p>此前，时任国际青年社会学学会主席的 Sibylle Hubner-Funk 来信说，她已经和同事们讨论过下届理事会候选人事宜，希望我郑重考虑出来参选，并说这是推动中国青年研究进入世界青年研究网络的好</p> | <p>Research into the ISA-RC34 family history of that period.</p> <p>October 1988, the President of the International Society of Youth sociology Jurgen Hartmann visit. Founded background, history, and not only agencies Jurgen Council composition, invited us to participate in 1990 will be held in Spain Twelfth International Sociological Institute of the General Assembly. Given that Taiwan is a group member of the International Institute of Sociology, in order to avoid the "two China" political problems, he suggested we joined the International Society for Individual youth sociology. December of that year, I became a member of the International Institute of Sociology of Youth. Since then, the International Society of Chinese youth sociology and youth forged a profound friendship academic.</p> <p>First, it will be opened up to go abroad for the Chinese young researchers on the world stage to channel academic exchanges.</p> <p>In January 1994, the Thirteenth International Sociological Association Conference held in Bielefeld, Germany. Internet was not yet fully established in China, information exchanges rely mainly on e-mail and fax. Not to mention the letter in the mail on the way need ten and a half, that is, even the expensive communication costs are difficult to bear. Under such conditions, Jurgen provide timely information to our meetings, the guidance formalities. Chinese veteran Youth Study Weijiu Ming, Huang Zhijian, 谢昌逵 attended the meeting, submitted papers. They represent</p> |
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| <p>机会，衷心希望中国学者在这一国际学术机构内发挥应有的作用。由于 Sibylle 的力荐，我有幸在这次会议上当选为国际青年社会学学会副主席 (1994-1998)，成为 Ola Stafeng 主席的助手，负责亚洲地区的青年研究。这体现了各国同行对中国学者所寄予的厚望。四年后连任，我又成为 Lynne Chisolm 主席的助手 (1998-2002)；卸任后担任顾问 (2002-2010)。除我之外，担任过国际青年社会学学会副主席的中国学者还有金志堃(上海)、魏雁滨(香港)和沈杰(北京)。更可喜的是，魏雁滨教授还担任过国际青年社会学学会主席 (2006-2010年)。</p> <p>来自北京、上海、山东、辽宁、黑龙江、浙江、广东、广西等省市的青少年研究机构的学者，相继加入了国际青年社会学学会，一时间，中国会员曾达 15 名之多。在加拿大蒙特利尔 (1998)、澳大利亚布里斯班 (2002)、南非约翰内斯堡 (2006)、瑞典海德堡 (2010)、日本大阪 (2014) 举行的国际社会学 (青年社会学) 大会，都有中国学者去参加并发表论文。国际社会学大会每四年举行一次，被称作学术界的“奥林匹克大会”，举世瞩目。</p> <p>其次是该会为中国举办开放性的青年研究国际研讨会创造条件并给予巨大支持。</p> <p>中国青年研究为亚洲、世界做出了很大的贡献，</p> | <p>young Chinese researchers first walked into a world-class academic hall.</p> <p>Earlier, when he was President of the International Institute of Sociology of Youth Sibylle Hubner-Funk wrote that she and her colleagues have already discussed the matter at its next council candidate, I hope I seriously consider ran in the election and said it was pushing into the Chinese Youth Study Good opportunity of the World Youth Research Network, and sincerely hope that Chinese scholars play its due role in the international academic institutions. Since Sibylle force recommended, I was fortunate to be elected at the meeting of the International Society for Sociology of Youth Vice-Chairman (1994-1998), became chairman Ola Stafeng assistant, in charge of youth research in Asia. This reflects the national colleagues to Chinese scholars expectation. Re-election four years later, I became assistant Lynne Chisolm Chairman (1998-2002); after retiring as a consultant (2002-2010). Except me, he served as vice chairman of the International Institute of Sociology of the Chinese scholars as well as young Kim Ji-Kun (Shanghai), Wei Yanbin (Hong Kong) and 沉杰 (Beijing). More good news is that Professor Wei Yanbin has also served as Chairman of the International Youth Sociological Association (2006-2010).</p> <p>Youth Research institutions and scholars from Beijing, Shanghai, Shandong, Liaoning, Heilongjiang, Zhejiang, Guangdong, Guangxi and other provinces and cities, and have joined the International Society of youth</p> |
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当然离不开国内同行的鼎力协作。我们在上海、北京、澳门先后主办了 6 届亚洲地区青年问题国际研讨会。主题分别是：现代化与青年（1993）、现代化与青年参与（1994）、发展中国家的青年发展问题（1997）、跨世纪的亚洲青年（1998）、新科技与 21 世纪的亚洲青年（2000）、经济全球化与青年就业（2004）。每次会议的与会学者除来自亚洲外，更有来自欧美等其他地区的学者，完全称得上“国际”的规模。其中有 3 次研讨会由澳门基金会资助、澳门青年暨教育部门承办。

令我们感到鼓舞的是，每一次亚洲研讨会，国际青年社会学学会的历届主席们，或带领庞大的代表团与会，或派代表参加，或写信祝贺。无论如何，他们都会亲自给大会递交论文，给予亚洲学术会议以特殊的关注和奉献：

Jurgen Hartmann 的《新技术对青年社会参与的影响》、《高等教育中的青年与全球化问题》；Sibylle Funk 的《欧洲青年面临欧洲一体化》；Ola Stafeng 的《北欧国家青年政策现代化透视》、《欧洲教育与社会中关于青年研究的历史》；Lynne Chisholm 的《从机会不平等到缺乏平等机会——性的社会变革范围和欧洲青年》、《知识的世代、世代的知识和知识的生产》；Helena Helve 的《青年、全球化与就业：基

sociology, for a time, China had reached 15 as many members. International Social Science (Youth sociology) General Assembly in Montreal, Canada (1998), Brisbane, Australia (2002), Johannesburg, South Africa (2006), Sweden Heidelberg (2010), Osaka, Japan (2014) held, has Chinese scholars to attend and published papers. International Congress of Sociology held every four years, is called academic "Olympic Congress", has attracted worldwide attention. Second is that the youth will organize an international seminar open to Chinese research to create the conditions and give great support.

China Youth Research in Asia, the world made a great contribution, of course, can not do without the full cooperation of the domestic counterparts. We have hosted the 6th International Symposium on Youth in Asia in Shanghai, Beijing and Macao. Themes are: Modernization and Youth (1993), modern and youth participation (1994), youth development issues in developing countries (1997), the cross-century Asian Youth (1998), the new technology of the 21st century the Asian Youth (2000) Economic globalization and youth employment (2004). In addition to meeting each participating scholars from Asia, the more scholars from other parts of Europe and America, and totally called "international" scale. Including three times a seminar was organized by the Macao Foundation, Macao Youth and Education sector contractors.

We are encouraged that every Asian seminar, Presidents of the International Society for their youth

于地区视角的考察》；Ngan-Pun Ngai 的《解决青年失业问题：再访香港政府的青年就业政策》等。这一篇篇论文在中国青年研究的杂志上发表，被广泛转载和引用；有些论文在上一届发表，其研究方向成为我们下届研讨会的主题。

(三)

那么国际青年社会学学会的历届主席在上世纪90年代，带给我们哪些具有学术前沿性的思考呢？

高新技术对青年实现社会参与影响巨大。 Jurgen Hartmann 认为，高新技术与传统产业结构是一对永恒的矛盾，只有能够运用蕴藏在与时俱进中的生产力的人或阶级才是未来社会的领导者。新兴的信息技术打破了国界，青年得以有机会选择个性化生活方式和价值观，其影响必将涉及未来的社会结构。试想现实教育制度仍然让青年在学校里学习过时的东西，试想没有广大青年的积极参与，将不可避免地延缓社会经济、政治和文化领域的发展。因此青年的动员和投入，将产生创造性的思想和改善生活的机会，由此老一代人将失去他们的影响力和权力。

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青年社会参与是解决社会问题的唯一机会。

Sibylle Hubner-Funk 认为，必须改变社会对青年的认

sociology, or to lead a large delegation to the meeting, or to send representatives to participate, or write congratulations. In any case, they will personally submit the paper to the General Assembly, to give Asia Conference special attention and dedication: Jurgen Hartmann's "new technology on social participation of youth," "Higher Education Youth and globalization"; Sibylle Funk "European youth facing European integration"; Ola Stafeng of the "Nordic national youth policy Modernized" "Europe on youth education and social studies in history"; Lynne Chisholm "From inequality of opportunity to the lack of equal opportunity - the scope of social change and the European youth," "knowledge generation, knowledge generation and knowledge production"; Helena Helve of "Youth, Globalization and Employment: Based on the Perspective of the region"; Ngan-Pun Ngai "Solving the problem of youth unemployment: Revisiting the Hong Kong Government's youth employment policy" and so on. The Sylvia paper in the journal published in China Youth Study, has been widely reproduced, and references; some papers published in the last session, it has become the subject of our next research seminar.

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Then the previous president of the International Sociological Institute of Youth in the 1990s, which brought us ponder having the academic front of it?

Hi-tech youth social participation tremendous

识。“青年”一词在欧洲，具有“国家的青年”和“跨国家的青年”双重身份的含义，性别、阶级、种族、代际矛盾是现代青年的特征。青年作为工业化社会中正在缩小的人口次群体，政府制订青年政策时，既不要将他们只界定为“人力资源”，也不能认为他们是危险因素，而应动员、开发其潜力，真正让他们参与重要的决策。⁷ 这是提升欧洲前景的唯一机会。说穿了，当今社会发展离开了青年的参与几乎是不可能的。

福利的含义必须包容青年这一新贫穷主体。 Ola Stafeng 认为，欧洲国家的福利思想是二战的一个组成部分，认为和平社会要与疾病、贫穷、愚蠢、无家可归、失业这五种社会“罪恶”作斗争。福利思想提出时，“贫穷”在大多数欧洲国家主要是老年人问题，因此，福利的内容仅限于健康、社会保险和养老金。但实际上福利还应包括教育、住房和就业。现在青年首次在统计中成了贫穷的主体，凸现其学业、职业和置业的困境。后者对青年人具有重要意义。变化的青年概念及其生活状况要求福利含义增加科学和政治的成分！⁸ 要知道青年人已是形成的群体，不是正在形成的群体，既然福利国家一向把青年个人看作公民或人类力量的自我建设系统，那么就应把青年作为他变量而不是自变量。

impact. Jurgen Hartmann believes that high-tech and traditional industry structure is the eternal contradiction of a pair, only able to use hidden productivity leader in the times of the person or class is the future of society. Emerging information technology to break the boundaries, young people to have the opportunity to select personalized lifestyle and values, its influence is bound to involve the future of the social structure. Imagine real educational system still allows youth to learn something in school obsolete, imagine the majority of young people do not actively participate, will inevitably delay the development of socio-economic, political and cultural fields. Therefore youth mobilization and investment, will generate creative ideas and improve their lives, thus the older generation will lose their influence and power.

Youth social participation is the only chance to solve social problems. Sibylle Hubner-Funk that it was necessary to change the society's awareness of young people. Term "youth" in Europe, a "National Youth" and "cross-country youth," meaning dual identity, gender, class, ethnicity, intergenerational conflict is characteristic of modern youth. Youth as industrialized societies are shrinking population sub-groups, when the Government to formulate a youth policy, not only to define the human resources they can not believe they are dangerous factors, should be mobilized to develop their potential and really involve them in important decisions. This is the only opportunity to improve Europe's future. To put it bluntly, the development of

文化因素造成青年不平等比经济因素更大。机会不平等与缺乏平等机会，两者分别包含了经济的和文化的因素。Lynne Chisholm 认为，经济因素和文化因素起着协调学习社会的作用，但似乎看来前者有助于决定发展的进程，后者总是维持相对的独立性。青年研究也不例外。20 世纪 80 年代出现了受青年劳动力市场崩溃影响和由此造成的青年生活模式，激发出了两种青年研究的状态。⁹ 经济因素和文化因素与青年研究的相关性都大大提升了。在这一背景下，要特别注意文化因素比经济因素对青年造成更大不平等的严重性。

计算机改变了社会、青年，也改变了人类。Lynne Chisholm 认为，在当今“知识爆炸”的年代，知识与青年世代有着密切的关系。这涉及世代传递的历史过程、世代如何传递以及当代青年是怎样一个知识世代。20 世纪计算机的出现更是改变了社会，改变了青年，也改变了人类。她从社会变迁的三个方(知识社会、教育培训、文化沟通)，设定了三个社会结构 (青年世代、知识) 进行了世代传递的研究和分析。¹⁰ 我们可以看出，Lynne 的全部分析建立在“Generation”一词的释义上，因为它本身具有“生产”、“世代”、“一代人”的丰富含义，从而得出结论。

当代青年被迫承担了全球化的沉重代价。Helena

today's society left the involvement of youth is almost impossible.

Meaning the welfare of the youth of this new poverty must be an inclusive body. Ola Stafeng think, thought the European welfare state is an integral part of World War II, that the peace community to the disease, poverty, stupid, homelessness, unemployment, the five social "evil" for the fight. When welfare ideology suggested that "poverty" in most European countries, mainly older persons, therefore, the content is limited to health benefits, social security and pensions. But in fact benefit it should also include education, housing and employment. Now young people first became the subject of poverty in the statistics, highlighting their academic, career and the plight of home ownership. The latter is important for young people. Changes in the concept and the living conditions of the youth welfare requirements increase the scientific and political implications of ingredients! To know that young people are forming groups, groups are not being formed, since the welfare state has been seen as the young individual citizens or human power of self-construction of the system, then it should be variable rather than the youth as his argument.

Youth inequalities caused by cultural factors more than economic factors. Unequal opportunities and lack of equal opportunities, both contain an economic and cultural factors. Lynne Chisholm believes that economic and cultural factors play a coordinating role in the learning society, but it seems that the former

Helve 认为，全球化（包括网络化）带来了巨大经济利益的同时，也对儿童和青年的安全带来了威胁。如环境隐患、爱滋病、毒品、违反人权、不平等、网络犯罪和恐怖主义等等，都有全球化因素的存在。未来我们面临的各种社会、经济变化还会以不同的方式影响世界各地的儿童和青年。¹¹ 因此需要采取各种行动，呼吁各国政府、组织、民间团体和专家学者共同努力，来建立一个保护人权、倡导性别平等、促进社会安全和发展的社会，共同承担责任把全球化带来的沉重的社会代价尽可能地降低到最低水平。

(四)

作为社会科学院系统的一个研究所，担负青少年研究学科化建设是其义不容辞的责任，也是其建立和存在的价值所在。在这方面，国际社会青年学会也曾给予我们有力的支持和帮助。

1993 年开始，“独生子女的社会适应研究”课题在上海立项，Sibylle 为我们专门去慕尼黑大学图书馆，找来了德国学者奈特（E·Neter）发表于 1906 年的世界上第一本研究独生子女的专著《独生子女及其教育》；Lynne 主动寄来了她同事的相关研究成果。1996 年之后，“青年社会学”课题也在上海立项，Ola 邀请

seems to help determine the development process, which is always maintained relative independence. Youth research is no exception. In the 1980s there has been the collapse of the state by the youth labor market and youth lifestyle impact resulting, inspired two young research. Economic and cultural factors associated with youth research are greatly improved. In this context, pay special attention to cultural factors than economic factors on the severity of the youth caused greater inequality.

Computers are changing the social, youth, also changed the way people. Lynne Chisholm believes that in today's "knowledge explosion", and knowledge with the young generation has a close relationship. This involves the generation transfer of the historical process, as well as contemporary young generations how to convey how a knowledge generation. The 20th century emergence of the computer is changing society, changing the youth, but also changed the way people. Her three aspects of social change (the knowledge society, education and training, culture and communication), set three social structures (youth generation, knowledge) were studied and analyzed generations passed. We can see that, Lynne All analysis is based on the word "Generation" interpretation, because it itself has a "production", "generation", "generation" of rich meaning, leading to the conclusion.

Contemporary youth forced to bear the heavy cost of globalization. Helena Helve that globalization (including network) has brought enormous economic

我们访问奥斯陆大学，在那里我们读到了《青年的历史》一书；Ola 甚至还赠送了新版的 Ellen Key 的《儿童的世纪》，可惜在自称国际大都市的上海，我们竟然找不到瑞典文的翻译。

非常遗憾的是，对中国青年研究怀有极大热情和深厚感情国际青年社会学学会的前主席们，有四位未退休早逝。他们是 Sibylle Funk (1990-1994) 于去年不幸去世；Jurgen Hartmann (1986-1990)、Lynne Chisolm (1998-2002)、Ola Stafseng (1994-1998)，于今年不幸去世。今天在这样一个纪念中国青年研究百年历史的学术研讨会上，特别地缅怀他们对推进中国青年研究及其学科化建设的功绩，要向他们致以崇高的敬意。他们都是上世纪 60 年代欧洲学生运动的亲历者，正是学生运动让他们把自己的一生献给了青年研究的事业。

令人欣慰的是世界各国年轻的青年研究学者不断涌现，国际青年社会学学会今天依然是国际社会学学会内学术活动最活跃、会员队伍最壮大的委员会之一！

benefits, but also for the safety of children and young people poses a threat. Such as environmental problems, AIDS, drugs, violation of human rights, inequality, cybercrime and terrorism, and so on, there exist factors of globalization. Future social, economic changes facing us in different ways will affect children and young people around the world. Hence the need to take various actions, called on governments, organizations, civil society, experts and scholars to work together to build a protection of human rights, promote gender equality and promoting social security and development of society share the responsibility to bring heavy globalization minimize the social costs to a minimum.

(IV)

Institute of Social Sciences, as a system, responsible for the construction of adolescent research discipline is its bounden duty, but also its establishment and existence value. In this regard, the international community has given us learn young learn strong support and help.

1993, "Social Adaptation of the one-child" project in Shanghai project, Sibylle our library dedicated to the University of Munich, got a German scholar Knight (E • Neter) was published in 1906 in the world's first in this study only child monograph "one-child and education"; Lynne initiative sent the relevant research results of her colleagues. After 1996, the "Youth sociology" project are Shanghai project, Ola invited us

to visit the University of Oslo, where we read of the "history of youth," a book; Ola and even presented a new version of Ellen Key's "Children of the Century" Unfortunately, the self-proclaimed international metropolis Shanghai, we could not find the Swedish translation.

Very unfortunately, China Youth Research to cherish great enthusiasm and profound feelings of the International Institute for Youth sociology former president who has four did not retire early death. They are Sibylle Funk (1990-1994) died last year; Jurgen Hartmann (1986-1990), Lynne Chisolm (1998-2002), Ola Stafseng (1994-1998), died this year. On such a monumental study of the centuries-old Chinese youth symposium, especially cherish the memory of their achievements China today to promote youth research and discipline construction, they would like to pay tribute. They are the 1960s student movement in Europe witnesses, it is the student movement so that they put their life to the cause of youth research.

It is gratifying that the world young youth researchers emerging countries, the International Society for Youth sociology remains today an international academic Institute of Sociology of the most active, one of the most powerful members of the Commission team!