

中美人文地理学研讨论文集

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SINO-AMERICAN SYMPOSIUM
ON HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

主编: 郭来喜 罗伯特·霍夫帕尔 埃利奥特·麦金太尔
Editors In Chief: Guo Laixi Robert Hoffpauir Elliot McIntire

科学出版社
Science Press, Beijing, China

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主办者:

中国地理学会人文地理专业委员会

西安外语学院

陕西师范大学

美国加州大学北岭分校

Sponsored by:

California State University, Northridge, USA

Chinese Geographical Society Committee on Human Geography (Beijing)

Shaanxi Normal University (Xi'an)

Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute (Xi'an)

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责任编辑 吴三保 严梵琰 李 红

科学出版社出版

北京朝阳门内大街 137 号

中国科学院印刷厂印刷

新华书店北京发行所发行 各地新华书店经售

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1988 年 12 月第 一 版 开本: 787×1092 1/16

1988 年 12 月第一次印刷 印张: 14 1/4

印数: 平 1—600 插页: 精 2

精 1—360 字数: 319,000

ISBN 7-03-000864-2/P · 147(平)

ISBN 7-03-000889-8/P · 151(精)

压膜平装 8.90 元

定价: 布面精装 10.50 元

前言

作为地理科学两大分支之一的人文地理学。自其诞生以来便和自然地理学有着密切不可分割的关系。如果说自然地理学是研究地球表层物质结构产生、迁移、演化、分布规律,那么,人文地理学则主要是研究地球上各种人文现象发生、发展、演变、分布规律与地理环境相互作用与影响的一门科学。简而言之,是研究人地关系及其相互作用规律的科学。人地关系构成人文地理学的研究核心与理论基础,其原因也就在于此。

从科学属性而论,人文地理学属于自然科学与社会科学相互渗透、相互交叉的一门边缘科学。它同自然地理学一样,在人类认识自然、利用自然、改造自然、促进社会发展以及人类进步的进程中,已经作出了和正在作出重要贡献。

人地关系一直是人文地理学术界讨论的核心。在不同的历史阶段,一些学者先后提出了环境决定论、或然论(可能论)、适应论、生态论、文化景观论、协调论来阐明人地之间的相互关系。应当指出,人地关系是对立统一的辩证关系,是随时空变化而变化的动态关系,同时也是通过复杂的因果链产生一定的对应因果关系。当今的世界,在人类面临着严重人口、资源、环境三大问题的情势下,人地关系更成为科学家和政治家共同关注的重大问题。毫无疑问,这就为人文地理学开拓了广阔的研究领域,提出了一系列的紧迫而难度更大的研究任务。

为了更好地推动人文地理学的发展,建立具有中国特色的人文地理学理论体系,回顾一下人文地理学在中国的发展历史,从中可以得到有益的启迪。大家知道,中国古代虽有大量的人地关系的论述,但始终没有把它总结、概括、引伸到一门学科的高度。其后的发展受制于西方地理学的影响也就不足为怪了。西方近代人文地理学勃兴于19世纪中叶,法、德、英等国地理学家提出各种理论概念,产生了不同的流派。这些学术思想通过各种渠道——以不同面目出现的探险家、学者、教授来华传播西方人文地理学的学术论点;由中国派往国外留学生师从西方人文地理学各种流派代表人物,返国后介绍其论点学说;通过翻译介绍西方人文地理学名著等,使西方人文地理学的主要学术思想得以在中国传播。本世纪20—40年代,人文地理学在中国得到了较快的发展,甚至在从事研究、教学的地理工作者中以及发表的著述方面,在中国地理学界曾占有相当大的比重。由于人文地理学在某种意义上具有社会科学性质,它的学术思想、理论著述,不能不留下时代与社会的印记。

需要指出的是,在众多的西方人文地理学流派中,旧中国的人文地理学深受地理环境决定论的影响,这一点从解放前中国的许多地理文献中不难发现。典型的代表作要推1926年出版的张其陶氏的《人生地理学》,它几乎是E. 亨丁顿《人生地理学原理》的翻版,而且在某些案例研究中,比亨丁顿观点走的更远。显然,这是违背客观事实的。

地理环境决定论是一种典型的必然论的人地观。F. 拉采尔在创立、传播这一论点中起了特殊作用,因此,对他的学术思想批判也就首当其冲。但也有人认为,拉采尔的“主要功绩是把人的因素重新纳入地理学”,“拉采尔是所有对人文地理学有贡献的人中最伟大的一位”。“不幸,他的观点在德国受到许多歪曲,而在英美又被粗俗地误解了”。无论如何,

地理环境决定论把自然环境作为人类社会发展的决定性因素显然是违背客观历史的。作为历史唯物主义者,我们应当辩证地、历史地去看地理环境决定论的产生。相对于“上帝创造世界”、“神权主宰一切”这些唯心主义谬论,地理环境决定论不能不是一个历史的进步,尽管这种进步受到时代的局限,违反了事物发展的客观规律。我们这样说,丝毫没有为环境决定论的倡导者、传播者开脱之意。须知,20世纪是科学昌盛、人类进步最快的时代,作为一门学科,理应对事物发展的真正动因作出科学的阐明,可是,要把自然现象、人文现象用抽象的、似是而非的事例加以贯联,用外因去释译社会结构发展的内涵,显然是反科学的。毋庸讳言,西方人文地理学中的一些观点,特别是环境决定论中的一个衍生流派——地缘政治学,曾被殖民主义者、帝国主义者利用作为它们领土扩张、对外侵略、争夺霸权的“理论”根据,对此,无疑应当予以否定和批判。

新中国成立后,人文地理学理应大展宏图,为社会的发展与进步作出新的贡献,从而通过广泛的实践而使人文地理学发展壮大,日臻完善。遗憾的是,极左思潮曾长期笼罩学术界,使人文地理学受到非议与不公正的批判,许多分支学科统统遭到压抑,甚至连人文地理学这个名词也和帝国主义成了形影不离的同义语。似乎中国960万平方公里的广袤土地就没有社会主义人文地理学安身立命之地。其结果,只有人文地理学的一个分支——经济地理学得到一定发展,并使经济地理学取代人文地理学,升格为与自然地理学并驾齐驱的地理学的两大分支之一。显而易见,这是对历史的嘲弄,也是科学分类上的一场闹剧。造成这种可悲的局面,除了和当时的政治气候有关外,也和形而上学地片面学习模仿苏联某些学派的过激言论不无关系。这个深痛的教训告诫我们,无论是西方资本主义的或者苏欧学派论点,都不应当盲从、生搬硬套。否则,受害的只有我们自己。

中共十一届三中全会为中国知识界揭开了科学春天的序幕,在学术领域中摆脱了强加于人的思想枷锁,打开了许多学术禁区。党的“百花齐放,百家争鸣”的优良传统得以恢复,从而为人文地理学的复兴开创了崭新的局面。以李旭旦、吴传钧教授为代表的老一辈的地理学家,不失时机、旗帜鲜明地提出了“复兴人文地理学”的战略口号,引起全国地理学家的强烈反响,这充分表明:复兴与发展人文地理学有着广泛而深厚的群众基础。

中国党政领导层也十分关注人文地理学的发展,甚至在国家社会经济发展“六五”计划中也载明要加强人文地理学的研究,这在中国地理学发展史上也是前所未有的。中国是一个社会主义的发展中国家,正在进行规模空前的四个现代化建设,人口增长、资源开发、区域发展、环境整治、文明建设、社会进步,都迫切需要人文地理学大展宏图,发挥自己的独特的不可取代的作用。

复兴人文地理学决不意味着复旧、照搬、照抄西方已过时的或苏联已摒弃的流派与论点,而是应当立足于中国实际,结合中国国情,深入社会实践,根据中国经济体制改革与社会发展的需要,在继承和发扬优良传统的基础上,引进新思想、新技术、新方法,大胆创新,敢于涉足以前的“禁区”(如政治地理学、行为地理学、犯罪地理学、社会地理学等),勇于建立具有中国特色的人文地理学的理论体系。

“他山之石,可以攻玉”这一至理名言同样可以应用于中国人文地理学的发展。学习、借鉴别人的经验,汲取他人的教训是十分重要的。学习外国经验历来有两种态度:一种是不顾主客观条件,生搬硬套,机械模仿;一种是结合自己的国情,有选择的吸收,贯彻“洋为中用”的方针。我们希望在发展中国人文地理学的过程中,能牢牢记住过去的教训,防

止重蹈覆辙。

中美两国学术界有着深厚的友谊。1978年黄秉维教授与吴传钧教授率领中国地理学家代表团访问美国以来,中美地理学界的友好交往揭开了新的一页。几年来我们接待了不少国外人文地理学家来华访问,进行学术交流不但加深了友谊,也促进了地理学的发展。1985年在西安举办中美人文地理学术研讨会便是一个生动的实例。这次学术讨论的形式别开生面,宣读论文、切磋经验、交流体会、展览书刊、开展讲座融为一体。参加这次研究讨论会的不仅有美国加利福尼亚州立大学北岭分校社会与行为科学院院长莫达·欧瑞利(Aida Tavla-O'Reilly)博士率领的10人代表团和来自中国有关高等院校、科研单位的15名专家,以及全国各地100多名中青年地理工作者。研究讨论会上,中美人文地理学家共作了31个学术报告,其内容涉及到人文地理学的主要领域,有的系统地论述人文地理学的基本理论及其进展,介绍西方代表人物的学术思想及其主要论点;有的分析了分支学科产生的时代背景和面临的主要任务;有的总结了人文地理学某个领域为社会生产实践服务的基本经验;有的从一个典型事例剖析了人地关系的相互作用以及人文地理学的研究范畴;有的论述了人类生态学与城市生态系统等问题。

为了使会议文集编印成册,在研究讨论会后,作者们对自己提交的论文进行修改补充,使之更臻完善。除了王益寿教授的《美国高等院校现代化地理教育》、蔡宗夏博士的《法国人文地理学的过去与现在》、吴建藩副教授的《德国人文地理的理论与实践》已在有关学术刊物上另行发表外,鲍觉民教授的《关于政治地理学的若干问题》,王成祖教授的《中国历史地理学》,史念海教授的《中国历史地理学的形成与发展》,丁锡祉教授的《城市化与国土规划》,张远广副教授的《中国人口地理学研究》,詹姆斯·艾伦(James Allen)教授的《人文地理学中的制图技术》,埃利奥特·麦金太尔(Elliott McIntire)教授的《人类生态学》以及王益寿教授的《美国社会地理学》等,或遵作者之嘱,或因作者公务繁忙,论文无暇修改加工而未能收入,这是我们感到十分惋惜的。

本文集共收入中国学者文章12篇,美国学者文章9篇,基本上代表了这次研究讨论会的概貌。本书决定采用中英文同集发表的新办法,其目的是为了扩大交流的需要。为节约篇幅起见,采取了中、美两国学者论文各自用母语全文发表,同时分别附以中文或英文摘要。

中美人文地理学研讨会议得以举行,得到中国地理学会、西安外国语学院、陕西师范大学和美国加州大学北岭分校的积极支持,王益寿教授的贡献尤大。本文集内的美国学者的论文由罗伯特·霍夫帕尔(Robert Hoffpauir)教授和埃利奥特·麦金太尔(Elliott McIntire)教授进行了英文编辑,其中文摘要由中国科学院地理研究所高小真博士翻译;中国学者的论文由郭来喜研究员编辑,英文摘要分别由作者组织,统由中国科学院地理研究所梅雪硕士核校并翻译前言。全书由郭来喜统一编辑。对于为本书出版作出贡献的有关单位和专家学者,我们谨致诚挚谢意。由于这种编排是一次尝试,加上水平所限,错误与不足之处敬候明教。

中国地理学会人文地理专业委员会副主任委员
中国科学院地理研究所人文与城市地理室主任

郭来喜

1986年11月15日

PREFACE

Human geography, as a major branch of geographical science, was closely linked with physical geography. Physical geography was, therefore, conceived as centrally concerned with the areal or spatial variation of the earth's surface, with internal subdivision according to data and method, while human geography is concerned with development, distribution law of various human phenomena and interaction and interinfluence of geographical environment. In other words, human geography is a science to study man-environment relationships.

Human geography, a frontier discipline with interinfiltrate and intercross between natural science and social science, has made and is making significant contributions to the process of recognizing nature, using nature, transforming nature and promoting social development.

The man-environmental relationship was a discussed core in human geography for a long time, which has been expounded by serious theories, such as theory of environmental determinism, probability, ecology, cultural landscape and coordination. Man-environmental relationships are dialectical relations of unity of opposites, dynamic relations changed with changing time and space, and causal relations. Scientists, politicians and enterprisers have paid great attention to study these relations, and try to solve problems of overpopulation, lacking natural resources and polluted environment.

To review developing history of Chinese human geography will help us to establish a theoretical system of human geography with Chinese characteristics and inspire the development of human geography in China. There were a lot of works on man and environmental relationships in ancient China, as we all know. But it had ever been developed as a discipline. Western modern human geography was well developed during the middle 19s century with various theoretical concepts raised by geographers from France, Germany, UK, etc., and at same time many schools came out. Western human geographical thoughts were introduced into China by explorers, visiting scholars, professors and Chinese students who finished studies abroad, as well as books, papers and proceedings.

Human geography in China was well developed during 1920s to 40s, especially in increasing numbers of human geographers and works on human geography. Thoughts and theoretical studies in Human geography reflect the marks of era and society, because the reaction of Human geography has its roots in the social problems.

It has to be pointed out that Chinese pre-war human geography was effected significantly by the theory of environmental determinism, which can be found out in a lot of geographical information. A very typical one was Mr. Zhang Qijun's "Life Geography" published in 1926, which was a reprint of Huntington "Principle of Life Geographer".

The theory of geographical environmental determinism is a typical necessity of man-environment. Friedrich Ratzel played an specific important role in producing and spreading this theory. And there were arguments on his roles. Some considered him as "one of the most important man who has made contributions to human geography", "his major achievements is to bring human elements into geography," and "his thoughts and ideas were misunderstood by people in Germany, France and England". Some criticized his thoughts and ideas, for years, that taking natural environment as determinate elements in human social development is contrary to the objective history. The formation of environmental determinism, however, has to be considered historically and dialectically. Comparing with "God creat the world", "God is everythig", the theory of environmental determinism made a progress in history of human development. But it does not mean that we accept this theory. As we all know that both science and human society were developed rapidly during 20th century, ideas and thoughts of western human geography, especially a derivative discipline of geographical environmental determinism-geopolitics, were considered as theoretical basis of territory expansion, committing aggression against another country and, striving for supremacy by capitalists and colonialists.

Human geography in China, theoretically, should have made great deal of contributions to social development, and itself were well developed by widely practice after 1949. But there were no research subjects on human geography, even the term of human geography which was regarded as capitalism. There were some mistakes in scientific classification in geography and, economic geography was instead of human geography which was products of Russian Schools. The scientific theory of neither western capitalism nor Russian Socialism, however, we should not follow them blindly or copy mechanically.

The Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee raised the curtain on Scientific spring for China's intelligentsia. The policy "Let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thoughts contend" has been reimplemented creat a new aspect for the resurrection of human geography. Professor Li Xudan, old generation of Chinese geographer, raised a stratigic slogan "resurrect human geography. It shows that resurrection and development in human geography are urgent tasks with wide mass basis.

Great attention have been paid to develop human geography by Chinese government and the Party, which can be seen in the Sixth Five-Year Plan for national social economic development. This is unprecedented situation in the history of geographical development in China.

China is a developing country. Human geographical studies are playing an important role in regional development, economic development, environmental improvement, civilization social development to realize Four Mederniztions.

Resurrecting human geography does not mean to return to the past, or copy those theories and points produced in western countries and Russia, but to establish a theoretical system for human geography with Chinese characteristics; introduce new ideas, new technology, new methods; expand research area which was forbidden, such as, political geography, behavior geography, criminal geography and social geography,

according to national situations and needs of social development.

"Stones from other hills may serve to polish the jade of this one". This is a Chinese idiom which can be used in development of human geography. There are two ways to learn foreign experiences. First, do not take care about own objective condition and copy others experiences mechanically. Second, make selection in others experience for own action and carry on the policy of "making foreign things serve China". We hope that Chinese human geographers will not follow the same old disastrous road.

The United States is a great country, the American people is great people. The friendship of academic circles had its origin in 1978 trip to the United States by Professor Huang Bingwei and professor Wu Chuanjun. And friendship have been deepened with increasing numbers of exchanging visitors and students.

The Sino-American Symposium on Human Geography in Xi'an during the spring of 1985 is a successful one. Many of participants presented papers on current research in human geography and its application to contemporary issues. The symposium provided an unprecedented opportunity for exchange of information and ideas between American and Chinese geographers.

Over one hundred and seventy geographers from all parts of China and the United States attended the conference, ten of them from the United States headed by Dr. Aida Tavla-O'Reilly, the director of Social and Behaviour Science Academia, at California State University, Northridge, fifteen of them are professors from Chinese universities and research institutes, the rest are Chinese young geographers.

Thirty one papers presented by the American and Chinese geographers, covered main area of human geography, such topics as basic theory and development on human geography, an introduction to the western thoughts and research issues, analysis of era background of branch discipline development and facing tasks, a case study of man and environmental relationships and research area of human geography, issues of urban ecosystem and human ecology.

Given the changed nature of the symposium, papers were modified, and numerous adjustments to content were made after symposium. Some of papers have been partially re-written in response to these changes for publication of proceedings.

As it happened, some of papers are not included here. Except, Modern Geographical Education in American Universities, Professor Wang Yishou, Human geography in France: Past and Present, Dr. Cai Zhongxia, Theory and Practice of Geography in Germany, Associated Professor Wu Jianpan, were published in other publications. In addition, Presentations of Issues of Political Geography, Professor Bao Jueming, Formation and Development of Historical Geography in China, Professor Si Nianhai, History of Chinese Geography, Professor Wang Chengzu, Urbanization and Territorial Planning, Professor Ding Xizhi, Studies on Chinese Population Geography, Associated Professor Zhang Yuanguan, Cartographical Technology in Human Geography, Professor James Allen, Issues on Human Ecology, Professor Elliot McIntire, American Social Geography, Professor I-Shou Wang were never prepared in written form.

This volume consists of twelve papers presented by Chinese participants and

nine by the American participants in the Sino-American Symposium on Human Geography, reflected the general status of Symposium. It is a new method to publish proceedings in two languages, Chinese and English. The Chinese papers with English abstracts and Chinese abstracts for the American papers.

Appropriately, sponsorship of the conference was extended to include, in addition to California State University, Northridge and the Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute, the Shaanxi Teachers University, and the Chinese Geographical Society in Beijing.

Papers in English edited by Professor Robert Hoffpauir and Professor Elliot McIntire and abstracts translated by Dr. Gao Xiaozhan. Papers in Chinese edited by Professor Guo Laixi and abstracts translated by authors, checked by Miss Mei Xue. Sponsoring editor is Professor Guo Laixi.

Our thanks, go to various members and units whose encouragement, skills and suggestions have created a special working environment and to whom we express our deepest gratitude

It is hoped that readers and experts will give some comments on the publication of proceedings.

Professor Guo Laixi

Vice Chairman, Committee of Human
Geography, Chinese Geographical Society;
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of Sciences.

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中美人文地理学讨论会开幕词

吴传钧

(中国地理学会副理事长)

主席先生、朋友们、同志们：

人文地理学是一门全球性的科学 (global science)，它的发展和繁荣，有赖于世界各国同行们的交流切磋、共同努力。也就是本着这个目的，中国地理学会、西安外国语学院和陕西师范大学，联合美国加利福尼亚州立大学北岭分校，共同组织了这次中美人文地理学讨论会。

我国人文地理学的发展，源远流长，早在二千多年前就已出现了有关这方面的著作。但在整个封建时代人文地理的研究停留于人地关系和各地人文现象的零星描述，缺乏系统论著。作为一门近代科学的人文地理学是本世纪 20 年代通过西方传教士和我国去欧、美留学的前辈们引进的。到了 30 年代和 40 年代，在各大学地理系普遍讲授西方（主要是德、法）人文地理学说，成为大学地理教学的一个重要组成部分。解放后，受苏联学术界的影响，人文地理学被视为唯心主义“伪科学”而遭到政治性批判，因而得不到正常发展。1978 年中共十一届三中全会作出了把工作重点转移到社会主义现代化建设上来的战略决策，并提出解放思想、实事求是的号召，由此，全国出现了研究新情况、解决新问题的生动活泼局面。根据进行社会主义现代化建设的客观需要，中央领导同志指示，要求干部掌握人文地理知识，国家第六个五年计划并明确规定要加强人文地理的研究。为了促进我国人文地理学的发展，中国地理学会相应地成立了人文地理专业委员会，近四年来组织了多次人文地理学术讨论会，受教育部委托举办了人文地理讲习班，并邀请国外知名人文地理学者来访讲学，引起了国内学术界的重视，培养了广大青年学者从事这方面专门研究的兴趣。最近西安外国语学院创办了国内第一个人文地理研究所，真可谓“异军突起”，意气风发，给全国地理界以极大的鼓舞，他们还准备明年初开始和中国地理学会人文地理专业委员会共同编辑出版《国外人文地理》期刊，为人文地理工作者经常提供有关国际人文地理学的新学说、新方法和新动向的信息。所有这些情况说明我国人文地理学已开始进入一个新的发展阶段。此时此际我们举办这次国际性的研究讨论会，就有其十分重要的意义。

1978 年秋，我有幸和黄秉维教授率领中国科学院地理代表团访问美国，曾到洛杉矶加利福尼亚州立大学北岭分校地理系访问，受到系主任费瑟乐 (R. Vicerio) 教授和他的同事们热情欢迎，我对该校师资之充实、设备之新颖和环境之幽美，至今印象犹深。今天我感到特别高兴的是费瑟乐教授和他的同事们来访我国，并将在这次研究讨论会上分别介绍美国人文地理学及其分支学科的发展情况和他们从事专题研究的心得。这无疑是我们系统学习美国人文地理工作经验的一个极好机会。这次研究讨论会同时也邀请国内十五位专家到会，系统介绍我国人文地理学分支学科的发展情况和工作动向，以便交流对

比。

参加这次研究讨论会的一百多位同仁,多数是各大学的青年教师和研究生,这是一个极可喜的现象,说明我国新一代的人文地理专业队伍已开始成长。这门学科今后的发展,在很大程度上将决定于他们的努力,希望寄托在他们身上!我殷切地期望这些青年同志能理解到这个客观要求而加倍地努力工作和学习,以期迅速地提高自己的业务素养和能力,来肩负起这个重任。

我深信这次中美人文地理学研究讨论会对加快学科发展、培养专业队伍和促进国际学术交流各方面,都将起到具有历史意义的积极作用。

西安外国语学院的领导和人文地理研究所的同志们为举办这次研究讨论会付出了辛勤劳动来筹备,我代表中国地理学会感谢他们为研究讨论会的种种活动提供了多方面的、如此良好的条件。预祝这次研究讨论会办成一个富于成果的会,并祝到会的美国来宾、本国专家和全体同志们身体健康!

1985年5月30日,西安

OPENING ADDRESS OF THE SINO-AMERICAN SYMPOSIUM ON HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Wu Chuanjun

(Vice-Director of the Geographical Society of China)

Mr. Chairman; Friends; Comrades,

Human geography is a global science. Its development and prosperity is based on scientific exchanges and world wide cooperations by geographers the world over. For this purpose, the meeting was jointly organized and co-sponsored by the Geographical Society of China, the Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute, Shaanxi Normal University and by California State University, Northridge.

More than 2000 years ago, human geography was a popular subject for studies and discussions in China. Studies were conducted into the relationship between man and environment, and included descriptions of many human activities. But there was little if no systematic study of the subject, though human geography has been developing for a long time.

Human geography, as a comparatively developed science in China, was formerly fostered largely by Western missionaries, and native Chinese geographers have studied in Europe and America since the 1920s. Human geography became a popular subject and played a major role in the re-orientation of syllabuses taught in departments of geography throughout China during the 1930s and 40s. Due to the effects of the extreme left-wing thought of the Soviet School on human geography, which has been criticized politically as idealism and "a forged science", human geography has developed slowly and erratically since 1949.

A more vigorous approach, however, in the study of the new situation and the solution of new problems, has appeared since a strategic policy decision was made to transfer the focal point of the work to socialist modernization, and calls for the subject to be more practical and realistic, as well as modernized in terms of thought, were made at the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the CCP.

In order to meet the objective needs of socialist construction and modernization, leading members of the CCP central committee has strongly suggested that cadres have an awareness and a basic knowledge of human geography. A decision to give more effective support to studies in human geography was included in the Sixth Five-Year National Plan. The Geographical Society of China established a Committee on Human Geography to promote the development of human geography. During the last four years, a number of workshops and training classes in human geography have been held, and well-known human geographers from other parts of the world

have been invited to give lectures in China. All the above activities have brought the attention of national academic circles to encourage young scholars in the study of human geography. The first Research Institute of Human Geography was established by the Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute recently. It has been acclaimed as a new force coming to the core and it has inspired Chinese geographical circles with its high-spirited and vigorous approach.

This Research Institute is going to cooperate with the Committee on Human Geography, and the Geographical Society of China to publish a periodical entitled "Overseas Human Geography" to introduce the new thought, new methodology and new direction of human geography to Chinese human geographers. It shows that Chinese human geography is in a new phase of development. Thus, this international symposium has especial significance at this time.

It was a great pleasure for Professor Huang Bingwei and me to lead a Chinese geographical delegation on their visit to the United States in the autumn of 1978. The visit to California State University, Northridge was warmly welcomed by Professor R. Vicero, then Head of the Department of Geography, and by his colleagues. Professional teachers and well-equipped facilities as well as a well-laid-out campus made a deep impression on the delegation. We welcome Professor R. Vicero and his colleagues to China. Professor R. Vicero and his colleagues are going to introduce the developments of human geography in the U. S. A. and their research experiences respectively. This is a wonderful opportunity for Chinese geographers to learn the working experience on human geographical studies from the American human geographers. Then fifteen Chinese human geographers have been invited to give systematic introductions on the developments of human geography and research trends in China. The symposium provided an unprecedented opportunity for exchange of information and ideas between American and Chinese geographers.

Over one hundred geographers from all parts of China attended the conference, many of them are working in universities, some are post-graduate students. The very fact that the symposium took place is an indication of the remarkable resurgence of interest in human geography and the young generation have been growing up. The further developments of human geography will be made by them. They are the future! Tomorrow is belonging to them! I expect ardently young geographers to work and study hard, and to be ready to give their life for the studies of human geography.

I believe that the Sino-American Symposium on Human geography will play a significant role to speeding up the development of human geography, training specialist, and promoting the international scientific exchanges.

On behalf of the Geographical Society of China, I wish to express our very sincere thanks for the warmth of the welcome that we have received, for honouring us by your presence today and for the hospitable terms in which you have prepared for us.

We hope that, at the end of the symposium, you will have found our contributions helpful. And I wish all my friends and comrades good health.

中国人文地理学的复兴

张文奎

(东北师范大学地理系)

一、人文地理学复兴的历史背景

在 50 年代,人文地理学在中国是被批判的,否定的。80 年代,中国人文地理学才走上复兴的道路,这主要是由于社会实践的迫切需要。

中共十一届三中全会以后,我国政治经济形势都有了战略性的大变化。使人们从教条的,空洞的概念中解放出来,敢于实事求是研究地理学的理论和实际问题。有可能重新认识人文地理学的作用和地位。

中共十一届三中全会以后,我们国家实行对外开放政策,使我们有可能加强了与国际地理学界的接触与交流。1978 年 9—10 月,由黄秉维、吴传钧教授率领的中国地理代表团访问美国,以后,我国与各国地理学者间的交流日益频繁。

经济的发展和社会实践的需要,促进了人文地理学的复兴工作。为了更好地为现代化服务,复兴人文地理是地理学的重要使命。

过去由于对人文地理学误批,使其许多分支学科处于被取消、停顿的状态,不仅影响了地理科学的发展,而且给四化建设带来一系列不利影响。例如,以往忽视研究民族地理,对我国 56 个民族的分布、生产、生活及其与地理环境的关系等等重大问题了解不够,以致引起一些不必要的误解和纷争。在国际问题上,由于民族问题还常常引起一系列事件。又如,过去由于忽视研究宗教地理,使我们许多重大地理问题不能做出恰如其分的分析。从国内看,我国 56 个兄弟民族,有 10 多个信伊斯兰教,藏、蒙、裕固族信喇嘛教(佛教的一种),部分汉、傣、布朗族等信小乘佛教。不了解宗教地理,在民族问题上就会遇到许多麻烦。从世界看,全世界人口的 60—70% 信仰宗教,不研究宗教地理,就不可能全面掌握人类的活动。例如,两伊战争起源于教派之争,黎巴嫩长年战争也与宗教矛盾有关。

二、国家对人文地理学研究的重视

我国人文地理学研究工作能够迅速发展,人文地理学的研究队伍不断扩大,为国家做出愈来愈重要的贡献,这和国家重视人文地理学的研究工作紧密相关。

1. 有计划地推进人文地理学的研究工作

近几年来,国家有计划地推进人文地理学的研究,是人文地理学发展的关键因素。为了把此项工作作好,第六个五年计划把人文地理学列为需要加强研究的重要学科之一,这