

參加芝加哥博覽會特刊

社會調查所概況

社會調查所編印

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# 社會調查所概況

自民國十五年七月至  
民國二十一年十二月

## 一，宗旨

中外交通發達以來，吾國社會因受世界潮流之激盪，變化之急劇為數千年來所未有，而社會問題之複雜遂亦凌越往昔。吾人爲求了解此等問題以爲解決方策之依據，公平真切之社會調查與研究實爲最急之需要。社會調查所之設立，即所以應此急需者也。本所成立以來，專邀海內專攻社會經濟學科之人士，用科學方法，搜求社會事實，加以檢討。就中尤注意於關係國民生計之問題，俾調查研究所得，可供計劃經濟建設者之參考。過去數年間雖組織上不無變更，調查範圍亦不時伸縮，然工作主旨，不外乎是。至奔赴上述主旨之實際途徑則不外左列諸端：

- 一，關於社會問題行使學術上之研究與調查。
- 二，介紹國外調查社會問題及研究社會問題之新技術於中國。
- 三，刊行社會問題之刊物。

- 四，蒐集關於社會問題之圖書及資料以圖閱覽之便利。
- 五，倡導社會研究之興趣，使專攻社會科學之人士致力於專門的實際的研究。
- 六，與從事社會調查之機關謀合作，協力調查社會問題。
- 七，指導其他機關之社會調查事業。

## 二，沿革

民國十五年二月美國紐約社會宗教研究院通知中華教育文化基金董事會（以下簡稱中基會），擬以三年為期，每年以專款捐贈該會，專供社會調查之用。一切用人行政，概行委託該會，不加干預。是年中基會常會議決接受此項捐款，於幹事部主宰下，增設社會調查部，專事社會調查與研究。並議決由中基會每年酌撥專款一萬圓，以資補助。此項擬予設立之社會調查部即為本所之前身。嗣中基會聘陶君孟和充任專辦社會調查部秘書，進行設立社會調查部之籌備。至三月二十六日，經該會執行委員會之議決，復設社會調查部顧問委員會，以

補助調查事業進行。被聘爲該會委員者爲戴樂仁，甘博，夏威士，章元善，劉大鈞，陳達，程婉珍，張伯苓，丁文江諸先生。調查工作方針經該委員會於五月十四日第一次會議酌定後，至七月一日，社會調查部因籌備完竣，遂告正式成立。

十八年六月紐約社會宗教研究院捐款期滿，中基會因調查部工作方在發軔，我國社會實況又正須切實研究之時，故於六月二十九日常年大會議決將調查部改爲自辦事業，實行改組，自七月一日起，更名社會調查所。同時另組社會調查所委員會，以代替前此社會調查部顧問委員會之地位。於是中基會臨時試辦之機關，一變而爲永久之自辦事業。自是以後，本所始有獨立之組織，單獨之所址，專門學術機關之規模於是乎粗具。

### 三， 組 織

本所在調查部時代，附設於中基會幹事部，故組織至爲簡單，僅由中基會聘請陶君孟和爲秘書，專辦調查部事務，而以顧問委員會輔助其進行。至調查部內部職員因會計庶務咸由幹事部代辦，故成立之初，僅在秘書之下，設調查

主任一人，指導實地調查進行；調查員五人，擔任實地調查工作；編輯員一人，管理文件，通信，圖書，及編輯工作；計算員三人，辦理統計工作。十六年九月，添設統計主任一人主持統計工作。嗣調查主任李君景漢，統計主任任君宗濟相繼辭職，所遺職務皆行撤消。十七年九月又設研究員一人，聘秦君續充任。此本所初期尙屬調查部時之組織情形也。

十八年七月改組以後，本所始有獨立之組織。首由中基會聘陶君孟和爲所長，而另設社會調查所委員會。所內規模亦略事擴充。茲將本所最近之組織略述如左：

I. 社會調查所委員會 委員會爲中基會所組織，受中基會之委託，協助所長主持所務，並進行調查事宜。委員會之職權爲審議本所進行方針，研究計劃及預算；籌劃經費並計劃發展；審查所長推薦之職員；審定契約及一切規則；討論或決定臨時發生之事項。委員會每年五月及十二月各開會一次，執行上述職權。委員名額定爲九人，除中基會幹事長及本所所長爲當然委員外，其餘七人由中基會聘任之。現在之委員爲丁文江，任鴻隽（當然），何廉，范銳，陶

孟和（當然），章元善，董時進，劉鴻生諸先生。

2. 研究方面之職員 所長陶君孟和自兼研究主任，領導全所研究工作。另有研究主任陳君君慧一人，現時尙在海外。研究主任之下，現有研究員十二人，皆畢業於國內大學或專門學校，而由本所聘任者。此外，本所爲養成社會科學學生有志深造者獨立研究能力，同時並協助本所研究工作，自十九年七月起，每年招收研究生若干人，由本所指定題目，派員指導。研究期限定爲一年。其待遇除月給津貼外，於研究竣功時如經本所認爲成績優良，並得酌給獎金。此制實行以來，於本所研究事業之進展頗有助力。本年度有研究生十人，亦皆爲國內大學畢業生。研究人員工作之分配如左：

研究科目

研究人姓名

中國近代經濟史

楊象龍

羅玉東

劉 偉

工業經濟

吳半農

王子建

王鎮中

農業經濟

曲直生

韓德章

鄭合成

王守禮

經濟理論

獎 獎 弘

經濟制度

曾炳鈞



勞動問題	林頌河	劉心銓	吳澤
人口問題	王士達		
對外貿易	蔡謙	鄭友揆	
銀行金融	陳君慧	吳承禧	千家駒
統計	楊錫茂		林猷敏

此外，為應研究工作之上之必需，復用計算員及臨時計算員各十一人以司計算；臨時抄寫員六人以司抄寫。

3. 本所事務方面之職員 所長之下設秘書一人，掌理文書及不屬其他部分之事務。設會計，庶務各一人，事務員二人，以司會計，庶務，管卷，收發，出版，抄寫等務。圖書館設主任一人，圖書館員三人，以司購買保存書籍，編製參考書目，整理剪報等務。本所管理方面之事務除由上述職員各就職掌範圍負責辦理外，復組織若干委員會，商榷處理比較重要之事務，以收集思廣益之效。現有事務委員會，關於文書，會計，庶務方面之事屬之；有財務委員會，關於擬造本所預算及審核決算等事屬之；有圖書委員會，關於圖書館管理及書

籍之選購等事屬之；有出版委員會，關於刊物之印刷，出版，推銷等事屬之。各委員會之委員，除主管之事務人員爲當然委員外，餘就研究員中選任之。

#### 四， 建築

本所在調查部時代，不過爲一臨時機關，且因工作人數無多，故僅附設於中基會，無另建辦公房屋之必要。迨十八年改組爲調查所，始從中基會遷出，於南長街東河沿六號賃屋而居。乃未及兩載，本所工作範圍日益擴大，工作人數隨以日增，辦公處所遂亦日形擁擠，於工作上殊多窒礙。中基會有鑒及此，於十九年二月第四次常會議決爲本所建築所址，以圖補救。會國立北平圖書館於養蜂夾道有隙地三十畝，願以假之中基會，該會遂於是處建築新屋，以供本所與靜生生物調查所公用。十九年二月動工，五月行奠基禮，至二十年四月，費時年餘而新屋以成，位於文津街三號。

本所於二十年五月十八日遷入新屋。是屋計有三層樓房一所，本所僅占樓之右翼，而以左翼供生物調查所之用。新屋規模雖非甚宏，然已足用。且自遷

入以來，環境革新，同人精神亦爲之振奮不少。

## 五、工作之回顧

本所在調查部時代，研究工作規模甚小。從事研究之人員不過三五人，研究科目什九屬於勞動問題一種。時至今日，研究人員已逾二十，研究科目則可分爲經濟史，工業經濟，農業經濟，勞動問題，對外貿易，財政金融，人口，統計等不下十類，發展不爲不速。茲將歷年工作分類敘述於左：

### 甲，近代經濟史

此項研究之主要史料首爲故宮博物院文獻館保存之清代軍機處檔案，故宮以外，如北京大學等處所藏清代檔案及各地保存之民國時代之資料亦當搜採整理，冀於二百年來我國經濟發展狀況，作一有系統之研究。現已進行之工作計有下列諸端：

1. 抄錄史料及編製索引 本所於徵得故宮博物院之慨允後，即自十九年十月起派人抄錄該院文獻館有關清代經濟情形之各項檔案，截至本年八月止，計摘抄道光，咸豐，同治，光緒，宣統等五朝各省督撫摺片約十萬餘件。其內容

極爲豐富，包括錢糧、糧價，關稅，釐金，鹽稅，漕項，耗羨，參票等十數類寶貴資料。抄錄之外，復將各類史料編成索引，以便尋查。現已編成者已達萬件，預計明年可全部編竣。

2. 清季海關五十年稅收統計及其分配 此項工作係根據前清咸豐末年至宣統末年（一六六〇—一九一〇年）各督撫及各海關監督關於海關稅收之報告七千餘件，加以整理統計。目的在分析各關歷年稅收情形與全國關稅總數及其分配，以考察此五十年中海關在財政上之地位。

3. 清代釐金統計 此項工作係根據各省釐金報告二千件作有系統之研究，以觀釐金在過去中國財政上之地位。

4. 道光朝以後之鹽務 此項工作擬從兩方面著手，一爲統計近百年來全國之鹽稅，以觀察鹽稅在財政上之地位。一爲研究近百年來鹽務上之弊竇及鹽政之改革。

5. 編纂近代經濟史研究集刊 近代經濟史料除如上述三項資料豐富自成系統應發行專刊外，其篇幅比較簡短之文字，則於整理後彙編爲中國近代經濟史

研究集刊，每半年刊行一次。現第一次集刊已於本年十一月出版。

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## 乙，一般經濟狀態及工業經濟

1. 編輯中國經濟發展問題叢書 此項叢書之目的在以數字的根據，剖析中國經濟現狀，以爲將來計畫全國經濟發展之基礎的參考。叢書第一種「鐵煤及石油」，業於二十一年三月出版，現在編輯中者尙有關於中國之交通業及國內公債之兩種。

2. 編述「日本之棉紡織業」 棉紡織業在日本製造業中居最重要之地位，而日本棉貨在對華輸出品中爲量復最鉅。本書之作始於二十一年春季，意在觀察日本此項工業之組織，成本，產銷狀況，尤注意於其在中國銷售之情形，籍以測知日本一般工業之組織與生產現狀，及其工業品依賴中國以求出路之程度。全書已編竣，現在印刷中。

3. 調查全國重要工業 本所爲察知我國重要工業之發展經過及其現狀，最近擬定全國重要工業調查計劃。進行程序自輕工業入手，期以五年完成，然後漸及於重工業，以求對於我國工業作一整個調查研究。輕工業調查決自棉紡織

業始，現已派員於十月間先往上海開始調查，此後當漸及於無錫，南通，及武漢，鄭州等地。

### 丙，農業經濟

本所有關農業經濟之調查研究爲數較多，除編一農家經濟調查法及分析法一，編輯中國農業經濟論文提要目錄，編製中國主要農產物生產統計之索引，研究各國土地制度等項因故中輟外，茲將業已竣工及尙在進行之調查研究列左：

1. 調查河北山東棉花之生產販運 河北之調查自十六年四月起始，先後在北京，天津，石家莊，滄州等地調查棉花之販運手續，商賈贏利，市價漲落，兼及生產地之生產狀況，至十六年底始行蒞事。調查結果編成一河北棉花之生產及販運一一書，用中英文發表。二十年冬季復派員往山東蒲台縣，二十一年五月又往濟南，青島，及魯西，魯南一帶作同樣之棉花調查。所得資料業已整理完竣，正在編製報告。

2. 調查北平近郊鄉村家庭 此項調查係民國十六年由本所研究主任指導燕京大學男女學生十餘人所作。調查目的首在考察鄉村家庭之收支狀況，兼及鄉

村之人口，婚姻，教育，借貸，典質等一般的社會經濟狀況。地點共爲兩區，一在平西掛甲屯，自十六年三月上旬至四月底共調查一百家；一在平西之黑山扈，馬連窪，東村等三處，自十五年十二月至十六年六月底，共調查六十餘家。調查結果編爲「北平郊外之鄉村家庭」一書。

3. 整理浙江農村經濟調查資料 此項調查係十七年夏季中央研究院社會科學研究所派人舉辦者。調查之範圍包括浙江北部二十縣之農村，爲數凡八十有五。所得結果於十八年交由本所整理，惟因工作忙迫，於二十年秋後始得積極進行。本年業已整理完竣，編成報告，內容約分農村借貸制度，農產販運狀況，田權及租佃制度等數項，已陸續在第三卷社會科學雜誌發表。並印有單行本。

4. 清苑縣農村經濟調查 此爲本所與中央研究院社會科學研究所合作之事業。爲調查便利計，臨時組織農村經濟調查團。該團於十九年六月初旬起，至八月下旬止，在河北省清苑縣工作幾達二個月之久，計調查農戶一千八百餘，並調查八十餘村之分村狀況。調查結果由社會科學研究所携滬整理。

5. 深澤縣農村經濟調查 本所於十九年十二月及二十年三月先後在河北省

深澤縣調查農家經濟二次，所得資料計有一百零八戶之田場經營狀況及人口，教育，借貸，生活費用等，另附三十戶關於生活程度與生活費用之較詳密的抽樣調查。此外並附有調查地點農村經濟背景之村區調查，及農具調查。全部資料刻已整理完畢，報告在編述中。

6. 定縣集市調查 二十年九十兩月間派員赴河北省定縣調查縣城集市及李親顧鎮，東停鎮，清風店，明月店，張謙，鄆村，市莊，楊村等地之集市。調查結果編爲一農村的集市一及一定縣之土布一二文，將發表於社會科學雜誌。

7. 安國縣藥市調查 河北省安國縣舊名祁州，爲全國最大藥市之一，且於地方經濟占有特殊地位。二十年十二月派員前往該縣調查藥市，對於藥市之歷史，組織，金融狀況，藥材販運情形，以及藥市對於地方經濟及社會之影響，作一概括的考察。調查報告發表於社會科學雜誌第三卷第一第二兩期。

8. 舉辦華北食糧調查 調查區域包括冀魯豫晉秦隴熱察綏九省，調查項目分爲糧食之出產，運銷，消費三項。至於研究方法則先從書報及通信蒐集材料，然後再舉辦實地調查。此項工作自二十一年九月間開始以來，日在搜集書報



上之資料；並編成華北民食調查表一種分發冀魯豫晉熱察綏七省五百餘縣建設局請求填還。至實地調查，當在本年先就平漢鐵路沿線選擇三數縣舉辦試驗調查，正式調查當自明年二月間起始。

9. 河北省農村信用合作社放款之分析 內容注重放款之種類，用途，期限，利率等之研究，藉以推察河北省之農村經濟實況，及合作事業之應行興革事宜。現在搜集材料中。

10. 收穫漸減律之研究 是為理論的研究，其目的在對收穫漸減律之起源，發展，及在各種農業試驗場實驗經過加以詳切的察究。此項研究正在進行中。

丁，勞動問題

此類研究之對象除一般的勞動問題外，尤注意於生活費用及工資兩項，所有實地調查幾皆未逾此限。茲將各項勞動研究條列如左：

I. 編輯「中國勞動年鑑」 勞動年鑑之編輯在中國為創例，故民國十七年出版之「第一次中國勞動年鑑」係將民國十六年十二月以前一切資料概行編入。內容分三編，舉凡農工勞動者之人數，工資，工作時間，生活狀況，勞動組

織，勞動運動，以及勞動設施，法令等項，無不俱備。第一次年鑑出版後，原擬自十八年起逐年刊行一次，乃因人少事繁，時生阻滯，延至二十一年十月第二次年鑑始行出版。所收資料係自民國十七年一月起，截至二十年十二月底止，內容排列如前，而編輯之謹嚴則過之。最近已與實業部勞工司商定，自第三次年鑑起，改由該司負責編輯，體例仍舊。

2. 河北及平津勞資爭議之研究 民國十八年，根據書報資料，將民國十六年一月至十八年六月，兩年半中河北省及北平，天津兩市之勞資爭議案件加以研究。對於案件之原因，結果，業別，人數，關係廠號，爭議日數等詳加統計，編為「河北省及平津兩市勞資爭議底分析」一書，用中英文發表。

3. 編著「國際勞工組織」 是書內容除說明國際勞工組織所由產生之歷史的背景外，主要部分在以凡爾賽和約勞工篇及國際勞工局歷年發表之各種文件為根據，分析國際勞工組織之內部結構，工作進行狀況，及國際勞動立法之成績。二十一年七月出版。

4. 塘沽工廠工人調查 十六年四月，本所於求得塘沽久大精鹽公司及永利

製鹼公司之許可後，派員着手調查該兩廠工人一般狀況及其生計情形。截至同年七月，計調查工人一百七十七人，工人家庭八十家。調查結果編成一塘沽工人調查一一書，用中英文出版。

5. 北平手工業工人調查 十五年七月開始調查北京手工工人家庭生活狀況，至十六年二月調查完畢。共調查手工工人五百家，填表五百分。此外並調查手工工人售品處，作坊，市場，以察知手工製品之銷售情形。資料已整理完竣，惟報告迄未編就。

6. 北平舊式手藝工人生活費調查 此項調查係於十七年夏季舉行。調查範圍以瓦，木，油漆，裱糊四類舊式手藝工人之生活費為限。計填調查表格二百張。調查結果已計算完畢，惟尙未編輯報告。

7. 北平工人生計調查 此次調查採用記帳法。自十七年十月一日起始，至翌年七月底止，共歷七個月，除星期日外，每日由女調查員二人親到五十家工人家庭，代記日用帳。除十五年十月所記之帳殘缺不完外，其餘二個月內共得日用帳二百八十八本。記帳結果於分析整理後，編為「北平生活費之分析」一書

，用中英文發表。此外，本所於十五年十一月一個月內曾調查十二家小學教員家庭生計，由各家填寄家計簿到所。此項調查爲量雖少，但填記極稱精細，故將調查結果附諸「北平生活費之分析」之後，以饜讀者。

8. 上海工人家計調查 此項調查係與前財政部駐滬調查貨價處（其後改組歸併國定稅則委員會）合作而成，係用記帳方法。自十六年十一月起至翌年十月止，共歷一整年，計得紗廠工人二百三十家之日用帳本二千餘本。所有記帳工作統由調查貨價處派人擔任，而由本所供給經費。所得資料由本所統計後，一部分交由國定稅則委員會整理，編爲「上海工人生活費指數」，一部分則由本所編爲「上海工人生活程度的一個研究」，用中英文發表。

9. 華北鐵路工人工資調查 是項調查之範圍包括北寧，平漢，平綏，膠濟四路。前三路之調查於十八年舉辦，計抄北寧，平漢兩路工人工資單十年（民九至民十八），平綏路九年（民十至民十八），每年均抄四月，以便比較，而省人力。膠濟路調查係於十九年夏季派員舉辦，計抄工資單七年（民十二至民十八），每年亦均抄四月份。是項材料豐富精確，最宜於統計的研究，二十年

者已將全部資料計算完畢，現正編輯報告。

10. 天津麵粉工人工資調查 是項調查起始於十八年七月，計抄天津壽豐，永年兩廠民十四至民十八之工資單。調查報告於二十年十二月登載社會科學雜誌第二卷第四期，並另譯英文單行本。

11. 華新紡織工人工資調查 最近十年來華北紡織工業頗占重要地位，廠家甚多，本所因於十八年起始調查華北各大工業中心紡織業工人工資及其待遇，冀以調查所得，供獻關心吾國勞工狀況者。是項調查始於民國十八年八月，成於十九年七月，計調查天津之裕元，華新，恒源，寶成等紡織廠四家，唐山之華新廠一家，青島之華新廠一家。津唐各廠之工資單，由十八年上溯，抄錄一年至五年不等，青島一廠，則抄民十五至民十八，共計四年之工資單。青島紗廠多隸外籍，對於調查無不深拒固絕，故該處紡織業雖盛，而所得資料不過爾爾。是項工資調查資料現在計算中。

12. 山東中興煤礦工人工資調查 此項調查資料係由前中興煤礦公司職員施君裕壽供給，重要來源為該礦民國六年至民國十八年之工資簿。本所因感此項

材料之不足，故又於二十年七月間派員將該礦最近二年之工資抄錄，以資補充。同時對於工人概況，工作時間，工會組織，福利設施等作一調查。調查結果編成一山東中興煤礦工人調查一文，於二十一年春登載社會科學雜誌第三卷第一期，並另印單行本。

13. 工資理論之研究 此本為中央研究院社會科學研究所之工作，嗣因託由本所指導，並求與北平各圖書館近便起見，故自十八年八月起，遣其研究專員來本所工作。研究結果於十九年年底編成一工資理論之發展一一書，現已修改完竣，在印刷中。復因該書中關於價值理論之一部內容異常充實，遂析為一價值理論評釋一文，擬即載諸社會科學雜誌。以上兩種著述皆得社會科學研究所之慨允，用本所名義發表。

#### 戊，人口問題

1. 近代中國人口的估計之研究 此項研究係搜集近代中外人士關於估計中國人口之著述，加以有系統之研究。研究結果編成一現代中國人口的估計一及一最近十年的中國人口估計一二文，歷述各家之估計，並附以批評。該文已陸

續發表於社會科學雜誌第一二兩卷，將來稍加整理後當合編為專書，單獨印行，並擬譯成英文。

2. 民政部戶口調查之研究 清季民政部戶口調查常引起研究近代中國民數者之爭論，本所特於二十一年根據最近二年來搜集之資料，編成一民政部戶口調查及各家估計一文，將該部辦理調查之緣起，調查章程之規畫及奏定，各地辦理情形，以及各家所得之估計，均加以詳盡之說明及深切之評判。全文已於最近分期登載第四卷社會科學雜誌。

3. 各省人口統計之研究 本所於十九年特向各省民政廳各市公安局搜集近年戶口調查報告。截至本年先後搜集江蘇浙江等十餘省之報告。其餘各省，復於最近向之催索，俟收到後，一併加以整理。其統計詳細之省分擬單獨作一研究報告，餘則彙編為一概括之敘述，最後再根據此項整理結果作一全國人口之新估計。

### 已，對外貿易

I. 近最六十一年中國對外貿易統計 此項統計係根據海關報告而作，內容

係（一）將最近六十餘年進出口貨品按照其性質與用途重爲分類，計分原料品，半製品，牲畜，飲食品，製造品等類，復將出口之半製品及製造品分爲手工，及機器製二種，以測知中國之工業化。（二）將一九〇四至一九三〇年之時期中重要進出口貨品七十餘種之來源及運銷地加以詳細的分析，此項工作自二十年九月進行，現已大體完竣，即將編製報告。

2. 近三十年來中國對日貿易之研究 此項研究亦係根據海關報告而作，與上項所述者同時進行。內容分爲三項：（一）詳細分析進口日貨之種類，銷地，及與西洋及我國產品之競爭。（二）詳細分析輸往日本中國貨品之用途，種類，及其在日之地位。（三）詳察抵製日貨對於中日貿易之影響。研究所得即將編製報告。

3. 二十年來中國食糧對外貿易之研究 此項研究係根據海關報告先對對外食糧貿易作一般的分析，然後再就各項食糧分別考察其種類，經過口岸，及其價格之變遷。現材料已在着手整理，不久可開始編輯報告。

4. 抄錄海關造冊處詳細統計 海關統計現爲中外貿易之惟一可靠資料，然



已發表之統計過於樞統，從事研究者每引為憾。本所有鑒於此，自本年十月起派員赴總稅務司海關造冊處將未經發表之各項詳細統計概行抄錄。抄齊後再加工整理分析，期於近年來中外貿易及各埠間之貿易作一精詳之研究。

庚，財政金融

I. 北平捐稅研究 研究範圍包括民元至民十九北平一隅之國稅及地方稅四十餘種。自民國十九年暑期起，除從書報搜集資料外，並派員親向各徵收機關調查徵集，故所得材料尙稱確實。研究結果編為一北平稅捐考略一一書，將各種捐稅之沿革，率則，收數等詳加分析，堪為研究北平民元以來捐稅情形者之重要參考。

2. 百年來銀價變動之廻顧 此文之內容第一在回溯過去長時期內銀價變動之歷程，第二在說明銀價變動與金價升降，幣制改革，及歐戰影響之關係。最後則分析近十餘年來銀價特別變動之主因。本文於本年九月發表於社會科學雜誌。

3. 編輯「中國的銀行」 本文之主旨在分析（一）銀行之靜態組織，（二）銀

行在中國金融界之地位，（三）銀行對實業及一般民衆之關係，此外並附論中外銀行之比較。現在搜集材料及準備編輯中。

4. 中國內外公債及賠款之研究 此項研究係將民國二十年來發行之內國公債及自清末以來中國政府所負外債與賠款作一有系統的整理。特別注意內外債與中國之金融，財政，重要稅收，及與人民負擔之關係，藉明中國經濟病態之一斑。現已整理就緒者爲關於內債之一部分，其報告將列爲一中國經濟問題叢書一之第三種。

辛，統計

本所調查研究大都涉及數字，故多數包含一部分統計工作。此外，尙有純屬於統計範圍者數種，述之如左，以見本所對於統計工作之注意。

I. 編製一北平生活費指數一 此項指數係根據十六年本所調查北平五十家工人家庭時所得各家消費量編製而成。計共包含生活必需品三十八種。計算方法爲加權總合法。書用英文發表，中載民國十五年一月至十七年十二月之指數。於十八年一月出版。

2. 編印一北平生活費指數月報——是項月報繼承上條所述指數而作。自十八年一月起於每月之二日及十六日兩日派專人至指定之店舖調查三十八種物品之零售價格。每種物品售價若干，係由六家店舖調查所得，彙齊平均計算。至房租漲落則由四城租房介紹人報告。依據此項物價調查之結果，逐月編製生活費指數及零售物價表，中英文合刊發表。日內瓦國際勞工局發表各國生活費指數亦以此代表中國，間月登載於國際勞工評論。現此項月報已編印四年，繼續未斷。

3. 編輯一生活費指數編製法——生活費指數不但在實際上為解決勞資糾紛之利器，在方法上亦可供社會經濟研究之資料。故本所於上述兩項工作外，復編輯一生活費指數編製法一以期介紹方法並喚起編製之興趣。本書內容敘述現今四十餘國編製此種指數所用方法之異同及其趨勢。十八年十一月編竣，二十年七月出版。

4. 編著一指數公式總論——是書於介紹外，復含批評之意味。書中除於指數之意義及其研究之略史外，對於一百數十種指數公式之來源，得失，優劣，

準差諸問題，皆一一予以分析評斷。十八年十二月脫稿，十九年五月出版。

5. 繪製「中國經濟地位統計圖」繪製此圖之目的，一面在使國人對於我國經濟情形得有簡明而深切之概念，一面則在介紹新穎之製圖方法。是圖共分七十六幅，所據資料皆從可靠之記載搜集而得。內容分爲（一）人口及土地，（二）富源及出產，（三）工業，（四）交通，（五）對外貿易，（六）財政及金融，（七）外人投資。專用統計圖以表現我國經濟地位，在國內猶爲創舉。二十年九月繪成，十月縮印出版。

6. 北平社會概況統計 內容包括北平之人口，財政，捐稅，教育，商業，社會病態等項。各項統計係於二十年七八月間派員赴平市各機關調查抄集而得。整理之後，一面編成一數字統計下的北平一文，詳釋各項統計，登載社會科學雜誌第二卷第三期，一面繪製統計圖二十幅，於同年十月間縮印出版。

7. 編輯「中國統計年鑑」 此項工作係將中國現有統計數字，尤其關於經濟方面者，彙編一冊，用中英文發表，以供中外人士之參考。第一次年鑑正在着手編輯，明春可望出版。

## 壬，其他研究

1. 編著「社會調查方法」 爲介紹社會研究之新技術於中國，並使國人瞭然於社會研究之方法起見，本所於成立之始，即採夏平 F. S. Chapin 一社會調查與社會研究一一書爲藍本，并參考其他英漢文書籍，編成一社會調查方法。是書由商務印書館發行，十六年八月初版，殆印第三版時，復由編者預先加以增訂；惜第三版方在印刷，一八滬變突起，商務印書館焚燬，本書增定稿付之一炬，最近始由該館重行付印。

2. 編著「中國婦女在法律上之地位」 是書爲民國十六年本所之獎金論文，目的在以歷史的眼光探求中國歷代法律上婦女地位之變遷。十七年三月初版。

3. 協和醫學院社會服務個案紀錄之分析 北平協和醫學院附設社會服務部已逾十載，爲中國首創此類事業者。本所爲介紹此新興社會事業起見，自民國十八年七月起，派員將該部民十至民十六共計六年中之個案紀錄選擇抄集。截至十九年四月，共抄二千三百餘案。嗣將抄得結果統計分析，編成中英文報告各一：中文報告登載社會科學雜誌第二卷第一期，英文另印單行本。

## 六，出版刊物

本所刊物大多數用中文發表，但爲流行海外及與國外同類機關交換起見，後列之最前四種及第7，8兩種皆有英文譯本。此外尚有「北平生活費指數」，「北平協醫社會事業部個案紀錄分析」，「天津麵粉工人及工資之研究」三種，因已用中文在本所期刊上發表，故僅有英文單行本。茲將本所中文刊物之名稱及出版年月臚列於後，凡在印刷中及單以英文發表者皆不贅列。

1. 北平生活費之分析 是書爲北平工人家庭及小學教員家庭家計調查報告，十九年十月出版。
2. 上海工人生活程度的一個研究 是書爲上海工人家庭二百三十家全年記帳調查之報告，十九年九月出版。
3. 塘沽工人調查 是書爲久大精鹽公司及永利製鹹公司工人調查之報告，十九年十月出版。
4. 河北省及平津兩市勞資爭議底分析 十九年二月出版。
5. 中國勞動年鑑 第一次年鑑十七年十二月出版，第二次年鑑二十一年十月出版。

6. 國際勞工組織 二十一年六月出版。
7. 北平郊外之鄉村家庭 是書爲北平近郊二百家鄉村家庭調查報告，十八年五月出版。
8. 河北省棉花之出產及販運 是書爲民十六河北省棉花調查之報告。二十一年四月出版。
9. 鐵煤及石油 是書爲一中國經濟發展問題叢書一第一種，二十一年三月出版。
10. 中國之經濟地位統計圖 二十年十月出版。
11. 北平社會概況統計圖 二十年十月出版。
12. 生活費指數編製法 二十年七月出版。
13. 指數公式總論 十九年五月出版。
14. 北平稅捐考略 二十一年六月出版。
15. 中國婦女在法律上之地位 十七年三月出版。
10. 社會調查方法 十八年八月初版。

17. 社會研究半月刊 原係月刊，自十八年四月創始，按月披露於天津大公報。出至第五期後改爲半月刊。迨十八年年底，因擬改刊社會科學雜誌，遂行停刊。

18. 社會科學雜誌 十九年三月初刊，每三月出版一次，現已出至第三卷第三期。本所調查研究報告之篇幅較短者咸登是刊，茲將歷期所載重要論著篇名列左：

- 一，日本工業化問題
- 二，道光時期的銀貴問題
- 三，現代中國人口的估計
- 四，最近十年的中國人口估計
- 五，工資統計概論
- 六，山西農田的價格
- 七，河北省小麥之販運
- 八，最近二年來我國政府勞動設施概略



- 九，一個軍隊士兵的調查
- 十，北平協醫社會事業部個案底分析
- 十一，中國勞動生活程度
- 十二，中國對外貿易之分析
- 十三，道光朝捐監之統計
- 十四，天津麵粉廠工人及工資的一個研究
- 十五，統計學中分割數的問題
- 十六，山東中興煤礦工人調查
- 十七，安國縣藥市調查
- 十八，浙西農村之借貸制度
- 十九，民政部戶口調查及各家估計
- 二十，百年來銀價變動之回顧
- 二十一，美國土地制度的發展

19. 中國近代經濟史研究集刊 二十一年十一月創刊，每半年刊行一次，茲

將第一輯重要篇目列左：

一，釐金制度之起源及其理論

二，道光以後中琉貿易的統計

三，清代之總理衙門及其經費

四，胡夏米貨船來華經過及其影響

20. 北平生活費指數月報 十八年一月創刊，現出至第四卷第十二期。

## 七，圖書館

本所所需書籍初時爲數極少，故在本所成立後之第一年內，圖書之管理僅由編輯員兼任之。其後雖有圖書室之設，並由專員管理，然藏書究不甚多，專員仍兼他務。迨十八年本所改組以後，書籍始行驟增，圖書室之規模亦稍完備。二十年一月，爲與國內各大圖書館合作起見，因將圖書室改稱圖書館，加入中華圖書館協會。同年九月，因藏書日增，原有之圖書分類與編目方法不足應付，遂毅然將所有書籍重新分類編目，迄今夏始整理完竣。此事雖費時良多，然

經此改革，規制大備，殊堪欣慰。

圖書館因歷史之短淺，經費之有限，所藏書籍如以量言，誠不爲多。截至二十一年六月底止，僅藏西文書籍二千七百冊，中日文書籍六千零七十一冊，總計不過八千七百七十一冊。至於期刊，計有中文一百九十七種，西文八十八種，日文十三種。但以質言，除少數書籍屬於普通性質外，大多數爲研究社會，經濟問題及統計技術之專門參考書籍。其中尤以十二種著名期刊，經本所多方搜得其全集，更足寶貴。此外尙有二千左右之小冊子及最近四年十三種新聞紙之剪條，一概分類貯藏，亦爲研究工作之利器。

書籍之來源，除購買外，交換及贈送亦占重要之地位。現時與本所長期交換刊物之中外官署及學術機關計有一百四十餘處，分佈於十七國。茲將歷年增加藏書冊數列左：

年 別	中日文書籍	西文書籍	共 計
第一年度	一八八	二四二	四三〇
第二年度	一〇四	二四五	三四九

第三年度	九九	三二〇	四一九
第四年度	三五八	五一一	八六九
第五年度	四三五	七三四	一、一六九
第六年度	四、八八七	六四八	五、五三五
共計	六、〇七一	二、七〇〇	八、七七一

此外猶有一事亟須稱述者，即中國政治學會圖書館與中基會之合作是也。先是二十年夏，該會與中基會訂立合作辦法，由中基會代負管理政治學會基金之責，政治學會則將新建築之圖書館作為該會會員及本所之公用。迨二十年冬該會為謀實行合作之便利，特將其圖書館管理委員會改組，以五人重新組織之：由該會執行委員會指派三人，其餘二人則由本所推薦了君文江及陶君孟和，由該會加以聘任。至是，政治學會圖書館得由本所自由使用。該館之收藏倍蓰於本所，且此後於購書之選擇上，又可互相參考，避免重複，以謀雙方之經濟，其所以補苴本所圖書館之敝陋者，為功不亦偉哉？

## 八，對外之合作

本所爲倡導研究興趣及推進研究事業起見，常居於委託或被委託之地位，以與各機關或個人通力合作，從事調查，研究，編輯，討論等務。例如清苑縣農村經濟調查，浙江北部二十縣農村經濟調查，工資理論之研究，均係與中央研究院社會科學研究所合力進行；上海工人家計調查係與前財政部駐滬調查貨價處共同所作；北平近郊鄉村家庭之調查係得燕京大學之協助；中興煤礦工人調查係由施君裕壽供給其資料之大部；凡此數端莫非本所對外合作之犖犖大者，惟已分別詳敘於前，茲不復贅。此外，尙有與北京大學合辦研究獎金一事，實爲本所最早之對外合作。此項獎金創於民國十五年九月，定額四名，計分二級，前一級兩名，每名給獎三百元，第二級亦兩名，每名給獎二百元。凡該校政治法律經濟三系第四年級或已畢業之學生均有競爭獎金資格。關於研究題目及論文之評定，由本部及該大學三系主任會同主持。此制實行後僅有趙鳳喈所著「中國婦女在法律上之地位」一文，評定及格，經本所給予獎金，並將論文刊行（詳見前）。惟嗣因參加競爭者不甚踴躍，且民國十五六年間，北平學制紛更，北大內部情形亦行變動，致此制創行未久，即告中輟。十六年，本所又

指撥專款，委託南開大學社會經濟研究委員會（現改名經濟學院）舉辦兩種勞工調查：一係用記帳法調查天津二百家工人家庭，調查期間爲十二個月；一係調查天津一百三十家地毯工廠一般情形及勞工狀況。調查結果均由該會自行整理發表。

最近二年來，本所對外合作益形繁數，惟恒處於被委託之地位。二十年八月，國際工業關係協進會召集世界社會經濟會議於海牙，特先期委託本所編撰「中國之工業與勞工」一文，提供該次會議之參考。同年十月間，太平洋國際學會在滬舉行第四屆大會，亦先期託由本所撰述「中國勞工生活程度」一文，提出大會。同月，華北水利委員會爲辦理指導永定河上游興辦灌溉植林一事，邀請本所合作，旋於翌年八月召集各合作機關代表會議，本所當即派員出席，陳述修正灌林區調查與測勘工作計劃之意見。此項意見於會議通過後由該會呈報內政部備案，以資採納。二十一年夏，主計處聘本所陶君孟和爲該處統計局名譽專門顧問，嗣又寄「各機關彙送全國統計總報告材料應用表格」草案到所，請予審閱。該草案當交本所各項專門研究人員詳予審察，並擬具修改意見，

函送該處。同年秋，實業部籌編經濟年鑑，組織經濟年鑑編纂委員會；旋聘本所陶君孟和，吳君半農爲委員，以備諮詢。以上爲本所對外合作之重要者。

# INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

*A summary of its Work during 1926-1932*

## I. ORIGIN AND HISTORY

In view of her vast territory, long historical tradition and the innumerable problems that have arisen in recent years from the contact and conflict between the eastern and western cultures, China offers a rich and almost unlimited field to students of research into social sciences. In the past, China had her problems, from family disintegration to social and political revolution, which threatened her stability and existence now and then in the long life of the nation, but these have hitherto been solved in her traditional way with the result that she has been able to muddle through. As a consequence of the development of world communication and the invasion of the new industrial culture which embodies the strength and prowess of modern powers, however, it becomes evident that the time-honoured traditions, however valuable they may have been to the survival of China in the good old days, will not suffice and may perhaps needs be entirely discarded. It seems necessary therefore that every phase of her social, political and economic life should be examined and evaluated anew in the light of the changed conditions. It is then gradually realized that only through social research, in the sense that social life and institutions are subject to strict scientific scrutiny by legions of competent social scientists, that we shall be able to know what is the matter with our life and institutions, to understand what are the problems involved; and to see clearly and confidently what should be done with them. In other words, any attempt at the social, political or economic reconstruction of the ancient Empire must be preceded or accompanied by a scientific understanding of the various aspects of her past and present. Hence, the claim for the paramount importance of social research in this country.



Indeed, such a claim for social research our social science students have not been slow to take heed of. Publicists, professors and students, no less than private and government institutions, have been busy in recent years to produce studies of a more or less scientific character with a view to understanding, and suggesting means of solving, our numberless problems. But meanwhile it has been gradually felt that some kind of research institute, an organization that devotes itself entirely to research, might be a worthwhile adventure in this country, seeing that the field is so extensive and most of the research studies so far attempted at by individuals and institutions have been very limited in scope, if not altogether sporadic and uncoordinated.

At this juncture, two donations of funds, one of which was for two years and the other for three years, were offered by the Institute of Social and Religious Research, New York City, to the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture for the purpose of conducting social investigations in this country. The donations were readily accepted by the China Foundation at a regular meeting of its Trustees in Peking in February, 1926, and a Social Research Department to be attached to the Foundation was accordingly created. Mr. L. K. Tao, then Professor of Sociology at the National Peking University, was appointed the Secretary to the newly created Department and was asked to proceed at once with making the necessary arrangements for its opening. All arrangements being completed, the Social Research Department was inaugurated on July 1st 1926.

At the close of the three years' period, when the Department has reached the time limit the donated funds allowed for, the Trustees of the China Foundation voted at their annual meeting in June 1929 that in view of the progress the Social Research Department had made in the meantime, it should receive continuous support of the Foundation and that with a view to extending its scope of activities which are much needed in the

country, it should be reorganized as an independent institution, to be known as the Institute of Social Research. A Board of Managers was then appointed to govern the Institute, and Mr. L. K. Tao was made the Director.

It seems necessary to point out that the reorganization of the Department into an Institute involved no break of its research activities or any change of its policy. Apart from the creation of the Board of Managers which is to be the controlling body of the Institute, no fundamental change was effected in the reorganization. The new Institute may be said to perpetuate the life of the former Department under a new name and a new controlling body, with the possibility that the scope of its research activities may be greatly widened.

## II. ORGANIZATION AND THE PERSONNEL

The governing body of the Institute of Social Research is the Board of Managers which was created in 1929 by the Trustees of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture. The Board which consists of nine members including two ex-officio members, that is, the Director of the China Foundation and the Director of the Institute, meets twice a year to pass the yearly budget and to vote on the research projects, appointments and other matters submitted to it. The Board member has a term of three years and is eligible for re-appointment by the Foundation at the nomination of the Board. The members serving on the Board at present are Messrs. Ta Chen, Y. S. Djang, Ray Fan, Franklin L. Ho, O. S. Liu, L. K. Tao, V. K. Ting, Shih-tsin Tung and H. C. Zen.

In the organization of the Institute, there are the Director, whose function is to direct both research and administration of the institution, the research staff, the clerical and computing staff, and the administrative

staff. The research staff consists of research fellows, research associates and research students, the last being enrolled from those graduates who expect to gain experience in research on the completion of their university studies. There are at present one research follow, twelve research associates and ten research students whose studies are distributed as follows:

Subject	Research staff
<i>Modern Economic History of China</i>	H. L. Tang, Y. T. Loo, Tsun Liu,
<i>Industrial Economics</i>	T. K. Wu, Shu-hsun Wang, Chen-chung Wang
<i>Agricultural Economics</i>	T. S. Chu, Te-chang Han, H. C. Cheng, Shou-li Wang
<i>Labour Problems</i>	Sung-ho Lin, Hsin-chuan Liu, Toh Woo
<i>Population</i>	Shih-ta Wang
<i>Foreign Trade</i>	Chien Tsai, Yu-kwei Cheng
<i>Public Finance, Banking and Currency</i>	K. W. Chen, Chen-hsi Wu, Chia-chu Chien, Chiu-min Lin
<i>Statistics</i>	Simon Yang
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	H. Fan, Ping-chun Tsing

There are twenty-one members on the computing staff and six members on the clerical staff. The administrative staff consists of the secretary, which position is now held by a research associate, an accountant, a librarian and seven clerks.

The total numbers of members in the Institute at present is sixty.

## II. PREMISES

During the first three years of its existence, the Institute occupied the premises of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and

Culture. In its fourth year, that is 1929, it removed from the Foundation premises to a small residential house of only ten rooms. In the course of time it was found that the house was too small to accommodate the staff which was then gradually growing. The Trustees of the China Foundation then decided at a meeting in February 1930 to endow a permanent building to the two research institutes of their creation, that is, this Institute and the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology. The new building which occupies the grounds adjacent to the National Library of Peiping, was completed in April 1931 and the removal of the Institute was effected one month later. The new premises are now shared by the two research institutes mentioned above, this Institute occupying its right wing.

#### IV. RESEARCH WORK OF THE INSTITUTE

During the first three years of its existence, the Institute devoted itself mainly to studies relating to labour, such as the cost of living and wages. Since then the Institute has widened the range of its interests and year after year new studies in the field of economics are projected and added to its working programme. It may be said that as the size of the research staff gradually grows, the number and variety of research projects has also increased. At present, the projects that have engaged the attention of the Institute may be classified under nine groups, namely, economic history, industrial economics, agricultural economics, foreign trade, finance, banking and currency, labour problems, population, statistics and miscellaneous. A detailed description of various studies that have been completed or in the course of preparation is given below:

##### *A. Modern Economic History of China*

Studies in this group have been greatly facilitated by our having access to the Imperial Cabinet Archives which are now in the custody of the Imperial Palace Museum, Peiping. In the Archives are found

documents of the Cabinet in the Tsing Dynasty relating to land tax, salt gabelle, *likin*, corn prices, foreign trade, and a multitude of other financial or economic topics, most of which are of inestimable value to the student of economic history looking for quantitative data to enrich his studies. About one hundred thousand of these documents have been transcribed or made abstract of since October 1930 and a good number of them has also been indexed. It is estimated that it will take two more years to complete this transcription work. It may be mentioned that government documents that would furnish valuable data to Chinese economic history may also be found in several research and educational institutions in Peiping and these will no doubt be studied and made use of as soon as circumstances permit.

Studies relating to Chinese economic history are now issued in *Studies in Modern Economic History of China*, a semi-annual publication, of which the first number was published in November 1932. Other studies under preparation are the following:

1. Statistics of Revenue from the Maritime Customs during the Last Fifty years of Tsing Dynasty.
2. Statistics of *Likin* in Tsing Dynasty.
3. A Review of the Salt Gabelle during and after the Reign of Tao-Kuang.

#### B. Industrial Economics

Two studies in this group have been published and one study is now in the early stages of preparation.

1. Economic Development Series. The first bulletin of this series entitled *Iron, Coal and Petroleum in China* was published in March 1932, and it will be followed by other bulletins dealing with such topics as transportation, indemnities and government loans, etc.
2. The Japanese Cotton Textile Industry. This study has its aim

to describe the development and organization of the Japanese cotton textile industry, its dependence upon markets in China and other countries, and its cost of production. The report was published in December 1932.

3. An Investigation of the Principal Industries in China. A project of investigating into the principal manufacturing industries of this country has been planned. The Institute is to take up first the cotton textiles, which may be considered as the most developed factory industry in this country. The investigation of this industry began November 1932.

### C. *Agriculture Economics*

1. Production and Marketing of Cotton in North China. An investigation of the production and marketing of cotton in Hopei Province and the area formerly known as the Metropolitan District was conducted in 1927. Its findings were published in a book entitled *Marketing of Cotton in Hopei Province*. An investigation of a similar nature was conducted in Shantung Province in the spring of 1932.

2. A Rural Survey in the Vicinity of Peiping. An investigation of 200 families in three villages in the vicinity of Peiping was conducted in 1927 by the students of the social survey class in Yenching University under the auspices of this Institute, and its findings were later published as *Village Families in the Vicinity of Peiping* in 1929.

3. The Rural Economic Conditions of North Chekiang. The investigation of this project was conducted in 1928 by the Institute of Social Sciences, Academia Sinica, but the task of analyzing the data and writing up the report was entrusted to this Institute. The findings were incorporated in three articles which appeared in the *Quarterly Review of Social Sciences*.

4. An Investigation of 2,000 Rural Families in Tsing-Yuan Hsien, Hopei Province. This investigation was conducted in July 1930 under

the joint auspices of this Institute and the Institute of Social Sciences, Academia Sinica. It has been arranged that the latter institution is responsible for analyzing the data and publishing a report of this investigation.

5. A Rural Economic Survey of Farm Families in Sheng-tse Hsien, Hopei. Two visits were paid by the staff of this Institute to Sheng-tse, once in December 1930 and once in March 1931, for the purpose of investigating into the main aspects of production and consumption in 184 selected farms in three villages. Data of the survey have been analyzed and will be published in a report.

6. An Investigation of the Village Fairs in Ting Hsien, Hopei. This investigation was conducted in September 1931 with a view to studying into the trade in country districts. A report of the investigation is now under preparation.

7. An Investigation of the Fair of Chinese Medicinal Products at An Kuo Hsien, Hopei. This investigation was conducted in December 1931 and a report of it has been published in the *Quarterly Review of Social Sciences* Vol. III, Nos. 1-2.

8. An Investigation of the Production, Marketing and Consumption of Food Crops in North China. This investigation which will include nine provinces, namely Hopei, Shantung, Honan, Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Jehol, Chahar and Suiyuan, has been under preparation and the investigating staff will start to visit various provinces in February 1933.

9. An Analysis of the Loans made by the Rural Credit Societies in Hopei Province. This is a study of the loans of a selected number of rural credit societies in Hopei which have operated under the supervision of the China International Famine Relief Commission. The study will emphasize on the amount, the duration and the rate of interest of the loans.

10. The Law of Diminishing Returns. This study aims at re-

viewing the origin and development of the law of diminishing returns, giving as illustrations recent demonstrations in agricultural experiment stations in western countries.

#### *D. Labour Problems.*

1. Chinese Labour Yearbook. The first and second issues of this yearbook were published in 1928 and 1932 respectively. The Institute will cease the publication of the yearbook in the future, as it has been arranged by this Institute with the Department of Labour, Ministry of Industry, Nanking, that henceforth the latter will be responsible for the compilation and publication of the subsequent issues of the yearbook.

2. An Analysis of Industrial Disputes in Hopei Province and the Cities of Peiping and Tientsin, January 1927—June 1928. The result of this analysis was published in a pamphlet in February 1930.

3. A Short History of International Labour Organization. This book, dealing with the origin and development of the International Organization and giving an appraisal of its work, was published in April 1932.

4. A Survey of Factory Workers at Tangku. This inquiry of the living and working conditions of the labourers in the Chiu-Ta Salt Refining Company and the Pacific Alkali Works, two representative modern factories in Tangku, near Tientsin, was conducted in 1927. It included 100 homes and 200 individuals. A report of the inquiry was published in 1928.

5. Handicraft Workers in Peiping. In this survey which was concluded in February 1927, four investigators took part. They visited 500 households and returned an equal number of schedules.

6. The Cost-of-living of Old-style Skilled Workers in Peiping. The survey which was conducted in 1928 was confined to brick-layers,



carpenters, painters and paperhangers. Two hundred schedules were returned and analysed. A report of this and the above-mentioned survey has been under preparation.

7. Family Budget Inquiries of Labourers and of Primary School Teachers in Peiping. Budgets of forty-eight workers and of twelve primary school teachers in Peiping were made a study of in 1927. The results of this study were published in a book under the title of *Livelihood in Peking*. The cost of living index numbers for the labouring class in Peiping which have been published every month since January 1929 were constructed on the basis of the figures of these workers' family budgets.

8. A Family Budget Inquiry of 230 Cotton Mill Workers at Shanghai. This inquiry which covered a period of 12 months from November 1927 to October 1928 was conducted under the joint auspices of this Institute and the Bureau of Markets which is now amalgamated to the National Tariff Commission, Shanghai. An analysis of the 2,000 accounts collected during the inquiry was published in a volume entitled *A Study of the Standard of Living of Working Families in Shanghai*, and on the basis of this inquiry were constructed by the National Tariff Commission the cost of living index numbers for Shanghai workers. Both the Peiping index numbers mentioned in the foregoing paragraph and the Shanghai index numbers have been adopted and published regularly by the *International Labour Review* ever since their inception.

9. A Wage Study of Railway Workers in North China. This is an analysis of the wage records of four railway lines, viz., Peiping-Liaoning, Peiping-Hankow, Peiping-Suiyuan and Kiaochow-Tsinan. The period covered varies according to lines from four to ten years. The report is now under preparation.

10. Wages and Labour Mobility in a Flour Mill in Tientsin. This study was based on the data collected from one representative flour mill in Tientsin. Its report was published in December 1930.

11. Chung Hsing Coal Miners. This study was chiefly based on the wage records of the Chung Hsing Coal Mine, Shantung. It was supplemented by data collected by an associate of the Institute during his visit to the mine in July 1931. The report was published in the *Quarterly Review of Social Sciences* Vol. III, No. 1.

12. Development of the Theory of Wages. This book which has been completed is now in the hands of the printers.

### *E. Population.*

1. Estimates of Population in China. This is a critical review of all the estimates on the population of China made by Chinese and foreign scholars since the middle of the eighteenth century. It was published in the *Quarterly Review of Social Sciences* in five installments.

2. A Study of the Minchengpu Census in the years 1909-1911. As the Minchengpu Census of 1909-1911 has been the basis of almost all the recent estimates of China's population and has given rise to various controversies on the subject, this study attempted to make use of all the official records relating to it, so far as have been found available, with a view to make clear the origin and the actual conditions of its taking. A review of various estimates in the light of the study was also made. A report of the study has been published in the latest issues of the *Quarterly Review of Social Sciences*.

3. A New Estimate of China's Population. The Institute has received from time to time population returns from the provincial Departments of Civil Administration and Municipal Bureaux of Public Safety of many provinces and municipalities. Attempts have been made to collect more returns from other local administrations. When the returns for all the provinces are collected, it will be possible to make a new estimate of China's population.

## F. *China's Foreign Trade.*

1. *Statistics of China's Foreign Trade.* This study is based mainly on the data taken from the official publications of the Chinese Maritime Customs during the last sixty-one years. The commodities have all been rearranged under a new scheme of classification according to their character and use. It is expected that the results will reveal the change of the character of China's foreign trade during the long period.

2. *Sino-Japanese Trade during the Last Thirty Years.* This is an investigation of the trade relations between China and Japan, the position of commodities of one country in the other's market and also the consequences of the recent boycotts against Japanese goods. The report is in the course of preparation.

3. *The Position of Foodstuffs in China's Foreign Trade during the Last Two Decades.* This study which will be mainly based on the Maritime Customs publications aims at showing the dependent position of China in her foodstuffs. The preparation of its report has been begun.

As the above mentioned projects must be carried out with an intimate knowledge of China's trade with other countries, it has been found that archives in the Inspectorate General of the Customs should be consulted. For this purpose, the research members in charge of the projects have sent to Shanghai with a view to taking down all the relevant data in the archives, which are not to be found in the published *Returns*.

## G. *Public Finance, Banking and Currency.*

1. *Taxation in Peiping.* This is a study of about fifty kinds of national and municipal taxes which have been levied in Peiping since 1910. A report of the study was published in June 1932.

2. *A Review of the Fluctuations of the Value of Silver in the*

Last One Hundred Years. This review was published in *Quarterly Review of Social Sciences* Vol. III, No. 3.

3. The Chinese Banks. The main object of this study is to investigate into the organization of the Chinese banks, their position in the financial world and the influences they have exerted upon the industries and the public in general.

4. A Study of Chinese Domestic and Foreign Public Loans and Indemnities. That part of the study, which deals with domestic loans, has nearly been completed. It will be published as a bulletin in the *China's Economic Development Series*.

#### H. Statistics

It will be seen that almost every project taken up by this Institute involves computation and statistical compilation. Certain studies of an essentially statistical character may however be appropriately grouped together as follows:

1. An Index of the Cost of Living in Peiping. This index, as has been noted, was constructed on the basis of the family budgetary study in Peiping. A *Monthly Report of the Cost of Living Index Numbers for Peiping* has been published in Chinese and English since January 1929.

2. Methods of Compiling Cost of Living Index Numbers. This manual which was prepared for the use of those who have charge of compiling cost of living index numbers in various localities was published in November 1929.

3. The Making of Index Numbers. This book which was prepared for the use of the students in statistics is a review of more than one hundred formulae used in constructing index numbers. It was published in May 1930 and has been adopted for use in several universities.

4. Cartograms. Two sets of cartograms were prepared and printed in the autumn of 1931 for the benefit of teachers and students who want to

familiarize themselves with charts and graphs. One set illustrating the economic position of China contains seventy-six graphs, and the other on the social conditions in Peiping contains twenty. Quantitative data relating to population, natural resources, industry, commerce, foreign investments, public finance, taxation, etc. are all represented in attractive charts and graphs.

5. Yearbook of Chinese Statistics. In this yearbook will be included all the statistical figures available, relating to economic conditions of this country. The compilation of the book is under way and its first issue will be published in the summer of 1933.

#### 1. *Miscellaneous.*

1. *An Introduction to the Methods of Social Surveys*. This book was prepared with a view to introducing the technique of social surveys to the Chinese public. It was published by the Commercial Press, Shanghai, in October 1927 and has run to two editions. It is sad to record that when the manuscript for the third revised edition was in the hands of the Press for printing, it was destroyed together with the Press in a fire during the Japanese invasion and bombardment of Chapei, Shanghai.

2. *The Position of Woman in Chinese Law*. This is a carefully written treatise prepared by a graduate in law of the National Peking University who entered into competition for a prize offered by this Institute. It was published in 1927.

3. *An Analysis of 2,300 Case Work Records of the Social Service Department of Peking Union Medical College*. The report of this analysis was published in the *Quarterly Review of Social Sciences* Vol. I, No. 3.

## V. PUBLICATIONS

The studies of this Institute are all published in Chinese. Efforts

have however been made to bring out English translation in full or in part of some of the studies. Publications in English are in two series, namely, monographs and bulletins, and their titles are given below.

Monographs:

1. *Livelihood in Peking.*
2. *Factory Workers in Tangku.*
3. *A Study of the Standard of Living of the Working Families in Shanghai.*

Bulletins:

1. *An Index of the Cost of Living in Peiping.*
2. *Village Families in the Vicinity of Peiping.*
3. *Marketing of Cotton in Hopei Province.*
4. *An Analysis of Labour Disputes in Hopei Province and the cities of Peiping and Tientsin.*
5. *An Analysis of 2,330 Case Work Records of the Social Service Department, Peiping Union Medical College.*
6. *Wages and Labour Mobility of a Flour Mill in Tientsin.*

Other publications in English are in the course of preparation and it is hoped that in the future all the pertinent studies will be made available in English, at least in abstract.

Chinese publications of this Institute are of four kinds, namely, monographs, bulletins, yearbooks and periodicals. To date, eleven monographs have been published, and their titles are as follows:

1. *An Introduction to the Methods of Social Surveys.*
2. *The Position of Woman in Chinese Law.*
3. *Village Families in the Vicinity of Peiping.*

4. *The Production and Marketing of Cotton in the Province of Hopei.*
5. *Factory Workers in Tangku.*
6. *Livelihood in Peking.*
7. *Methods of Compiling Cost of Living Index Numbers.*
8. *The Making of Index Numbers.*
9. *A Study of the Standard of Living of the Working Families in Shanghai.*
10. *A Short History of International Labour Organization.*
11. *Taxation in Peiping.*

Bulletins which are of shorter length are arranged according to topics in series. At present there is the *China's Economic Development Series*, in which the first bulletin published in 1932 bears the title of *Iron, Coal and Petroleum in China*.

Chinese Labour Yearbook has appeared in two issues. The first, a bulky tome of 1,400 pages, was published in 1928 and the second which is one half of the size of the first was published in 1932.

There are at present three periodicals published by the Institute. The *Quarterly Review of Social Sciences* which took the place of the *Monthly Bulletin of Social Research* formerly appearing every fourth Saturday from April to December 1929 in the *Ta-kung-pao (L'Impartial)*, a Tientsin daily of wide circulation, began publication in March 1930 and has now completed its third volume. Of the articles in its various issues, the following may be mentioned:

- a. *Estimates of Population of China by Foreign and Chinese Authors: A Critical Review.*
- b. *A Sociological Study of 1,000 Soldiers of a Brigade in Shansi.*

- c. *An Analysis of the Case Work Records of the Social Service Department, Peiping Union Medical College.*
- d. *A Survey of the Standard of Living Studies of the Chinese Working Class.*
- e. *A Statistical Summary of Fees Paid for the Title of the Imperial Academy Scholar (Chien-Seng) in Various Provinces during the Tao-Kuang Period (1821-1850).*
- f. *Wages and Labour Mobility in a Flour Mill in Tientsin.*
- g. *On Partition Numbers.*
- h. *A Report on the Miners of Chung Hsing Coal Mine, Shantung.*
- i. *A Report of An Investigation into the Fair of Chinese Medicinal Products at An Kuo Hsien, Hopei.*
- j. *An Analysis of Loan Institutions in the Villages of West Chekiang.*
- k. *The Minchengpu Census of 1909-1911: A New Study Based on Recently Discovered Documents.*
- l. *The Price of Silver, A Review of Its Fluctuations, 1833-1931.*
- m. *The Evolution of The Land System of the United States.*

The *Studies in Modern Economic History of China* which is a half-yearly publication began its first number in October 1932. The following articles have appeared in this issue:

- a. *The Likin: its Origin and its Early Theoretical Basis.*
- b. *A Statistical Summary of the Sino-Liukiu Trade (1821-1875).*
- c. *The Tsungli-Yamen and its Expenditure (1861-1884).*



d. *The Significance of the Voyage of Lord Amherst to North China Ports.*

The *Monthly Report of the Cost of Living Index Numbers for Peiping* first appeared in January 1929, and has now completed its fourth volume.

## VI. THE LIBRARY

Like the Institute, its library has a very modest beginning. But as will be shown from the following table on the accession of books of the past years, the growth of the library has been rapid and encouraging. Indeed, the collection of publications in the library at present is still very meagre but this is somewhat compensated by its quality, for the library, being developed as a special library, has devoted itself particularly to accession publications and records, indispensable to social scientists, some of which are not to be found in any other library in this country. Among the valuable collections may be mentioned the records transcribed from the Palace Museum Archives, which form the only duplicate copies of that collection, treasured by students of financial and economic history of China as the basic and trustworthy materials of their studies; the complete collection of five editions of *Hwei-tien*, an encyclopaedia of social and economic institutions, published in 1690, 1732, 1764 1818 and 1903; the complete files of certain Chinese and foreign periodicals which are now considered to be rare. The accession of books during the last six years follows:

Year	Number of Volumes		
	Chinese and Japanese	European	Total
1926-1927	188	242	430
1927-1928	104	245	349
1928-1929	99	320	419
1929-1930	358	511	869
1930-1931	435	734	1,169
1931-1932	<u>4,887</u>	<u>648</u>	<u>5,535</u>
Total . . .	6,071	2,700	<u>8,777</u>

That the Library should have such a rapid growth has been due of course mainly to the generosity of the great number of institutions and individuals in their donation of publications. To these institutions and individuals the Institute must tender its sincere thanks.

It is necessary also to mention and express our thanks to various libraries which have given ungrudgingly every facility to the research staff of this Institute in the using and loaning of their books. Among others, the National Library of Peiping and the Libraries of Tsinghua University, National Peking University, College of Chinese Studies, Peiping Union Medical College, Fu Jen University and Yenching University must be mentioned, and above all, the Chinese Social and Political Association has kindly put its Library at the disposal of the research staff of this Institute, whenever occasion demands the use of it. It seems impossible for the work of this Institute to go on, with its very limited number of books in possession, if the timely and ungrudging aid of these libraries were not always forthcoming to supply books and periodicals for use.

## VII. COOPERATION WITH THE OTHER INSTITUTIONS

It has always been the policy of this Institute to secure cooperation between this Institute and other organizations with a view to getting into contacts with a wider world and stark realities and offering wherever possible its services to the public through research. And it is happy for this Institute to record that it has been able to cooperate in one form or another with many institutions and organizations in this country and abroad. For instance, for conducting its investigations, the Institute has secured active cooperation from many industrial concerns, such as the Chiu-Ta Salt Refinery, the Pacific Alkali Works, the Chung Hsing Coal Mine, ~~flour~~ and a great number of cotton mills in North China. Several studies published by this Institute have been made possible, as have been noted in the foregoing pages, through the active participation of the Institute of Social Sciences, Academia Sinica, the Nankai Institute of Economics, the Na-

tional Peking University and Yenching University. During 1931, papers were contributed by the staff of this Institute to two international bodies, namely, the International Industrial Relations Association and the Institute of Pacific Relations. Among the government institutions to which this Institute has offered its services may be mentioned the North China River Commission, Tientsin, the Directorate of Statistics, Nanking, and the Ministry of Industry, Nanking. On the whole, it is gratifying to note that applications from government and private institutions for information, guidance and cooperation have recently been more frequent, the result of which is that the research work of this Institute has been greatly enriched and stimulated. It is, therefore, not too much to hope that if the present tendency of contact-making continues, this Institute will be the better to develop its work and to devote its services to the public.