



贵州民族学院图书馆

学科信息服务简报

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图书馆服务——文献传递服务介绍（二）

任何图书馆都不可能收全用户需要的所有信息资源，文献传递服务正是为了弥补馆内的缺藏而提供的一种文献服务，也是信息资源共享的实现手段之一。目前，图书馆已为用户搭建了良好的文献传递服务网络，我馆已是中国高等教育文献保障系统（CALIS）“文献传递服务网”的成员馆，CALIS 整合了全国高校图书馆的丰富资源，揭示了国内近千所高校的图书馆馆藏，且已和上海图书馆、中国高校人文社会科学文献中心（CASHL）合作，即将与国家科技图书文献中心（NSTL）合作，依托“CALIS 文献传递网”可向各高校图书馆、上海图书馆、国家科技图书文献中心（NSTL）等文献机构提交文献传递申请，扩大了我校读者获取文献资源的范围，解决了利用非本馆文献资源的问题，提高了文献保障能力。

CALIS 文献传递系统的使用流程在图书馆主页上“文献传递服务”中有详细介绍，在此，对 CALIS、上海图书馆、NSTL、CASHL 资源介绍如下。

1、CALIS 资源 (<http://www.calis.edu.cn/>)

中国高等教育文献保障系统（China Academic Library & Information System，简称 CALIS）是经国务院批准的我国高等教育“211 工程”“九五”“十五”总体规划中三个公共服务体系之一。CALIS 集成高校所有资源，整合图书馆纸本馆藏、电子馆藏和相关网络资源，使读者在海量的图书馆资源中通过一站式检索，查找所需文献，并能通过文献传递获取全文。目前，CALIS 整合有 300 多万种图书、近 6000 万篇外文期刊文章信息、60 万篇中文学位论文、25 万篇 PQDT 外文学学位论文和 180 万篇 NDLTD 论文、将要整合古籍、拓片等特色资源。

2、上海图书馆 (<http://www.library.sh.cn/>)

上海图书馆建于 1952 年，1995 年 10 月与上海科学技术情报研究所合并，成为国内第一个省市级图书情报联合体。上海图书馆馆藏丰富，门类齐全，拥有图书、报刊和科技资料近 5200 余万册（件），其中外文现刊近 6000 余种，外文

图书 160 万册左右。上图馆际互借（原书外借）服务是上海图书馆新推出的一项馆与馆之间的文献资源共建共享服务，是图书馆延伸服务的新举措。该服务以上图的外借类图书为文献保障，以上图馆际互借系统为技术手段，以快递为物流保障，把上图的外借图书服务到全国和世界各地。

3、NSTL 资源 (<http://www.nstl.gov.cn/NSTL/>)

国家科技图书文献中心（National Science and Technology library，简称 NSTL）是经国务院领导批准，于 2000 年 6 月 12 日成立的一个基于网络环境的科技信息资源服务机构。中心由中国科学院文献情报中心、中国科学技术信息研究所、机械工业信息研究院、冶金工业信息标准研究院、中国化工信息中心、中国农业科学院农业信息研究所、中国医学科学院医学信息研究所、中国标准化研究院标准馆和中国计量科学研究院文献馆组成。根据国家科技发展需要，按照“统一采购、规范加工、联合上网、资源共享”的原则，采集、收藏和开发理、工、农、医各学科领域的科技文献资源，整合有图书、期刊、学位论文、会议论文、科技报告、专利、标准、计量检定规程等类型资源，面向全国开展文献信息服务。

4、CASHL 资源 (<http://www.cashl.edu.cn/portal/index.jsp>)

中国高校人文社会科学文献中心（China Academic Social Sciences and Humanities Library，简称 CASHL）是教育部重点支持，汇集北大、复旦等著名高校的资源，更有中国社科院图书馆独有资源加盟，专藏人文社科类外文期刊和图书资源，针对性强。整合有 11100 多种外文期刊、44 万种外文纸本图书及 27 万种电子图书、JSTOR（全名为 Journal Storage）、PAO（全名为 Periodicals Archive Online，典藏学术期刊全文数据库）、Eighteenth Century Collections Online（ECCO，十八世纪作品在线）、Early English Books Online（简称 EEBO，早期英文图书在线）、MyiLibrary 电子书平台、EAI（《美国早期印刷品》）等资源。

信息海洋的指南针——图书馆数字资源及网络可用资源导引（三）

图书馆网址: <http://lib2.gznc.edu.cn/>。

1 图书馆新增数字资源介绍

CNKI 世纪期刊全文数据库

世纪期刊全文数据库是中国知网《中国知识资源总库》的一个重要组成部分。该数据库依据引文分析数据,综合考虑核心期刊和行业重要性,遴选收录近 4000 种我国重要期刊,将其自创刊以来的全部文献进行回溯加工。之所以称其为“世纪期刊”,是由于回溯期刊源远流长,收录年代最早回溯至 1912 年,跨越了整个世纪,因此得名。今年,图书馆增加购买了该库,现已安装调试完完毕,共计约 24 万余册,555 万篇文献,欢迎广大师生利用。

2 图书馆试用数据库介绍（二）

资源名称	资源介绍
UMajor 专业课学习数据库	“中科 UMajor 大学生专业课学习资源数据库”(简称 UMajor 数据库)是国内第一款大学专业课学习资源数据库。数据库现已收录哲学、经济学、法学、教育学、文学、历史学、理学、工学、农学、医学、管理学、艺术学等十二大学科门类专业课程的知识脉络剖析讲义、课程学习指导、重点难点归纳、知识扩展学习资料、章节练习试卷等知识资源,并提供了自主学习、辅助学习、交互式学习等实用学习工具。
全唐诗分析系统 全宋诗分析系统	全唐诗分析系统与全宋诗分析系统,由北京大学中文系李铎教授牵头、北京大学和国家图书馆古籍馆共同研发,突破了以往全文检索的信息提供模式,在数据深层挖掘和知识发现方面具有开创性意义。其重出诗提取、格律诗标注、字及词组的频率分布统计、用户自作诗的格律分析等带有智能化特点。该系统还提供多维的检索分析方式,为中国古代文学、古代汉语、古文献学等研究领域提供了可靠的分析数据。它的成功研制标志着计算机科学在中文信息处理应用方面由全文检索的信息提供模式开始转向智能分析模式,在信息处理技术与中国古代文学研究结合方面居国际领先地位。

二十五史 研习系统	二十五史研习系统是一套辅助文史研究者及相关人士进行中国古代文学、中国古代史学习与研究的工具软件。它以正史二十四史及《清史稿》的全部史料文献为基础，辅以从先秦到明清的大量史料文献，以及包括史传、正史、诸子、诗文等在内的文献库等大量后台辅助阅读资源。该系统使用更先进的检索技术，将所有文献信息做成了索引文件，对这些索引文件进行检索，缩短了系统反应的时间，提高了快速定位的准确度；系统还提供了基于全文索引的细粒度检索工具，针对阅读中用户关心的片段，随时能够进行区分正文与注释等不同内容的关联检索、统计与导航，以便用户在阅读的同时查阅相关资料、扩展自己的阅读范围，以达到辅助研究、学习的目的。
北京周报历史资料对外发布平台	《北京周报》于 1958 年在周恩来总理的亲切关怀下创刊，是中国最早的也是唯一的国家级英文新闻周刊、中央级重点对外宣传刊物；全面记录了中国自 1958 年以来半个世纪的政治、经济、社会、文化的发展与变迁，浓缩了半个世纪中外重要交往的精华；至今已销往北美、欧洲、东南亚等地 100 多个国家和地区，成为各国政要、学界泰斗、经济界巨子和中国问题研究人员研究中国的重要信息来源。“北京周报历史资料对外发布平台”是中国外文局信息技术中心与北京周报社、中国国际图书贸易集团公司联合开发的一个数字出版项目。通过网络发布实现英、法、西、德、日五个语种历史资料在同一平台的展示。该数据库收录了《北京周报》自创刊以来各文版的所有出版内容，共计约 10000 册；展示内容包括历史资料的目录、文章、图片信息，并提供文章对应的原版 PDF 页，更好地展示了文章的版式信息，实现与期刊、文章关联的多语种全文检索和图片检索。
牛津大学出版社 全文期刊库 数据库	牛津大学出版社（Oxford University Press，简称 OUP）是世界上规模最大的大学出版社，现出版 228 种同行评审期刊，其中三分之二的期刊是与学协会及国际组织合作出版的。牛津期刊数据库包括六大学科库：医学、生命科学、数学和物理学、法律、社会科学、人文科学，2011 年包含期刊数量达 228 种，其中约 80% 的期刊被 SCI、SSCI 和 AHCI 收录，现刊全文回溯至 1996 年。

3 网络资源推荐：“中国大学视频公开课”

2011 年 11 月 9 日，由北大、清华等 18 所知名大学建设的首批 20 门“中国大学视频公开课”已免费向社会公众开放。“中国大学视频公开课”由科学、文化素质教育网络视频课程与学术讲座组成，以高校学生为主要服务对象。首批上线课程以讲授中国传统文化的课程为主，如南开大学《六大名著导读》、浙江大学《王阳明心学》、北京师范大学《千古名月》、四川大学《中国诗歌艺术》等。此外，还有传播人类文明优秀成果的课程，如武汉大学《古希腊文明的兴衰》；解读科技热点问题的课程也包含其中，如北航的《航空航天概论》。

欢迎广大师生登录图书馆主页<http://lib2.gznc.edu.cn/>，点击中国大学视频公开课欣赏。

“中国大学视频公开课”首批上线课程表

序号	学校	课程名称	主讲教师	讲数/时长（分钟）
1	北京大学	中国古代政治与文化	阎步克、邓小南	16/662
2	中国人民大学	薪火传承·中国传统哲学通论	宋志明	6/287
3	北京师范大学	千古名月	于 丹	3/110
4	南开大学	六大名著导读	陈 洪	12/482
5	东南大学	戏曲史话	王廷信	4/132
6	浙江大学	王阳明心学	董 平	9/346
7	华南理工大学	文化遗产与建筑创新	何镜堂	3/123
8	四川大学	中国诗歌艺术	王 红	5/167
9	清华大学	大学生心理健康	樊富珉	4/144
10	北京师范大学	从爱因斯坦到霍金的宇宙	赵 峥	3/139
11	北京理工大学	信息系统与安全对抗理论	王 越	4/137
12	北京航空航天大学	演讲与口才	姚小玲	4/150
13	北京航空航天大学	航空航天概论	杨 超	5/156
14	吉林大学	哲学通论	孙正聿	5/158
15	华东师范大学	学习心理学	庞维国	12/387
16	中国科学技术大学	认识宇宙	向守平	6/213
17	武汉大学	古希腊文明的兴衰	赵 林	13/422
18	中南大学	人工智能 PK 人类智能	蔡自兴、刘丽珏	7/222
19	湖南大学	现代礼仪	袁涤非	8/249
20	中山大学	视觉文化批评	冯 原	5/223

贵州民族学院 2006—2010 年被CSCD收录论文统计分析

一 引言

科技论文的产出是一个国家（或地区或机构）科研水平的一种具体体现，利用科技论文统计数据可以从一个方面勾勒出一个国家（或地区或机构）科技发展的状态。

中国科学引文数据库（Chinese Science Citation Database，简称 CSCD）创建于 1989 年，收录我国数学、物理、化学、天文学、地学、生物学、农林科学、医药卫生、工程技术、环境科学和管理科学等领域出版的中英文科技核心期刊和优秀期刊千余种，目前已积累从 1989 年到现在论文记录 300 万条，引文记录近 1700 万条。CSCD 具有建库历史最为悠久、专业性强、数据准确规范、检索方式多样、完整、方便等特点，自提供使用以来，深受用户好评，被誉为“中国的 SCI”。

中国科学引文数据库已在我国科研院所、高等学校的课题查新、基金资助、项目评估、成果申报、人才选拔以及文献计量与评价研究等多方面作为权威文献检索工具获得广泛应用。主要包括：自然科学基金委国家杰出青年基金指定查询库；自然科学基金委资助项目后期绩效评估指定查询库；众多高校及科研机构职称评审、成果申报、晋级考评指定查询库；自然科学基金委国家重点实验室评估查询库；教育部学科评估查询库；教育部长江学者评选查询库等等。

本分析以 CSCD 2006~2010 年的数据为依据，以作者机构为“贵州民族学院”进行检索，共检出第一机构为“贵州民族学院”的学术论文 95 篇。这 95 篇来源文献，即为统计分析对象。

二 统计结果及分析

1 论文产出年代分布

通过对 CSCD 2006~2010 年数据的统计，我校的 CSCD 论文产出量见表 1。

表 1 2006-2010 年贵州民族学院 CSCD 论文产出量（单位：篇）

年代	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	合计
数量	12	11	20	21	31	95
百分比	12.63%	11.58%	21.05%	22.11%	32.63%	100%

从表 1 可以看出，5 年来，我校的 CSCD 论文产出量基本保持增长态势，尤

其是 2010 年，其年度 CSCD 论文产出量百分比高达 32.63%。

2 学科分布

为了进一步了解贵州民族学院 CSCD（2006~2010）论文的详细情况，我们根据 CSCD 的分类体系，按论文所属学科进行了分类统计，各学科的论文产出分布见表 2。

表 2： 2006~2010 年贵州民族学院 CSCD 论文产出学科分布（单位：篇）

学 科	数量	百分比	学 科	数量	百分比
物理	11	11.58%	农学，农作物	2	2.11%
数学	11	11.58%	力学	1	1.05%
化学	10	10.53%	测绘学	1	1.05%
自动化技术、 计算机技术	10	10.53%	航空、航天	1	1.05%
无线电电子 学、电信技术	4	4.21%	轻工业、手工 业	1	1.05%
生物科学	4	4.21%	综合性人文科 学	1	1.05%
环境科学、安 全科学	4	4.21%	园艺	1	1.05%
化学工业	4	4.21%	植物保护	1	1.05%
工业经济	4	4.21%	教育	1	1.05%
电工技术	3	3.16%	农业工程	1	1.05%
中国医学	2	2.11%	林业	1	1.05%
农业经济	2	2.11%	其他	14	14.74%

从表 2 可以看出，我校自然科学各学科研究的发展水平很不平衡。产出较高的学科主要包括物理、数学、化学、自动化技术、计算机技术，这些学科的论文量均在 10 篇以上，总计达 42 篇，占总数的 44.2%；其它学科发文量普遍较少，学术力量还比较薄弱。在当代综合性研究课题不断增多，交叉学科、边缘学科、横断学科层出不穷并日益成为新的学科生长点的今天，我们要重视对基础学科、应用学科及相关学科的建设发展，这对学校本身的健康发展、对学校建成高水平的民族大学，都是非常重要的。

3 作者分布

通过对 CSCD 2006~2010 年数据的统计，我校的 CSCD 论文产出作者分布见表 3。

表 3：2006~2010 年贵州民族学院 CSCD 论文产出作者分布（单位：篇）

发文数	1 篇	2 篇	3 篇	4 篇	5 篇	9 篇	合计
作者数	29	15	6	1	1	1	53
论文总数	29	30	18	4	5	9	145

根据文献计量学中的洛特卡定律：发表 x 篇论文的作者数占作者总数的百分比 $y(x)=y(1)/x^2$ ，其中 $y(1)\approx 60.8$ 。由于本文统计数据量偏小，误差偏大，未能较好地符合该定律分布，但从表 3 可看出，我校自然科学研究人员的论文产出仍然较好地呈现出该定律所表征的集中与分散特征，只是分散的程度偏高。例如，发表 2 篇论文作者的理论值 8 人，实际 15 人，高于理论值 87.5%；发表 3 篇论文作者的理论值 4 人，实际 6 人，高于理论值 50%；而高产作者的分布趋势则正好相反。

根据文献计量学中的普赖斯定律：在学科研究中，发表论文数在 $N=0.749(n_{\max})^{1/2}$ 以上的作者即为核心作者，其中 n_{\max} 为发表论文最多的作者所发表的论文数。在CSCD 2006~2010 年收录的我校论文中，发文最多的作者的论文数 $n_{\max}=9$ 篇。利用公式 $N=0.749(n_{\max})^{1/2}$ 计算， $N\approx 2.25$ ，确定我校 2006~2010 年的核心作者为论文数超过 2.25 篇——即 3 篇以上的作者，如表 4 所示。

表 4：2006~2010 年贵州民族学院 CSCD 论文核心作者（单位：篇）

序号	作者	数量	序号	作者	数量
1	袁纵横	9	6	童红	3
2	谢兵	5	7	万军	3
3	高兴文	4	8	谢朝东	3
4	岑燕明	3	9	杨志荣	3
5	廖军华	3			

可以看出，发表 3 篇以上论文的核心作者共 9 人，占作者总数的 17%；发表论文共计 36 篇，占论文总数的 37.9%。

需要指出的是，没有列出的学者不能说其学术成就和水平就一定比已列出的学者小，许多学者由于研究课题较窄和专深，研究领域人员较少，在其研究领域内的文章能进入 CSCD 来源期刊的数量较少，而使得这些学者难以进入我们的统计视线。因此我们不能一概而论、厚此薄彼。

4 期刊源分布

通过对CSCD（2006~2010）的统计，我校自然科学论文产出发表期刊分布情况如表5。

表 5 2006~2010 年贵州民族学院 CSCD 论文产出期刊分布							
发文数	1 篇	2 篇	3 篇	4 篇	5 篇	8 篇	合计
期刊数	35	8	6	2	2	1	54
论文总数	35	16	18	8	10	8	95

从表 5 可以看出，发表 4-8 篇的期刊数为 5，论文总数为 26；发表 2-3 篇的期刊数为 14，论文总数为 34；发表 1 篇的期刊数为 35，论文总数为 35。即当论文总数 26、34、35 相差不大时，期刊数 $5:14:35 \approx 1:2.8:2.8^2$ ，这一结论与布拉德福定律基本吻合，这说明，发表 4-8 篇论文的 5 种期刊即为我校的自然科学研究人员的重要学术交流平台，见表 6。

表 6: 2006~2010 年贵州民族学院 CSCD 论文产出 4 篇以上的 5 种期刊

来源	数量	百分比	来源	数量	百分比
安徽农业科学	8	8.42%	湖北农业科学	4	4.21%
化学试剂	5	5.26%	化工新型材料	4	4.21%
电力电子技术	5	5.26%	合计		27.36%

从表 6 可以看出，5 种期刊仅占期刊种数 54 的 9.26%，而其发文量的百分比高达 27.36%，其它的 49 种刊物载文量较少，表现出明显的集中与分散特征。

5 引文指标及其分析

学术成果被学术界传播和交流的情况，通常用引文指标来衡量。一般来说，文献被其他文献所引用，被引用的文献肯定具有一定的学术价值或其他参考价值。在正常情况下，文献被引用次数越多，则该文献质量越高，学术价值和影响越大。一个科学研究人员、学术机构所发表的文献被引次数越多、被引率高，则说明该研究人员、学术机构的学术水平高，在整个自然科学领域或某一个、某几个学科领域的学术地位高，对其他研究人员、学术机构的影响较大。所以迄今为止，在国内外所进行的国家、机构与人员的科学能力、学术地位与学术影响的分析评价中，大多都是从被引标识入手来进行的。

通过对 CSCD《中国科学引文数据库》进行检索的结果表明：在 2006-2010 年发表的 95 篇论文中，共有 24 篇论文被引用过，约占论文总数的 25.26%；总被引次数 52 次，其被引频次分布见表 7。

表 7: 2006~2010 年贵州民族学院 CSCD 论文被引频次分布

序号	题名	作者	来源	被引频次
1	转动诱发原子核量子相变的一种可能途径	石筑一	物理学报, 2007, 56(3)	8
2	大气湍流对激光信号传输影响的	袁纵横	激光与红外, 2006,	7

	分析研究		36(4)	
3	环草石斛野生植株与组培苗总生物碱和多糖含量的比较	卢文芸	安徽农业科学, 2006, 34(8)	5
4	频率变化的相干态光场中两原子纠缠演化	蔡勋明	光学学报, 2009, 29(9)	3
5	小周期复合材料热传导问题的双尺度渐近展开及收敛性分析	王自强	高校应用数学学报. A辑, 2008, 23(2)	3
6	光催化氧化技术处理医药废水研究进展	黄亮	工业水处理, 2009, 29(8)	2
7	^{76}Sr 核 yrast 带结构演化的微观研究	石筑一	物理学报, 2009, 58(7)	2
8	快速城市化地区湿地脆弱性评价——以杭州湾湿地为例	杨志荣	资源科学, 2009, 31(2)	2
9	^{128}Ce 核 yrast 带中 $U(5)_{\text{SU}(3)}$ 相变的一种微观理解	汪红	西南大学学报. 自然科学版, 2008, 30(9)	2
10	梯度热障涂层服役条件下的蠕变响应分析	王建平	武汉理工大学学报, 2007, 29(11)	2
11	随机大气信道对激光信号传输影响的分析	袁纵横	量子电子学报, 2006, 23(5)	2
12	超级模数博弈的存在性	索洪敏	应用数学学报, 2006, 29(2)	2
13	半线性抛物型方程改进全离散双尺度有限元分析	王自强	河南师范大学学报. 自然科学版, 2010, 38(1)	1
14	^{80}Sr 核 yrast 带形状相变的微观 sdIBM-2 研究	童红	四川大学学报. 自然科学版, 2009, 46(4)	1
15	从核结构的有序性理解 $^{180,182}\text{Hf}$ 核形状演化	童红	原子能科学技术, 2009, 43(8)	1
16	含缺陷光子晶体传光特性的实验研究	袁纵横	量子光学学报, 2009, 15(3)	1
17	溶胶-凝胶法制备 SiO_2 /脂肪酸复合相变材料	邹光龙	化工新型材料, 2009, 37(6)	1
18	基于面板数据的土地投入对经济增长的影响——以浙江省为例	杨志荣	长江流域资源与环境, 2009, 18(5)	1
19	多羟基二苯甲酮的研究进展	谢兵	应用化工, 2008, 37(9)	1
20	不同原料对锂离子电池正极材料 $\text{LiCo}_{0.05}\text{Mn}_{1.95}\text{O}_4$ 的晶体结构及电化学性能的影响	宝冬梅	化工新型材料, 2008, 36(7)	1
21	大白口蘑分离菌株的 DNA 鉴定	汤洪敏	菌物学报, 2008, 27(2)	1
22	贵州乡村旅游资源评价模型初探	张晶	安徽农业科学, 2007, 35(19)	1
23	g 玻色子对 ^{100}Pd 核高自旋态	赵行知	原子能科学技术, 2007, 35(19)	1

	能谱的影响		2007, 41(4)	
24	高阶 Morse 芽的存在性	岑燕明	数学杂志, 2006, 26(3)	1

从表 7 可以看出, 在被引文献中, 文献被引频次呈现出明显的集中与分散特征: 被引 1 次的 12 篇论文, 占到了被引论文总数的一半, 却只占被引次数的 23%; 而被引 3 次以上的 5 篇论文, 只占被引论文总数的 21%, 却被引用了 26 次, 占到了被引次数的 50%。在被引的 18 位作者中, 12 位作者被引用了 1~2 次, 占被引总次数的 32.7%; 被引 3 次以上的 6 位作者, 其被引次数占到了总被引次数的 67.3%。这种被引作者频次分布的高度集中化趋势, 表明了这些作者发表的期刊论文质量较高, 具有一定的学术参考价值。

三 结语

以上从发文指标、引文指标两个方面, 对贵州民族学院自然科学研究进行了初步考察, 提供了一些有参考价值的数据资料, 获得了一些有意义的认识。但需要指出的是, 虽然本文选用的数据源的权威性、代表性, 基本保障了本分析的可靠性, 然而, 由于 CSCD《中国科学引文数据库》收录期刊范围的限制, 本文的分析并不能做到无一遗漏。另外, 对科学研究状况的分析评价, 除本文所采用的发文指标、引文指标外, 还应考虑到成果获奖、基金项目、学术专著等相关指标。

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1 期刊刊名: Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Devel.

中文名称: 文化遗产管理与可持续发展杂志

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刊物介绍: 2011 年创刊。刊载关于文化遗产管理及其可持续发展方面的研究文章, 内容涉及文化遗产评估与管理、文化遗产市场营销和宣传、文化遗产保存与保护、文化遗产与城市发展协调发展、文化文物生态可持续性、文化文物社会可持续性、文化遗产影响评估等。

Volume 1 issue 2

Title: Editorial: initiating cultural heritage research to increase Europe's competitiveness

Author(s): Ana Pereira Roders, (Eindhoven University of Technology, Eindhoven, The Netherlands), Ron Van Oers, (UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Paris, France)

Citation: Ana Pereira Roders, Ron Van Oers, (2011) "Editorial: initiating cultural heritage research to increase Europe's competitiveness", Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development, Vol. 1 Iss: 2, pp.84 - 95

Keywords: Cultural heritage, Cultural heritage management, Cultural heritage research, European Commission, Framework programmes, Heritage, Sustainable development

Article type: Research paper

DOI: 10.1108/20441261111171657 (Permanent URL)

Publisher: Emerald Group Publishing Limited

Abstract: *Purpose* – The purpose of this paper is to present and discuss the contribution of European Commission (EC) initiatives to stimulate cultural heritage research over the last 20 years and the contribution of the research results to cultural heritage management and sustainable development.

Design/methodology/approach – From a brief introduction to the EC initiatives related to cultural heritage, the paper continues

with an overview of the research projects so far funded by EC Framework Programmes. It includes the main conclusions and recommendations reached during the NET-HERITAGE conference last March, in support to the debate on the existing gaps, and to suggest ways forward, which can be useful to research institutes as well as other funding organizations.

Findings – Although the EC should be commended for its substantial contribution to the field of cultural heritage research over the last 20 years, it is the first, however, to acknowledge that this is just the beginning and that much more needs to be done in order to help ensure sustainability and the consequent transmission of the European cultural legacy to future generations, at both regional and national levels.

Originality/value – In providing an overview of EC-funded cultural heritage research, the paper is useful to the readers of the journal, who might consider obtaining EC funding and so stimulate their participation in future funding schemes and related projects. It highlights some potential areas for research and continues to scientifically underpin that cultural heritage research can help increasing competitiveness in Europe and beyond.

Title: Measuring urban heritage conservation: theory and structure (part 1)

Author(s): Silvio Mendes Zancheti, (Centre for Advanced Studies in Integrated Conservation, Olinda, Brazil), Lúcia Tone Ferreira Hidaka, (Centre for Advanced Studies in Integrated Conservation, Olinda, Brazil)

Citation: Silvio Mendes Zancheti, Lúcia Tone Ferreira Hidaka, (2011) "Measuring urban heritage conservation: theory and structure (part 1)", Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development, Vol. 1 Iss: 2, pp.96 - 108

Keywords: Authenticity, Cities, Conservation, Heritage, Integrity, Key performance indicators, Significance, State of conservation, State of sustainable conservation

Article type: Research paper

DOI: 10.1108/20441261111171666 (Permanent URL)

Publisher: Emerald Group Publishing Limited

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to set out a proposal for an indicator of conservation (Indicator of the State of Conservation – Isc) to assess the state of conservation of urban heritage sites. It was designed as a monitoring instrument to perform two tasks: to evaluate how the conservation of an urban site evolves over time (internal performance analysis); and to compare cities' conservation performance (comparative performance analysis).
Design/methodology/approach – The indicator was developed using the theoretical approach. The paper presents the main concepts used as key performance indicators, that is, significance, integrity and authenticity and how they contribute to meeting the objective of attaining the sustainable conservation of heritage sites.

Abstract: **Findings** – The Isc indicator is expressed as a function of three key performance indicators (KPIs) of significance, integrity and authenticity that are assessed by surveying the opinion of the main stakeholders involved with the conservation management of sites. The structure of the Isc is fixed and the same for all sites, independent of their geographical location. However, the structure of the KPIs can be adapted to express the social composition of stakeholders and to use the capabilities and resources of the management institutions of the sites.
Practical implications – The indicator may be used for monitoring the state of conservation of the World Heritage Urban Sites.
Social implications – The indicator allows a non-biased evaluation of the conservation process of the World Heritage Urban Sites.
Originality/value – The paper presents the Indicator of the State of Conservation (Isc), which is the first indicator of this type.

Title: Sustaining place through community walking initiatives

Author(s): Stephen Dobson, (Sheffield Hallam University, Sheffield, UK)

Citation: Stephen Dobson, (2011) "Sustaining place through community walking initiatives", Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development, Vol. 1 Iss: 2, pp.109 - 121

Keywords: 20th-century heritage, Citizen participation, Communities, Cultural landscapes, Exercise, Mapping, Personal health, Sustainable urban design, United Kingdom, Urban areas, Urban landscape

Article type: Research paper

DOI: 10.1108/20441261111171675 (Permanent URL)

Publisher: Emerald Group Publishing Limited

Abstract: Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to summarise findings from collaborative research with Sheffield City Council to help contribute to a national healthy walks initiative. The primary purpose of the initiative is to help encourage a more active lifestyle through the uptake of regular walking. Highlighted here are some of the Sheffield urban walks which aimed to engage specifically with those living in more deprived urban communities. Reawakening the participants' sense of enquiry and motivation to explore their everyday historic urban surroundings was an important stage in increasing the potential sustainable impact of the walking programme.

Design/methodology/approach – The Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) funded project used an Action Research/collaborative approach to help develop the English Heritage GIS tool (Historic Landscape Characterisation) as both a catalyst for exploring the temporality of space and as a practical desk-based means for defining potential walking routes.

Findings – The healthy walking initiative is used to illustrate how cross-domain working can provide a powerful means to engage new audiences and it is asserted here that any form of community walking has the potential to increase the sense of custodianship of place.

Originality/value – (Re)awakening of attachment is explored here through engagement with an embedded and everyday material time-depth. There are many urban residential areas which are not formally addressed by the urban designer, landscape architect, conservation officer or heritage professional and so require the engaged citizen to recognise the potential impacts of incremental change upon their surroundings.

Title: Indigenous culture: both malleable and valuable

Author(s): Lara L. Hill, (Canada)

Citation: Lara L. Hill, (2011) "Indigenous culture: both malleable and valuable", *Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development*, Vol. 1 Iss: 2, pp.122 - 134

Keywords: Community participation, Cultural sustainability, Cultural tourism, Economic impact, Ethnic minorities, Indigenous people, National cultures, Tourism

Article type: Conceptual paper

DOI: 10.1108/20441261111171684 (Permanent URL)

Publisher: Emerald Group Publishing Limited

Abstract: Purpose – The entry into tourism markets by international development practitioners aligns goals of economic development and cultural preservation in indigenous communities. The purpose of this paper is to look into ways that community-level participation can simultaneously contribute to both economic and cultural sustainability.

Design/methodology/approach – It takes a qualitative interdisciplinary approach to the literature on cultural tourism and commodification to develop a discussion of the implication and the application of interrelated policy measures since the early 1990s. Analysis then proposes a set of key variables challenging the capacity of both policy makers and marginal indigenous entrepreneurs to achieve potential benefits.

Findings – Ideological tensions arise with the effort to balance the preservation of cultural integrity with the selling of marketable wares. The ongoing issues of market realities, political will, and tourism demographics create new questions that require further interdisciplinary research to develop an understanding that supports the long-term sustainability of indigenous communities. A community-based approach has potential to be very effective in negotiating the balance and undeniable trade-offs between economic reward and cultural preservation.

Practical implications – Socio-economic statistical data does not always exist for marginalized indigenous/ethnic minority communities that are not recognized by their own governments. This makes comparative case research and future monitoring very difficult to achieve. Also, existing discourse is currently dominated by non-indigenous voices and Western tourism motivations, which need amelioration to better support the community-based approach.

Originality/value – This paper provides policy makers, practitioners, researchers and indigenous communities with a multidisciplinary perspective on areas requiring further consideration and research. The analysis of current discourse

when undertaken across disciplines confirms that policy directives cannot be broadly generalized.

- Title:** Assessing authenticity of nineteenth-century shopping passages
- Author(s):** Bie Plevoets, (PHL University College & Hasselt University, Diepenbeek, Belgium), Koenraad Van Cleempoel, (PHL University College & Hasselt University, Diepenbeek, Belgium)
- Citation:** Bie Plevoets, Koenraad Van Cleempoel, (2011) "Assessing authenticity of nineteenth-century shopping passages", Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development, Vol. 1 Iss: 2, pp.135 - 156
- Keywords:** Adaptive reuse, Authenticity, Belgium, Building conservation, Conservation, Italy, Passage, Shopping centres, The Hague, World Heritage
- Article type:** Research paper
- DOI:** 10.1108/20441261111171693 (Permanent URL)
- Publisher:** Emerald Group Publishing Limited
- Abstract:** Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to explore the conservation and contemporary management of three nineteenth-century shopping passages: the Galleries Saint-Hubert in Brussels, the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II in Milan and the Passage in The Hague. The submission of the Galleries Saint-Hubert to the World Heritage Tentative List in 2008, presents a unique opportunity for studying this typology in its contemporary environment. Design/methodology/approach – The authors' research questions are: what are the characteristics of passages? what are their authentic values? and how can the authenticity of these buildings be conserved by their contemporary management? The applied methodology is a cross-case-comparison, based on the definition of authenticity as presented in the Nara Document on Authenticity. The analysis is presented in the form of a matrix. Findings – The findings show that the significant value of passages does not only include the architecture of the building but also the versatility of its program and its present urban role. It is only by conserving this combination that these buildings can be conserved in their full richness of authenticity. Practical implications – Criteria for transnational inclusion in the

World Heritage List of several nineteenth-century passages are suggested as the matrix used for cross-case-comparison may be applied to analyse other case studies of passages, as well as for other types of heritage where authenticity of the site is threatened by uncontrolled retail development.

Originality/value – Although passages have been studied extensively within the field of architectural history, retail history and socio-cultural studies, hardly any previous research had focused on the preservation and contemporary management of this building type.

- Title:** Managing Machu Picchu: institutional settings, business model and master plans
- Author(s):** Luca Zan, (University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy), Maria Lusiani, (University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy)
- Citation:** Luca Zan, Maria Lusiani, (2011) "Managing Machu Picchu: institutional settings, business model and master plans", Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development, Vol. 1 Iss: 2, pp.157 - 176
- Keywords:** Cultural heritage, History, Management, Management of World Heritage sites, Museum, Peru, Sustainable development, Tourism
- Article type:** Research paper
- DOI:** 10.1108/20441261111171701 (Permanent URL)
- Publisher:** Emerald Group Publishing Limited
- Abstract:** Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to analyze elements of continuity and change in the administrative history of the Historical Sanctuary of Machu Picchu (HSM) over the last decade. Design/methodology/approach – Based on a field study and of both qualitative and quantitative data, the paper reconstructs changes in accounting and planning processes and discourses. Findings – At the macro level, in the recent past Peru has gone through a process of modernization of the State, moving to more transparent and accountable forms of public management that deeply restructured the public sector. In parallel, the international community (particularly, UNESCO) has urged the adoption of a comprehensive strategic management plan for the

HSM. Common to these pressures for change is a logic of efficiency, of rationalization and control of public expenditures and of more effective public services. At the micro level, these two pressures for change are shaping both the transformation of the accounting representation system and the managerial and planning practices in Machu Picchu.

Originality/value – The paper focuses on a description of the institutional settings in order to make sense of the multiple rationalities involved; second, a reconstruction of the underlying “business model” of the main entity involved in the administration of Machu Picchu (in terms of internal structure and scope, visitor performance, financial performances, human resources); and third, a focus on the progressive introduction of master planning as a practice.

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刊物介绍: 2007 年创刊。本刊旨在理论、研究和实践等方面为文化、旅行和民俗搭建桥梁,以“理论联系实际”为出发点,探索人类生存发展环境中在文化、旅行和民俗方面的联系,内容包括旅行者文化及习俗、地区文化与地区市场、消费者在旅行中的行趋势及民俗等。

Volume 5 issue 4

Title: Multi-media research and the consumption of popular culture

Author(s): Marylouise Caldwell, (Senior Lecturer based at the University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia), Paul Henry, (Associate Professor based at the University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia)

Citation: Marylouise Caldwell, Paul Henry, (2011) "Multi-media research and the consumption of popular culture", International Journal of Culture, Tourism and Hospitality Research, Vol. 5 Iss: 4, pp.331 - 333

Keywords: Consumption, Ethnography, Leisure, Multimedia, Popular culture, Video

Article type: Viewpoint

DOI: 10.1108/17506181111174619 (Permanent URL)

Publisher: Emerald Group Publishing Limited

Abstract: Purpose – The purpose of this editorial is to introduce six audio-visual and written pieces that communicate research findings about contemporary popular culture.
Design/methodology/approach – The paper provides a summary overview of the papers in the special issue, highlighting similarities across submissions as well their distinctive contributions.
Findings – The authors conclude that researchers apply audio-visual material to communicate their research findings in at least two ways: as stand-alones to convey key messages; and to validate and/or dramatize highlights of their written work.
Originality/value – The paper provides an introduction to a special issue that features the application of multi-media to communicate research findings associated with contemporary popular culture.

Title: Pursuing pleasure: consumer value in leisure travel

Author(s): Cynthia M. Webster, (Associate Professor based at the Department of Marketing and Management, Faculty of Business and Economics, Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia), Vanessa A. Rennie, (Research Associate based at the Department of Marketing and Management, Faculty of Business and Economics, Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia)

Citation: Cynthia M. Webster, Vanessa A. Rennie, (2011) "Pursuing pleasure: consumer value in leisure travel", International Journal of Culture, Tourism and Hospitality Research, Vol. 5 Iss: 4, pp.334 - 344

Keywords: Consumer behaviour, Consumer value, Photo essay, Photography, Pleasure, Subjective personal introspection

Article type: Research paper

DOI: 10.1108/17506181111174673 (Permanent URL)

Publisher: Emerald Group Publishing Limited

Abstract: Purpose – Some consumption activities are inherently interesting, pleasurable, gratifying and potentially important to consumers' lives. The primary aim of this paper is to further understanding of the role pleasurable

consumption plays in consumers' lives.

Design/methodology/approach – To explore consumer value in pleasurable consumption experiences, the consumer value typology in conjunction with the subjective personal introspection (SPI) approach, is applied to experiences captured in travel photographs.

Findings – Analysis identifies all eight consumer value types with play, aesthetics and, surprisingly, spirituality the most evident. Pleasure is shown as much more than immediate, self-gratification. Issues of competency, both active effort and appreciation of others' abilities, individual growth and development as well as sharing and feelings of relatedness are all important components of pleasure.

Research limitations/implications – The use of consumer value as a conceptual framework in combination with a reflective tool such as SPI suggests not only alternative approaches for future research into pleasurable consumption, but also indicates some innovative strategies to put into practice.

Practical implications – Communicating the different value types prior to consumption and incorporating active reflection, possibly could assist in improving consumers' enjoyment of their experiences which, in turn, could reduce post-purchase dissonance. Besides being used as a promotional tool to increase customer satisfaction, the consumer value framework could facilitate product bundling and possibly expand product benefits.

Originality/value – The paper illustrates the multidimensional nature of pleasure through two research methods infrequently used, SPI and the photo essay, positioning both as valuable tools for exploring and enhancing pleasurable consumption.

Title: Tourist photographs: signs of self

Author(s): Russell Belk, (Kraft Foods Canada Chair in Marketing at the Schulich School of Business, York University, Toronto, Canada), Joyce Hsiu-yen Yeh, (Associate Professor at the National Dong Hwa University, Hualien, Taiwan)

Citation: Russell Belk, Joyce Hsiu-yen Yeh, (2011) "Tourist photographs: signs of self", International Journal of Culture, Tourism and Hospitality Research, Vol. 5 Iss: 4, pp.345 - 353

Keywords: Audio-visual ethnography, Individual behaviour, Photography, Self-actualization, Tourism

Article type: Research paper

DOI: 10.1108/17506181111174628 (Permanent URL)

Publisher: Emerald Group Publishing Limited

Abstract: Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to investigate the reasons that tourists capture images of their trips on cameras or camcorders.
Design/methodology/approach – Over a period of approximately five years, the authors observed, photographed and interviewed tourists taking photos or videos in diverse international locations. Upon returning home, informants e-mailed their trip photos together with descriptions of what the images meant and what they had done with them when at home. These data were archived and interpreted in line with the central research questions.
Findings – Why does almost every tourist carry a camera or camcorder? What are they doing making these images? And what do they do with them once they return home? The accompanying video conveys most of the findings, while the manuscript elaborates on certain theoretical points and provides contextualizing and supportive evidence from the literatures dealing with tourism and photography.
Originality/value – The paper suggests that the images form part of an identity project, serving as a means of conveying internal tales to the self rather than as a means of, beyond the immediate family, communicating with others. The images act as tools for displacing meanings that are too fragile and tenuous to be contained in the fragile present as Grant McCracken describes more generally with regard to tying hopes and dreams to places and times of the past and future.

Title: Quest for a story

Author(s): Shelagh Ferguson, (Lecturer in the Department of Marketing, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand)

Citation: Shelagh Ferguson, (2011) "Quest for a story", International Journal of Culture, Tourism and Hospitality Research, Vol. 5 Iss: 4, pp.354 - 363

Keywords: Adventure consumption, Behaviour, Consumer narrative, Exploratory research, Generation Y, Narratives, New Zealand, Videography

Article type: Research paper

DOI: 10.1108/17506181111174637 (Permanent URL)

Publisher: Emerald Group Publishing Limited

Abstract: Purpose – People arguably create "storied lives"; including constructing accounts of their leisure that become part of their personal and social identities. These stories are valuable and relevant, not just to themselves, but also to others with whom they choose to share their stories. This paper

and accompanying film aim to further understanding of how consumers visiting the second highest bungy jump in the world construct and convey stories of this experience.

Design/methodology/approach – The research approach is exploratory. The researcher observed, interviewed, and filmed informants at the primary site of investigation. The interview transcripts were transcribed in full. Emergent themes were validated through constant cross-checking. The themes provided the foundation for the accompanying video.

Findings – Several themes regarding narratives and high-risk leisure emerged including the construction of factual accounts and rehearsed accounts, the use of markers to symbolize and make more tangible the consumption experience, and the role of technology in the communication of the stories.

Research limitations/implications – This exploratory research offers insight into the components of narratives for Generation Y tourists consuming in New Zealand. These findings do not claim to generalize to other samples or activities.

Originality/value – The paper extends the knowledge of how stories figure in consumers' lives; particularly in the context of the consumption of high-risk leisure.

- Title:** Mining the cypher: branding and breakdance
- Author(s):** Linden Dalecki, (Assistant Professor in the Department of Management and Marketing, Kelce College of Business, Pittsburg State University, Pittsburg, Kansas, USA)
- Citation:** Linden Dalecki, (2011) "Mining the cypher: branding and breakdance", International Journal of Culture, Tourism and Hospitality Research, Vol. 5 Iss: 4, pp.364 - 375
- Keywords:** B-boys, Book publishing, Hip-hop culture, Hollywood, Media-synergy, Narratives, Popular culture, Young adults
- Article type:** Viewpoint
- DOI:** 10.1108/17506181111174646 (Permanent URL)
- Publisher:** Emerald Group Publishing Limited
- Abstract:** Purpose – This paper is a companion piece to the short documentary Breakin' Away. The paper aims to touch on Texas b-boy culture and tourism, the hip-hop industry at large, book publishing, intra-industry media-synergy, the Hollywood film industry and related aspects of pop culture.

Design/methodology/approach – Part ethnographic memoir, part confessional, part anecdotal how-to, the article is written in the first person and fits within the tradition of autoethnography.

Findings – Given its autoethnographic focus, the paper follows several unique cases rather than attempting to abstract generalizable principles.

Originality/value – The paper provides an inside view of Texas b-boy subculture and reveals specific aspects of the hip-hop industry.

- Title:** Music camp: experiential consumption in a guitar workshop setting
- Author(s):** Seth R. Ellis, (Associate Professor of Marketing at the School of Business Administration, University of San Diego, California, USA)
- Citation:** Seth R. Ellis, (2011) "Music camp: experiential consumption in a guitar workshop setting", *International Journal of Culture, Tourism and Hospitality Research*, Vol. 5 Iss: 4, pp.376 - 382
- Keywords:** Communitas, Communities, Ethnography, Experiential consumption, Liminal phenomena, Music, Popular culture, Tourism, Video
- Article type:** Research paper
- DOI:** 10.1108/17506181111174655 (Permanent URL)
- Publisher:** Emerald Group Publishing Limited
- Abstract:** Purpose – This paper and video aim to present findings of an investigation into the consumption of weeklong music camps for adults.
Design/methodology/approach – Video-ethnography is an emerging research technique in marketing academe. The technique derives from the ethnographic tradition in anthropology and incorporates a blend of participant observer and thick description interview techniques. The video evidence does not replace field notes. Rather the video evidence contributes strongly to an edited deliverable that complements and in some instances substitutes for a traditional manuscript.
Findings – Participants spend hundreds, sometimes thousands of dollars purchasing a week of music classes, concerts and jam sessions located in campus-like venues, often rural and remote and without many of the comforts of home. Three strong themes emerged from the observations and interviews. Consumer immersion in a musical enclave for a week to develop their musicianship is the first theme. The second theme intertwines the third: a sense of the liminoid in which a personal transition or transformation occurs; and the emergence of communitas, in which community ties strengthen as a consequence of experiencing these transitions within a

group.

Practical implications – The video ethnography is remarkable because music camp organizers forbid filming. Indeed, for the first time in the history of this music camp (of 16 years standing at the time of the research), filming occurred in the camp. After a while, the presence of the researcher videographer appeared to go unnoticed by participants, arguably becoming an integral part of the music camp experience.

Originality/value – Little research has been done about the consumption of music camps. This written and audio-visual ethnography addresses this gap in knowledge.

- Title:** It all began with a kiss, or when packaging sells a country
- Author(s):** Maria Kniazeva, (Associate Professor of Marketing in the School of Business Administration, University of San Diego, California, USA)
- Citation:** Maria Kniazeva, (2011) "It all began with a kiss, or when packaging sells a country", International Journal of Culture, Tourism and Hospitality Research, Vol. 5 Iss: 4, pp.383 - 395
- Keywords:** "Made in" label, Country of origin, Food, Geographic imagination, Marketplace mythology, Packages, Packaging, Place marketing, Product management
- Article type:** Research paper
- DOI:** 10.1108/17506181111174664 (Permanent URL)
- Publisher:** Emerald Group Publishing Limited
- Abstract:** Purpose – This paper aims to: better understand the country of origin (COO) construct by adopting a lens of marketplace mythology; and develop a conceptual framework delineating the process of mythologizing a country through the use of packaging.
Design/methodology/approach – Analysis of narratives on food product packages that claim a connection to Italy lets this qualitative study join two streams of research – on COO effect and marketplace mythology.
Findings – The work proposes four mythological properties of the country of origin construct, discusses their major dimensions, establishes their relationship, and develops a conceptual framework delineating the mythological nature of the country of origin construct.
Research limitations/implications – Several directions for future research may enhance this study. For example, the interpretation of the narratives by the consumers of food products claiming an Italian connection will allow

exploring how the mythic structures employed by marketers are read by the intended readers.

Practical implications – The importance of COO effects on consumer decision making is expected to become even stronger with current globalization trends that increasingly move products across countries and force marketers to engage in a battle to differentiate their brands – in many cases by capitalizing on the origin of products.

Originality/value – By exploring food package stories, the paper focuses on the carrier of mythic meaning that is under-researched in both COO and marketplace mythology studies. The present study adds to the understanding of how geography ceases being a mere informational “Made in” statement and is transformed into a powerful cultural marker, full of symbolically framed meaning.

3 期刊刊名: Cultural Geographies.

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October 2011; 18 (4)

Title: Scream: the sound of the monstrous

Author(s): Deborah P. Dixon

Citation: Cultural Geographies October 2011 18: 435-455,

doi:10.1177/1474474011401991

Abstract: What does the monstrous sound like? Using the case of Living TV's Most Haunted, a paranormal investigative show that brings together a team of believers, sceptics and undecided, I want to articulate an answer to this question by drawing upon literatures from feminist psychoanalysis, performance and media studies that address the nature of screaming. Specifically, I emphasize how the scream has functioned as a focal point for both the 'monstrous-feminine', a body of work that dwells on the morbidly maternal and male anxieties thereof, and a 'post'human reading of subjectivities as 'becoming' abject or grotesque. The horror of Most Haunted,

I suggest, ensued from the explicit suturing of these two monstrous forms, manifest within the performances of its investigative team. I conclude by asking: What is the import of this suturing, and subsequent sundering, for a feminist teratology?

Keywords: Abject; feminist; teratology grotesque; horror; monstrous-feminine

Title: (Fullmetal) alchemy: the monstrosity of reading words and pictures in shonen manga

Author(s): Lesley-Anne Gallacher

Citation: Cultural Geographies October 2011 18: 457-473, first published on May 12, 2011

doi:10.1177/1474474010397639

Abstract: Shonen manga (Japanese comics aimed at an audience of teenage boys) are often teeming with monsters, but the texts themselves are more monstrous still. The monstrous combinations of words and picture dispersed across the manga page seem to expose and challenge a fissure within representation itself—but productively so. Through reading a short section of Hiromu Arakawa's *Fullmetal Alchemist*, this paper explores the ways in which words and pictures can be combined to produce monstrous composite texts, which remain open-ended even after they have been recognized and 'domesticated' through the practices of reading.

Keywords: Fullmetal; Alchemist; manga; monsters pictures; reading; words

Title: Emerging geographies of evil? Theo-ethics and postsecular possibilities

Author(s): Paul Cloke

Citation: Cultural Geographies October 2011 18: 475-493,

doi:10.1177/1474474011401993

Abstract: This paper suggests that the vocabulary and meaningfulness of 'evil' can be re-articulated, and to some extent redeemed from the extremes of fundamentalism and relativism. It uses intellectual resources from Nigel Wright, Walter Wink and Rene Girard to reconstruct some foundations for a reworking of evil in human geography. It then presents an account of the reappearance of evil 'after postmodernism' in event, narrative and praxis, arguing that working through and acting against evil reveals its present nature in terms that defy the excesses of right-wing religious fundamentalism and the bland tolerance that can stem from an over-reliance on relativistic thinking. The paper considers how geographies of postsecular practice in areas such as homelessness emerge in response to discernment both of the spiritual interiorities and the exteriorities of landscapes of power, and of the ability of human action to influence these landscapes.

Keywords: Evil; homelessness; postsecular; praxis; spiritual landscapes

Title:Other(ing), self(portraying), negotiating: the spatial codification of values in Zagreb's city-text

Author(s):Laura Šakaja and Jelena Stanić

Citation:Cultural Geographies October 2011 18: 495-516, first published on August 4, 2011

doi:10.1177/1474474011414636

Abstract:One of the essential characteristics of the post-socialist transition is rethinking history and negotiating its meanings. As the capital of the newly independent state of Croatia, Zagreb communicated and mediated a dynamic process of national identity building, closely linked to the politics of heritage. The article explores the role of statuary and street toponymy in post-socialist identity building in the Croatian capital. The removal/installation of public plaques and statuary as well as the renaming of streets and squares in postsocialist Zagreb was a revealing indicator and an instrument in the post-socialist (re)writing/(re)signifying of space. These political acts have disclosed the 'Other', in relation to whom the construction of post-socialist Croatian identity was developed. The article argues that symbolic rewriting of Zagreb's city-text was organized and shaped primarily by discursive practices of Othering and Selfreferencing, as systematic acts of articulation in the frame of the politics of landscape. The transition process was accompanied by semantic displacements in the landscape which occurred in three ways: by a) relocation of certain streets and monuments from central to more peripheral zones, or vice versa, b) resemiotization of memorials, and c) 'secondary sacralization', or resemiotization of places.

Keywords:Monuments; post-socialist; public memory; street names; values

Title: Seeing climate change: the visual construction of global warming in Canadian national print media

Author(s):Darryn Anne DiFrancesco and Nathan Young

Citation: Cultural Geographies October 2011 18: 517-536,

doi:10.1177/1474474010382072

Abstract:Visual communication is a critical but frequently under-estimated contributor to the 'social and cultural life' of environmental issues. This paper uses both content and discourse analysis to examine how visual communication is deployed in print media coverage of climate change issues in Canada. The Canadian case is internationally significant, given that Canada ratified the Kyoto Protocol but has since become obstructionist on the global stage. Our analysis, which focuses on image-language interactions, leads us to conclude that climate change is being inconsistently narrated to Canadians in this regard. While the power of visual communication comes from its ability to blend fact and emotion, to engage audiences, and to add narrative complexity to linguistic claims (and vice versa), we find instead a profound disjuncture between images and text in climate change coverage. In this case, visual and linguistic communication tend to pull in different narrative directions, advancing

unrelated and sometimes contradictory claims that frequently confuse different aspects and positions on climate change.

Keywords:Canada; climate change; environment; imagery; media; visual communication

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October 2011; 23 (2)

Title: Seeing a disaster as an opportunity – harnessing the energy of disaster survivors for change

Author(s): Diane Archer and Somsook Boonyabancha

Citation: Environment and Urbanization October 2011 23: 351-364, first published on June 21, 2011

doi:10.1177/0956247811410011

Abstract:Disasters have tragic consequences, and people with the least resources at hand to rebuild their lives are often the worst affected. The traditional response to disasters is to provide immediate relief, without considering how the process of rebuilding lives and communities can be a positive opportunity for change. This opportunity can be facilitated in two ways: first, by having a clear understanding of how disaster survivors are not victims but agents for change; and second, by providing the tools and techniques to facilitate the change process. Case studies from Asia demonstrate how disaster-affected communities have rebuilt not only their homes but also their livelihoods, and have been empowered as a result.

Keywords:Asia; disaster; disaster rehabilitation; empowerment; participatory development; urban poor

Title:Addressing disaster risk reduction through community-rooted interventions in the Philippines: experience of the Homeless People's Federation of the Philippines

Author(s):Norberto Carcellar, Jason Christopher Rayos Co, and Zarina O Hipolito

Citation: Environment and Urbanization October 2011 23: 365-381, first published on July 14, 2011 doi:10.1177/0956247811415581

Abstract: This paper describes the support programme developed by the Homeless People's Federation Philippines, Inc. (HPFPI) for disaster-affected communities, working with its support NGO, the Philippine Action for Community-led Shelter Initiatives, Inc. (PACSII). The programme developed in response to six major disasters and includes: community-rooted data gathering (assessing the severity and scope of destruction and victims' immediate needs); trust and contact building; support for savings; the registering of community organizations; and identifying needed interventions, including building materials loans for house repairs. It also includes negotiating for land for transit housing and land acquisition for permanent housing construction. The paper also discusses the limits to community processes without government support, and through a case study in the city of Iloilo shows the scale and scope of what can be achieved when local government works with community organizations. The HPFPI and PACSII are also developing disaster risk reduction initiatives by profiling at-risk communities and establishing what can be done to reduce disaster risk. These efforts find impetus in enabling national policies and practice that have shifted from disaster response to disaster risk reduction, and funding for disaster response that can be drawn on for pre-disaster risk reduction.

Keywords:community organizations; disasters; risk reduction

Title: Urban governance and disaster risk reduction in the Caribbean: the experiences of Oxfam GB

Author(s): Mark Pelling

Citation: Environment and Urbanization October 2011 23: 383-400,

doi:10.1177/0956247811410012

Abstract: The reality of supporting community-based urban disaster risk reduction is daunting. This paper provides a cross-cultural analysis of the experiences of Oxfam GB in supporting urban community-based disaster risk reduction in Haiti, Guyana and the Dominican Republic. The paper focuses on the efforts of Oxfam GB and its local partners to overcome the determining influence of local governance on who benefits from interventions, and the longevity of positive outcomes. The most successful projects built on strong pre-existing partnerships with buy-in from local and municipal government, promoted longevity in physical and social infrastructure through dual use investments that had an everyday as well as a disaster risk reduction purpose, and integrated technological and lay focus exercises to generate local participation as well as provide baselines for project planning. Overall, however, disaster risk reduction was constrained by a lack of vision and funding constraints, which prevented root causes in the wider urban and regional environment or political economy to be tackled.

Keywords:Community; disaster risk reduction; Dominican Republic; gender; Guyana; Haiti; Oxfam; urban governance; youth

Title: Local disaster risk reduction in Latin American urban areas

Author(s): Jorgelina Hardoy, Gustavo Pandiella, and Luz Stella Velásquez Barrero

Citation: Environment and Urbanization October 2011 23: 401-413,

doi:10.1177/0956247811416435

Abstract: It is widely acknowledged that disaster risk reduction is a development issue best addressed locally with community involvement, as an integral part of local development. Yet there are many constraints and realities that complicate the attainment of this ideal. This paper reviews the experience in disaster risk reduction in a range of cities, including Manizales, Colombia, which has integrated risk reduction into its development plan and its urban environmental management. The city government has also established an insurance programme for buildings that provides coverage for low-income households. The paper further describes and discusses the experiences of other city governments, including those of Santa Fe in Argentina and Medellín in Colombia. It emphasizes how, in order to be effective, disaster risk reduction has to be driven locally and must include the involvement of communities at risk as well as local governments. It also has to be integrated into development and land use management. But the paper emphasizes how these key local processes need support from higher levels of government and, very often, inter-municipal cooperation. Political or administrative boundaries seldom coincide with the areas where risk reduction needs to be planned and implemented. The paper also includes some discussion of innovations in national systems and funds to support local disaster risk reduction.

Keywords:Development; local risk reduction; urban areas

Title: Kernels of change: civil society challenges to state-led strategies for recovery and risk reduction in Turkey

Author(s): Cassidy Johnson

Citation: Environment and Urbanization October 2011 23: 415-430,

doi:10.1177/0956247811416071

Abstract: Disaster recovery and risk reduction are most effective when the state can provide an enabling environment to support community action. Following the 1999 earthquakes in Turkey, there were many initiatives undertaken by civil society to fill the gaps left by government programmes that did not reach tenants who had lost their homes nor support livelihoods and social recovery of the people. Now, 11 years later, this paper looks at how these community-based recovery initiatives have transformed into initiatives around larger issues of building resilience and risk reduction. It examines the nature of their relationships with the state and with each other. The research is based on a cross-case analysis of three civil society organizations that were active in Düzce, one of the disaster-affected regions. It finds that while the community-based initiatives working in this area have built up the capacity of groups to demand change from the government, the lack of government

support has meant that these groups have not been able to effectively act in partnership or cooperation with the government, which has impacted on their ability to scale up.

Keywords: civil society; community-based organization; disaster; earthquake; local government; recovery; risk reduction; Turkey

Title: Coping with urban flooding: a study of the 2009 Kurnool floods, India

Author(s): Select this article C Ramachandraiah

Citation: Environment and Urbanization October 2011 23: 431-446,

doi:10.1177/0956247811418733

Abstract: This paper describes the flooding of Kurnool town in Andhra Pradesh, India, in October 2009 and explains how several factors combined to cause one of the worst floods in 100 years. Several areas were submerged in more than 30 feet of water and it took more than three days for the water to recede completely from the town. Drawing on official information and on the responses of affected people, the paper discusses the situation during and after the floods, especially around water and sanitation services, the distribution of relief materials and the post-flood recovery process. Based on this information, the paper proposes several recommendations that are relevant to the policy framework to handle urban floods in similar situations.

Keywords: community responses; India; Kurnool; urban floods; water and sanitation

Title: Haiti: post-earthquake lessons learned from traditional construction

Author(s): Joel F Audefroy

Citation: Environment and Urbanization October 2011 23: 447-462,

doi:10.1177/0956247811418736

Abstract: This paper considers the potential contribution of traditional construction techniques and materials to rebuilding in Port-au-Prince and other areas in Haiti that were devastated by the 2010 earthquake. Based on different examples of housing that collapsed or was damaged by the earthquake, it shows how traditional construction systems often demonstrated better resilience to earthquakes than buildings constructed with modern materials. But it also describes the erosion of traditional knowledge and the pressure on those with traditional building skills to work with modern materials and techniques. It highlights the need to better understand and draw on traditional knowledge while also recognizing that this knowledge needs to evolve and innovate. This includes, where appropriate, the use of modern techniques and materials to help rehabilitate traditional structures and thus combine safety with preservation of a rich architectural heritage.

Keywords: Disasters; earthquake; Haiti; heritage; housing; traditional knowledge; vulnerability

Title: Implementing urban participatory climate change adaptation appraisals: a methodological guideline

Author(s): Caroline Moser and Alfredo Stein

Citation: Environment and Urbanization October 2011 23: 463-485,

doi:10.1177/0956247811418739

Abstract: This paper provides conceptual and methodological guidelines for researchers seeking to undertake an urban participatory climate change adaptation appraisal (PCCAA), illustrated with examples from appraisals in Mombasa (Kenya) and Estelí (Nicaragua). It highlights the importance of hearing local people's voices regarding incrementally worsening and often unrecorded severe weather. The conceptual framework distinguishes between the analysis of asset vulnerability and the identification of asset-based operational strategies, and sets out a number of methodological principles and practices for undertaking a PCCAA. This PCCAA addressed five main themes: community characteristics; severe weather; vulnerability to severe weather; asset adaptation; and institutions supporting local adaptation. For each of these, it identified potential tools for eliciting information, illustrated by examples from Mombasa and Estelí.

Keywords: asset adaptation; asset vulnerability; climate change; participatory urban appraisal methodology; severe weather

Title: Neglecting the urban poor in Bangladesh: research, policy and action in the context of climate change

Author(s): Nicola Banks, Manoj Roy, and David Hulme

Citation: Environment and Urbanization October 2011 23: 487-502,

doi:10.1177/0956247811417794

Abstract: In Bangladesh, urban poverty is neglected in research, policy and action on poverty reduction. This paper explores the underlying reasons for this relative neglect, which include national identity and image, the political economy of urban poverty and the structuring of knowledge creation. It argues for more comprehensive policy and programmes for the urban poor given Bangladesh's increasingly urban future and the growing magnitude of urban poverty. The impact of climate change will accelerate Bangladesh's ongoing urbanization as well as deepen the scale and severity of urban poverty. The fact that reducing urban poverty will be increasingly important in meeting national goals for poverty reduction means that policy and action must pay more attention to the urban poor. This is contingent upon two factors: first, a better understanding of the scale and nature of urban poverty and vulnerability; and second, the confrontation of powerful interests necessary to secure a national commitment to urban poverty reduction.

Keywords: Bangladesh; climate change; urban poverty

Title: Constraints of pro-poor climate change adaptation in Chittagong city

Author(s): Ronju Ahammad

Citation: Environment and Urbanization October 2011 23: 503-515,

doi:10.1177/0956247811414633

Abstract: This paper considers how to make pro-poor climate change adaptation more effective in the city of Chittagong. Drawing on discussions with residents in informal settlements and interviews with staff from government agencies, NGOs and donors, it shows the lack of connection between the formal institutional structure for disaster preparedness and the groups most at risk from extreme weather disasters and their community level actions. There is no clear definition of roles among local government agencies with regard to climate change adaptation. Although there is a donor-funded programme to reduce poverty and disaster risks, this is not being implemented in the settlements most at risk from landslides. Neither are there any measures underway to address the needs of the residents in these high risk settlements, in part because of the financial weakness of local government. Nor is there much support for this from national government – since national climate change adaptation policy does not consider urban adaptation and strengthening urban government capacity to reduce the vulnerability of the extreme poor as a priority. NGOs undertake programmes for community-based disaster risk reduction but their scale and scope are limited by not being integrated into local government.

Keywords: Adaptation; climate change; disaster; urban government

Title: The evolution of the microcredit programme of the OPP's Orangi Charitable Trust, Karachi

Author(s): Arif Hasan and Mansoor Raza

Citation: Environment and Urbanization October 2011 23: 517-538,

doi:10.1177/0956247811414634

Abstract: This paper describes how the microcredit programme of the Orangi Charitable Trust expanded and developed through supporting the capacity of local organizations to set up and manage credit programmes. It describes the Trust's evolution from supporting producer and consumer cooperatives, to providing microcredit to small entrepreneurs in Orangi (one of the 18 towns in Karachi city district with around 1.4 million inhabitants), to microcredit in rural areas and other urban centres through 86 partner organizations. By 2010, 39,704 loans worth US\$ 7.8 million had been provided in Orangi for small private schools (as government schools are not available), manufacturing units, traders, service providers, building component manufacturing yards and clinics. The Trust had also supported 117, 115 loans worth US\$ 18 million through partner organizations outside Orangi. Eighty-five per cent of loan repayments are made on time. The Trust and its partners have found that by keeping procedures and products simple and transparent, by supporting staff in partner organizations through learning-by-doing and by recruiting local staff,

contact with potential borrowers and loan recovery have been made easier. Those who have taken out loans and those who are interested in loans meet often to discuss progress and difficulties. Initially, partner organizations require financial support, but within two years most generate sufficient funds to cover their overheads. The paper also discusses the new opportunities that the microcredit programmes have provided for women.

Keywords: Akhtar Hameed Khan; cooperatives; loans; microcredit; OPP-OCT; partner organizations

Title: Land and revenue in a "traditional town" in Ghana: the case of the Nkwanta sub-division in Mpasatia

Author(s): Jørgen Andreasen, Jørgen Eskemose Andersen, and Daniel K B Inkoom

Citation: Environment and Urbanization October 2011 23: 539-561,

doi:10.1177/0956247811415582

Abstract: This narrative of governance and land issues in Mpasatia, a small traditional town in the Ashanti region of, Ghana focuses on the first "modern" plot sub-division project in the town, initiated in 1993. Land has always been a subject of interest in Ghana due to the belief that it belongs to three sets of people, namely the ancestors, those living now and future generations. This conceptualization provides some explanation of how land is delivered for development and how it complicates local governance of land, including land revenue, and also the difficulties associated with traditional settlements copying new urban development in cities like Kumasi. The paper discusses how the model of modernization of new sub-divisions was adopted in the Nkwanta Scheme within Mpasatia, reflecting the radical change seen over the last two decades in Kumasi and Accra, where recent developments have abandoned smaller plots for compound houses, providing big plots for detached villas. The paper provides possible reasons for the limited success of the scheme.

Keywords: Governance; land; land sub-division; modernity; tradition; kwdurban planning

Title: Urban governance and health care provision in Delhi

Author(s): Stéphanie Tawa Lama-Rewal

Citation: Environment and Urbanization October 2011 23: 563-581,

doi:10.1177/0956247811416433

Abstract: This paper considers how changes in urban governance in Delhi over the last two decades have influenced the provision of health care services. It begins by describing the introduction of, or return to, elected governments for the National Capital Territory of Delhi and for the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. It then discusses public health care, which in effect serves low-income groups as most higher-income groups now use private services, and how this has changed, drawing on interviews and direct observations of elected representatives and officials at state and municipal levels, political cadres,

NGOs, members of residential welfare associations and public health care users. The research focused on four municipal wards that included a middle-class area, a mixed-income area, a ward where many slum communities had been relocated and an “urban village”. The research also included an analysis of the priority given to health care issues (and what those issues are) in the Legislative Assembly and in the Municipal Health Department and Municipal Health Committee. The paper suggests that the opening by state government of new invited spaces for resident welfare associations meant that the elected members of the Legislative Assembly and of the municipal government were by-passed. It increased the influence of resident welfare associations, but these are a feature of middle-class areas whose inhabitants use private health care. It avoided contestation, as the state could decide who was invited. The role of NGOs as advocates for the urban poor also diminished, as many were drawn into becoming implementers of government programmes. In effect, this increase in participation can be seen as a new form of centralization, strengthening the position of senior bureaucrats and by-passing the elected politicians.

Keywords: Decentralization; Delhi; health care; neighbourhood associations; NGOs; participation; urban governance

Title: Analyzing urban layouts – can high density be achieved with good living conditions?

Author(s): Shirish B Patel

Citation: Environment and Urbanization October 2011 23: 583-595,

doi:10.1177/0956247811418737

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to present a new form of chart, which clarifies the inter-relationships between six fundamental urban design parameters that affect the quality and character of any urban layout. These parameters are: built-up area per capita; public ground area per capita (which includes streets and parks); plot factor (the ratio of land area given over to private development to land area available for public use, including that needed for circulation and area available for sport, recreation and public amenities (schools, hospitals, public toilets); floor space index (ratio of built-up area to buildable plot area); net density (population divided by the sum of all buildable plot areas); and gross density (population divided by total area). Mapping these six parameters in a chart shows the complicated trade-offs between one desirable feature and another, including combinations that show that higher densities do not necessarily mean small accommodation and inadequate public space – but they do mean high-rise, and there are severe limits on how high densities can go. The paper also plots diagrams that show the values of these parameters for existing localities in New York, Mumbai (including Dharavi) and Delhi. These diagrams are examples. With more data and more diagrams we might reach a better understanding of what particular values or combinations of values for these parameters we should aim for when

designing a new development or modifying an old one. We might also understand the values or combinations of values that we should avoid.

Keywords: compact city; density; Dharavi; Manhattan; public space

Title: Developing urban waste management in Brazil with waste picker organizations

Author(s): Oscar Fergutz, Sonia Dias, and Diana Mitlin

Citation: Environment and Urbanization October 2011 23: 597-608,

doi:10.1177/0956247811418742

Abstract: In Brazil's large cities, more than half a million people survive by collecting and selling solid waste. Most face very poor working conditions and have very low incomes as the intermediaries to whom they sell pay low prices. Their activities are even considered illegal in some nations. But the waste pickers save city governments money, contribute to cleaner cities and reduce the volume of waste that has to be dumped (by up to 20 per cent). After describing the waste pickers and the city and national associations they have created, this paper describes the recycling industry and gives some examples of better methods of recycling. These include waste picker cooperatives that can sell the materials they collect direct to industries and that have partnerships with city governments who provide access to wastes, better prices and facilities to improve working conditions (including transferring the recycling from dumps to recycling centres).

Keywords: local government; National Movement of Recyclable Waste Pickers; recycling; waste picker

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Title: SPACES OF ALGEBRAIC AND CONTINUOUS MAPS BETWEEN REAL ALGEBRAIC VARIETIES

Author(s): Michal Adamaszek, Andrzej Kozłowski, and Kohhei Yamaguchi

Citation: Q J Math (2011) 62(4): 771-790 first published online August 18, 2010

doi:10.1093/qmath/haq029

Abstract: We consider the inclusion of the space of algebraic (regular) maps between real algebraic varieties in the space of all continuous maps. For a certain class of real algebraic varieties, which include real projective spaces, it is well known that the space of real algebraic maps is a dense subset of the space of all continuous maps. Our first result shows that, for this class of varieties, the inclusion is also a homotopy equivalence. After proving this, we restrict the class of varieties to real projective spaces. In this case, the space of algebraic maps has a 'minimum degree' filtration by finite-dimensional subspaces and it is natural to expect that the homotopy types of the terms of the filtration approximate closer and closer the homotopy type of the space of continuous mappings as the degree increases. We prove this and compute the lower bounds of this approximation of these spaces. This result can be seen as a generalization of the results of Mostovoy, Vassiliev and others on the topology of the space of real rational maps and the space of real polynomials without n -fold roots. It can also be viewed as a real analogue of Mostovoy's work on the topology of the space of holomorphic maps between complex projective spaces, which generalizes Segal's work on the space of complex rational maps.

Title: BOUNDARY REGULARITY RESULTS FOR VARIATIONAL INTEGRALS

Author(s): Lisa Beck

Citation: Q J Math (2011) 62(4): 791-824 first published online June 22, 2010

doi:10.1093/qmath/haq019

Abstract

We prove partial Hölder continuity, for the gradient of minimizers $u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$, $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ a bounded domain, of variational integrals of the form
$$\mathcal{F}[u; \Omega] := \int_{\Omega} [f(x, u, Du) + h(x, u)] dx$$
, where f is strictly quasi-convex and satisfies standard continuity and growth conditions, but where h is only a Carathéodory function of subcritical growth. The main focus is set on the presentation of a unified approach for the interior and the boundary estimates (provided that the boundary data are sufficiently regular) for all $p \in (1, \infty)$. Furthermore, a corresponding lower-order Hölder regularity result for u is given in dimensions $n \leq p + 2$ under the stronger assumption that f is strictly convex.

Title: DAVENPORT SERIES AND ALMOST-SURE CONVERGENCE

Author(s): Julien Brémont

Citation: Q J Math (2011) 62(4): 825-843 first published online July 1, 2010

doi:10.1093/qmath/haq020

Abstract

We consider Davenport-like series with coefficients in \mathbb{F}^2 and discuss L^2 -convergence as well as almost-everywhere convergence. We give an example where both fail to hold. We next improve former sufficient conditions under which these convergences are true.

Title: UNCONDITIONALITY IN TENSOR PRODUCTS AND IDEALS OF POLYNOMIALS, MULTILINEAR FORMS AND OPERATORS

Author(s): Daniel Carando and Daniel Galicer

Citation: Q J Math (2011) 62(4): 845-869 first published online August 11, 2010

doi:10.1093/qmath/haq024

Abstract: We study tensor norms that destroy unconditionality in the following sense: for every Banach space E with unconditional basis, the n -fold tensor product of E (with the corresponding tensor norm) does not have unconditional basis. We establish an easy criterion to check whether a tensor norm destroys unconditionality or not. Using this test we get that all injective and projective tensor norms different from ε and π destroy unconditionality, both in full and symmetric tensor products. We present applications to polynomial ideals: we show that many usual polynomial ideals never have the Gordon–Lewis property. In some cases we even obtain that the monomial basic sequence can never be unconditional. Analogous problems for multilinear ideals are addressed, and noteworthy differences between the 2-fold and the n -fold ($n \geq 3$) theory are obtained.

Title: GENERALIZED TEICHMÜLLER SPACE OF NON-COMPACT 3-MANIFOLDS AND MOSTOW RIGIDITY

Author(s): Charalampos Charitos and Ioannis Papadoperakis

Citation: Q J Math (2011) 62(4): 871-889 first published online August 16, 2010

doi:10.1093/qmath/haq027

Abstract

Consider a 3-dimensional manifold N obtained by gluing a finite number of ideal hyperbolic tetrahedra via isometries along their faces. By varying the isometry type of each tetrahedron but keeping fixed the gluing pattern we define a space \square of complete hyperbolic metrics on N with cone singularities along the edges of the tetrahedra. We prove that \square is homeomorphic to a Euclidean space and we compute its dimension. By means of examples, we examine if the elements of \square are uniquely determined by the angles around the edges of N .

Title: ARTIN'S BRAID GROUPS, FREE GROUPS, AND THE LOOP SPACE OF THE 2-SPHERE

Author(s): F. R. Cohen and J. Wu

Citation: Q J Math (2011) 62(4): 891-921 first published online June 22, 2010

doi:10.1093/qmath/haq010

Abstract: The purpose of this article is to describe connections between the loop space of the 2-sphere and Artin's braid groups. The current article exploits Lie algebras associated with Vassiliev invariants in the work of Kohno (Linear representations of braid groups and classical Yang-Baxter equations, Cont.

Math. 78 (1988), 339–369 and Vassiliev invariants and de Rham complex on the space of knots, Symplectic Geometry and Quantization, Contemp. Math. 179 (1994), Am. Math. Soc. Providence, RI, 123–138), and provides connections between these various topics.

Two consequences are as follows:

1.the homotopy groups of spheres are identified as ‘natural’ sub-quotients of free products of pure braid groups, and 2.an axiomatization of certain simplicial groups arising from braid groups is shown to characterize the homotopy types of connected CW-complexes.

Title: LINEAR SYSTEMS ON GRAPHS WITH A REAL STRUCTURE

Author(s): Marc Coppens

Citation: Q J Math (2011) 62(4): 923-951 first published online July 24, 2010

doi:10.1093/qmath/haq021

Abstract:A degeneration of a smooth projective curve to a strongly stable curve gives rise to a specialization map from divisors on curves to divisors on graphs. In this paper we show that this specialization behaves well under the presence of real structures. In particular we study real linear systems on graphs with a real structure and we prove results on them comparable to results in the classical theory of real curves. We also consider generalizations to metric graphs and tropical curves.

Title: HOMOTOPY EXPONENTS OF SOME HOMOGENEOUS SPACES

Author(s): Jelena Grbić and Hao Zhao

Citation: Q J Math (2011) 62(4): 953-976 first published online June 15, 2010

doi:10.1093/qmath/haq001

Abstract

Let p be an odd prime. Using homotopy decompositions and spherical fibrations, under certain dimensional restrictions, we obtain upper bounds of the p -primary homotopy exponents of some homogeneous spaces such as generalized complex Stiefel manifolds, generalized complex Grassmann manifolds, $SU(2n)/Sp(n)$, E_6/F_4 and F_4/G_2 (the latter for $p = 2$ and $p \geq 5$).

Title: RINGS WITHOUT A GORENSTEIN ANALOGUE OF THE GOVOROV–LAZARD THEOREM

Author(s): Henrik Holm and Peter Jørgensen

Citation: Q J Math (2011) 62(4): 977-988 first published online July 19, 2010

doi:10.1093/qmath/haq023

Abstract:It was proved by Beligiannis and Krause that over certain Artin algebras, there are Gorenstein flat modules which are not direct limits of finitely generated Gorenstein projective modules. That is, these algebras have no Gorenstein analogue of the Govorov–Lazard theorem. We show that, in fact, there is a large class of rings without such an analogue. Namely, let R be

a commutative local noetherian ring. Then the analogue fails for R if it has a dualizing complex, is henselian, not Gorenstein, and has a finitely generated Gorenstein projective module which is not free. The proof is based on a theory of Gorenstein projective preenvelopes. We show, among other things, that the finitely generated Gorenstein projective modules form an enveloping class in $\text{mod } R$ if and only if R is Gorenstein or has the property that each finitely generated Gorenstein projective module is free. This is analogous to a recent result on covers by Christensen, Piepmeyer, Striuli and Takahashi, and their methods are an important input to our work.

Title: OVERLAP COLOURINGS AND HOMOMORPHISMS OF GRAPHS

Author(s): Fred Holroyd and Ivor Watts

Citation: Q J Math (2011) 62(4): 989-1001 first published online July 19, 2010

doi:10.1093/qmath/haq022

Abstract

An (r, λ) *overlap colouring* of a graph G has r colours at each vertex, any two adjacent vertices sharing exactly λ colours. A theory analogous to multichromatic and fractional chromatic theory is developed. In particular, all the overlap chromatic numbers of cycle graphs are computed. It is shown that if a graph G contains an odd cycle C_{2p+1} and has the same p -fold chromatic number as C_{2p+1} , then all its overlap chromatic numbers are the same as those of C_{2p+1} . The *core* of a graph is the smallest induced subgraph to which it has a homomorphism. It is shown that some pairs of graphs with the same multichromatic numbers have different sets of overlap chromatic numbers, and that some graphs with non-isomorphic cores have the same sets of overlap chromatic numbers. (In particular, any non-bipartite series-parallel graph has the same overlap chromatic as its smallest odd cycle.) Thus classifying graphs by overlap chromatic properties is intermediate between classifying them by multichromatic properties and classifying them by cores.

Title: GENERALIZED SOLID-ANGLE THEORY FOR REAL POLYTOPES

Author(s): David Desario and Sinai Robins

Citation: Q J Math (2011) 62(4): 1003-1015 first published online September 8, 2010

doi:10.1093/qmath/hap030

Abstract: We extend some theorems from the context of solid-angle sums over rational polytopes to the context of solid-angle sums over real polytopes. Moreover, we also consider any real dilation parameter, as opposed to the traditional integer dilation parameters. One of the main results is an extension of Macdonald's solid-angle quasi-polynomial for rational polytopes to a real analytic function of the dilation parameter, for any real convex polytope. Consequently, we find an extension of Macdonald's reciprocity law for real dilation parameters, over real polytopes.

Title: HOCHSCHILD COHOMOLOGY AND SUPPORT VARIETIES FOR TAME HECKE ALGEBRAS

Author(s): Sibylle Schroll and Nicole Snashall

Citation: Q J Math (2011) 62(4): 1017-1029 first published online June 9, 2010 **doi:**10.1093/qmath/haq018

Abstract: We give a basis for the Hochschild cohomology ring of tame Hecke algebras. We then show that the Hochschild cohomology ring modulo nilpotence is a finitely generated algebra of Krull dimension 2, and describe the support varieties of modules for these algebras.

Title: CHARACTER SUMS WITH FERMAT QUOTIENTS

Author(s): Igor E. Shparlinski

Citation: Q J Math (2011) 62(4): 1031-1043 first published online August 24, 2010

doi:10.1093/qmath/haq028

Abstract

Given a prime p , we obtain upper bounds on single and bilinear character sums with Fermat quotients

$$q_p(u) \equiv \frac{u^{p-1} - 1}{p} \pmod{p}, \quad 0 \leq q_p(u) \leq p - 1,$$

where $\gcd(u, p) = 1$. We use these bounds to estimate character sums with Fermat quotients $q_p(\ell)$ at prime arguments ℓ .

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Title: Climate and Culture: Anthropology in the Era of Contemporary Climate Change

Author(s): Susan A. Crate

Citation: Annual Review of Anthropology Vol. 40 (2011): 175-194

Abstract: This review provides an overview of foundational climate and culture studies in anthropology; it then tracks developments in this area to date to

include anthropological engagements with contemporary global climate change. Although early climate and culture studies were mainly founded in archaeology and environmental anthropology, with the advent of climate change, anthropology's roles have expanded to engage local to global contexts. Considering both the unprecedented urgency and the new level of reflexivity that climate change ushers in, anthropologists need to adopt cross-scale, multistakeholder, and interdisciplinary approaches in research and practice. I argue for one mode that anthropologists should pursue—the development of critical collaborative, multisited ethnography, which I term “climate ethnography.”

Title: Tobacco

Author(s): Matthew Kohrman and Peter Benson

Citation: Annual Review of Anthropology Vol. 40 (2011): 329-344

Abstract: Anthropologists have long studied tobacco, what is today the world's greatest cause of preventable death. Their publications have garnered modest attention, however, even as the academy is increasingly interested in global health, transnational commoditization, pharmaceuticals, and the politics of life and death. We take stock of anthropology's tobacco literature and our discipline's broader appetites. We review how colleagues have studied health issues related to tobacco and engaged with theory and policy pertaining to the production, consumption, and regulation of drugs. We assess ways scholars working at the interface of anthropology and cigarettes have analyzed gender and ethnicity, corporate predation and industry-related harm, governmental management of disease, and the semiotics of misinformation. We discuss why anthropology has not more broadly and ardently engaged the study of tobacco. And we identify areas for further research capable of illuminating more fully tobacco's analytical potential and toxic effects.

Title: The Ethnographic Arriving of Palestine

Author(s): Khaled Furani and Dan Rabinowitz

Citation: Annual Review of Anthropology Vol. 40 (2011): 475-491

Abstract: This essay identifies four different modes of ethnographic engagement with Palestine since the nineteenth century: biblical, Oriental, absent, and poststructural. Focusing on the epistemic and political dynamics in which the recent admissibility of Palestine as a legitimate ethnographic subject is embedded, we highlight two conditions. One is the demystification of states and hegemonic groups that control them, and the concomitant legitimacy of groups with counterclaims. The other is the “crisis of representation” in the social sciences and the humanities. Combined with the rupture in Israel's sanctity in the West since the 1980s, these developments were conducive to Palestine's admission. We conclude by considering Palestine as a problem space that could reinvigorate the critical abilities of postcolonial language and the anthropology that it engenders.

Title: Hallucinations and Sensory Overrides

Author(s): T. M. Luhrmann

Citation: Annual Review of Anthropology Vol. 40 (2011): 71-85

Abstract: Hallucinations are a vivid illustration of the way culture affects our most fundamental mental experience and the way that mind is shaped both by cultural invitation and by biological constraint. The anthropological evidence suggests that there are three patterns of hallucinations: experiences in which hallucinations are rare, brief, and not distressing; hallucinations that are frequent, extended, and distressing; and hallucinations that are frequent but not distressing. The ethnographic evidence also suggests that hallucinations are shaped by learning in at least two ways. People acquire specific representations about mind from their local social world, and people (particularly in spiritual pursuits) are encouraged to train their minds (or focus their attention) in specific ways. These two kinds of learning can affect even perception, this most basic domain of mental experience. This learning-centered approach may eventually have something to teach us about the pathways and trajectories of psychotic illness.

Title: The Cultural Politics of Nation and Migration

Author(s): Steven Vertovec

Citation: Annual Review of Anthropology Vol. 40 (2011): 241-256

Abstract: Immigrant cultures are routinely posed as threats to national culture. Particular understandings of immigrant and national cultures underlie cultural politics. Culturalism—conceiving cultures as reified, static, and homogeneous across bounded groups—imbues these understandings. Representations of immigrant and national culture are mutually constituted in policies, state institutions, the media, and everyday perceptions surrounding key categories such as borders, illegality, and the law. Furthermore, coupled with a popular or commonsense structural-functionalism that sees all cultural values and practices as inherently interlinked, many modes of cultural politics are contextually stimulated by anxieties about cultural loss. At critical junctures, certain representations gain powerful roles in cultural politics through synecdoche, when specific symbols stand for an integrated set of cultural attributes. Examples include Muslim head scarves in France and the “ground zero mosque” in the United States. Anthropologists can usefully mitigate culturalism and contribute to public debates by promoting more processual and distributive understandings of culture.

Title: Why Pirates Are Back

Author(s): Shannon Lee Dawdy

Citation: Annual Review of Law and Social Science Vol. 7 (2011): 361-385

Abstract: At the dawn of the twenty-first century, we are witnessing the birth of a new pirate age both in international waters, where fights over oil and fish

extraction echo colonial wars over silver and slaves, and in the “high seas” of a global information society. This article reviews these fast-growing phenomena and shows how they relate to one another and to a broader proliferation in types of sovereignty, as well as the rebels they engender. Piracy forces open the cracks of legal sovereignties, revealing an intensifying contradiction in what ought to be called neoliberal mercantilism.

Title: Ritual and Oratory Revisited: The Semiotics of Effective Action

Author(s): Rupert Stasch

Citation: Annual Review of Anthropology Vol. 40 (2011): 159-174

Abstract: Scholars have converged on a theory that ritual involves poetically dense figuration of macrocosmic order in microcosmic action. I illustrate this by surveying work on how ritual and oratory involve coordination of action across multiple semiotic media. I review at greater length the “poetic density” theory's interest in how ritual and oratory causally shape people's worlds, and the theory's interest in the edginess of ritual as a site of articulation between actors with disparate political positionalities. Much scholarship now examines norms of the pragmatics of sign use (not just signification's semantics, so to speak) as being of a piece with the poetic, figurational organization of ritual and oratorical processes. This turn of attention is important for understanding what it means that ritual seems to be action about the organization of action itself. A final element in ritual and oratory's poetic density surveyed here is their nesting in culturally variable ideologies of ritual and oratorical genres themselves.

Title: The Evolution of the New Black Middle Class

Author(s): Bart Landry and Kris Marsh

Citation: Annual Review of Sociology Vol. 37 (2011): 373-394

Abstract: Although past research on the African American community has focused primarily on issues of discrimination, segregation, and other forms of deprivation, there has always been some recognition of class diversity within the black community. This research, on the fringe of most scholarship in the first half of the twentieth century, grew significantly with the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. In this review we highlight the growth of the black middle class itself and explore the debate on the relative influence of class and race in the lives of middle-class blacks in the post-Civil Rights Era. The consensus that has emerged thus far acknowledges the increasing influence of class in the mobility chances of college-educated blacks while documenting the continued role of race in limiting black middle-class achievement. This research also finds that middle-class blacks experience discrimination both in institutional settings and in the accommodations of everyday life.

Title: The Rights of Noncitizens in the United States

Author(s): Susan Bibler Coutin

Citation: Annual Review of Law and Social Science Vol. 7 (2011): 289-308

Abstract: Over the past three decades, sociolegal scholarship on the rights of noncitizens in the United States has sought to explain rights and exclusions while incorporating new theory regarding racialization, biopolitics, neoliberalism, risk, and states of exception. Early work in this period distinguished between legal and illegal immigration, with a focus on assimilation, ethnicity, and new ethnic enclaves in the case of the former, and an examination of the relationship between membership and movement in the case of the latter. Large-scale restructurings of the immigration enforcement regime have made the distinction between citizens and noncitizens more important than before. Thus, scholars have coined such terms as “crimmigration” to describe the unprecedented convergence of criminal and immigration law, “rescaling” to refer to shifts from national to local enforcement efforts, and “securitization” to denote the infusion of antiterrorist measures within immigration policymaking.

Title: How to Conduct a Mixed Methods Study: Recent Trends in a Rapidly Growing Literature

Author(s): Mario Luis Small

Citation: Annual Review of Sociology Vol. 37 (2011): 57-86

Abstract: The present article selectively reviews the large number of recent studies that have been described as based on mixed methods. I begin by discussing a body of work that has emerged to promote mixed methods research across the social sciences. I then review and critique empirical studies in each of two general approaches to mixed methods: mixed data-collection studies, which combine two or more kinds of data; and mixed data-analysis studies, which combine two or more analytical strategies, examine qualitative data with quantitative methods, or explore quantitative data with qualitative techniques. I argue that, although mixed methods research is by no means new, empirical studies today combine methods in more diverse and, at times, innovative ways. Nevertheless, important methodological tensions will likely surface as the research becomes more self-reflexive.

Title: Ecological Models Revisited: Their Uses and Evolution in Health Promotion Over Two Decades

Author(s): Lucie Richard, Lise Gauvin, and Kim Raine

Citation: Annual Review of Public Health Vol. 32 (2011): 307-26

Abstract: Since the 1980s, ecological models of health promotion have generated a great deal of enthusiasm among researchers and interventionists. These models emerged from conceptual developments in other fields, and only selected elements of the ecological approach have been integrated into them. In this article, we describe the tenets of the ecological approach and highlight those aspects that have been integrated into ecological models used in health promotion. We also analyze how ecological models have been applied to the study of two important public health issues, namely physical activity promotion

and the increased consumption of fruits and vegetables, by conducting an archival study of published research. Finally, we make a statement regarding the usefulness of ecological models for research and practice and propose recommendations for future research, program planning, and evaluation.

Title: Tourism and Environment

Author(s): Ralf Buckley

Citation: Annual Review of Environment and Resources Vol. 36 (2011): 397-416

Abstract: Tourism is a large, diffuse global industry. Environmental aspects are little studied, with 1,500 publications in total. Impacts range from global contributions to climate change and ocean pollution to localized effects on endangered plant and animal species in protected areas. Environmental management is limited more by lack of adoption than by lack of technology. Government regulation is more effective than industry-based ecocertification. In developing nations, tourism can contribute to conservation by providing political and financial support for public protected area agencies and for conservation on private and communally owned lands. This is important in building resilience to climate change. In developed nations, such effects are outweighed by the impacts of recreational use and by political pressures from tourism property developers. These interactions deserve research in both natural and social sciences. Research priorities include more sophisticated recreation ecology as well as legal and social frameworks for conservation tourism.

Title: Privatization and Accountability

Author(s): Laura A. Dickinson

Citation: Annual Review of Law and Social Science Vol. 7 (2011): 101-120

Abstract: Privatization has become a dominant feature of twenty-first century governance, creating concerns about diminished accountability and oversight. However, to properly evaluate such concerns or respond to them, we must distinguish between two different forms of accountability: accountability as after-the-fact redress and accountability as managerial oversight. Moreover, each of these forms of accountability may be pursued through a variety of mechanisms or processes, including not only criminal or civil lawsuits but also reform of the contracts that are the engine of privatization; increased public participation in the design, award, and monitoring of contracts; and changes to the organizational structure or institutional culture of contractor firms. Accordingly, this review lays out a taxonomy for analyzing privatization so that we can more comprehensively evaluate both the impact of privatization and the efficacy of possible responses. In addition, the review highlights recent privatization trends in the military and foreign aid arenas, the potential impact of such privatization on core values, and possible responses.

Title: Network Analysis and Political Science

Author(s): Michael D. Ward, Katherine Stovel, and Audrey Sacks

Citation: Annual Review of Political Science Vol. 14 (2011): 245-264

Abstract: Political science is fascinated with networks. This fascination builds on networks' descriptive appeal, and descriptions of networks play a prominent role in recent forays into network analysis. For some time, quantitative research has included node-level measures of network characteristics in standard regression models, thereby incorporating network concepts into familiar models. This approach represents an early advance for the literature but may (a) ignore fundamental theoretical contributions that can be found in a more structurally oriented network perspective, (b) focus attention on superficial aspects of networks as they feed into empirical work, and (c) present the network perspective as a slight tweak to standard models that assume complete independence of all relevant actors. We argue that network analysis is more than a tweak to the status quo ante; rather, it offers a means of addressing one of the holy grails of the social sciences: effectively analyzing the interdependence and flows of influence among individuals, groups, and institutions.

Title: Natural Resource Management: Challenges and Policy Options

Author(s): Jessica Coria and Thomas Sterner

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Abstract: Much of the improvement in living standards in developed and developing countries is attributable to the exploitation of nonrenewable and renewable resources. The problem is to know when the exploitation occurs at rates and with technologies that are sustainable. If the technologies used are not sustainable, resource exploitation presents a serious problem for the future because welfare will decrease. A long-term management perspective is needed to avoid irreversible degradation of renewable resources. This article examines major challenges to natural resource management as well as policy options.

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