



CRN成立十周年纪念专辑

10th ANNIVERSARY

特别访谈录

# 儿童·媒体·教育

石井威望 (CRN顾问、东京大学名誉教授)

采访人: 河村智洋 (CRN外聘研究员)

Special Interview

## Children, Media and Education

Takemochi Ishii, Honorary Director, Child Research Net; Professor Emeritus, The University of Tokyo  
Interviewer: Tomohiro Kawamura, Researcher, Child Research Net

网络“儿童科学”研究所

**CRN**  
Child Research Net

# 回顾 CRN 的十年

Child Research Net (CRN) 成立已经十年了。成立的契机始于1992年5月,我参加了在卑尔根“挪威国立儿童学中心”(the Norwegian Centre for Child Research)召开的国际学术会议“Children at Risk”。在20世纪初期,瑞典教育学家“爱伦·凯(Ellen Key)”就曾发出过“让20世纪成为儿童的世纪”的呐喊,可是,即便到了20世纪末,全世界的儿童面临着各种危机的情况仍然存在,于是我们应该为此做些什么的思考就成了创立CRN的目的。

我应邀在那次大会上作了题为“Child Ecology, Perspectives on Child Health”的特别演讲。我谈到,为了解决当今世界广泛存在的“儿童问题”(children's issues),不仅仅需要考虑自然、物理、生物因素,而更应该包括作为信息的社会文化因素,从生态学的生物学理论的角度去思考。

会议结束后,各国有代表性的研究人员、实践家们20多人受到邀请,入住到能眺望到美丽的挪威峡湾的宾馆,首先商议了应该做些什么。结果我们达成共识,就是要用网络将世界各地儿童研究的专家和实践家联系起来,相互交流,以寻找更好的方法。并且我们还在挪威成立了其中心机构Childwatch International (CWI)。

儿童,作为“生物学的存在”诞生于世;又作为“社会性的存在”长大成人。我个人从70年代中期起就一直认为,思考儿童问题时,需要跨学科的、综合了人文科学和自然科学的新科学——“儿童科学”(Child Science)。卑尔根的一系列活动,促成了我将“儿童科学”体系化并创办日本儿童学会(成立于2003年)的愿望。为了能够应对“儿童科学”的普及化和其国际动向,1996年我从国立小儿医院退休后,借当时倍乐生公司总裁福武总一郎先生之力,建立CWI的核心机构——儿童研究网“Child Research Net”(CRN)。

设立之初,在系统工学专家石井威望先生的指导下,CRN作为福武教育振兴财团事业的非盈利性组织展开了活动。承蒙大家厚爱,现在CRN每天的点击数已近3万,其中日文版最多,英文版和中文版也都因得到多方支持正在不断地发展壮大。

在迎来CRN成立10周年之际,希望能趁此良机,让我们真正以把21世纪建设成儿童的世纪为目标,努力进取,迎来更辉煌的发展!

CRN 所长

小林登

## Looking Back Over the Past Ten Years of CRN

Noboru Kobayashi,  
Director, Child Research Net

It all started in May 1992 at the international conference, "Children at Risk," held in Bergen by the Norwegian Centre for Child Research. At the beginning of the twentieth century, Ellen Key had called for making it the "Century of the Child," but unfortunately her aim had not yet been realized. There were still children at risk throughout the world and the purpose of the conference was to consider the problem and possible initiatives. I was invited to attend and gave a special lecture entitled "Child Ecology, Perspectives on Child Health." In my view, the diverse "children's issues" throughout the world needed to be considered in light of biological theories within the framework of ecology.

After the conference about twenty of us from various countries got together to discuss what to do. And it was agreed that researchers and practitioners all over the world in the field of child research should be linked via the Internet to discuss and find solutions. That is how Childwatch International (CWI) was established in Norway.

Children are born as "biological beings" and grow up as "social beings." I had been thinking since the 1970s that we needed to address children's issues by integrating the human sciences and natural sciences in an interdisciplinary manner - we needed "Child Science." A series of events in Bergen made me think about developing Child Science and forming a society. Responding to the interest in Child Science and international trends, Child Research Net (CRN) was established in 1996, with the support of Mr. Soichiro Fukutake, then President of Benesse Corporation.

I am happy to say that thanks to the support of many people, our site has grown enormously. Together, our Japanese, English and Chinese sites have a daily access of about 30,000. This is one step closer to making the twenty-first century "The Century of the Child."







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# 创造21世纪的 网络儿童科学研究所

进入Web 2.0的时代，  
怀着以网络连接世界的梦想，  
我们将继续为实现卑尔根国际会议的  
理念而努力开展活动。

## CRN诞生之初

儿童研究网（CRN）就是通过网站把关心儿童问题的人们组织起来的网络儿童科学研究所。所长小林先生接受了1992年挪威卑尔根国际会议「通过网络，把世界上关心儿童问题的人们组织起来」的提案，成立了该研究所。研究所成立于国际会议召开四年之后，于去年迎来了第十个春秋。

1996年CRN开展活动之时，日本电脑的家庭普及率为16%，网络的普及率亦不过3%。当时的利用者多为研究人员和商贸工作者，并未渗透到对儿童问题关注度较高的主妇群体。那时我们工作的中心任务是提高网站的点击率。

然而，从1999年开始，网

络利用者剧增，CRN的点击率也随之增加。到了2001年，电脑和网络的家庭普及率皆超过了50%，本网站的月点击率也突破了80万次。

使网站充满活力的原动力是我们的论坛。尤其是当涉及到欺凌、许多学校整个学年的崩溃以及青少年犯罪等社会话题时，参与者之间总会产生激烈的争论。现代青少年正身陷危机，激烈的讨论是建立在这样的共识上的。能够听到人们真实的声音是很有意义的，但遗憾的是，这些声音几乎没能形成有建设性的讨论。这让我们看到网络的可能性的同时，也感到了其局限性。于是，我们刻不容缓地转变方向，使网站的经营有利于青少年成长环境的改善。

## 寻找共通语言资源

自2002年以来，CRN开始投入大量精力提供信息资源。我们坚持收集「国内外学者的研究论文」、「问卷调查数据」、「学术会议

及研讨会的相关情报」等与儿童有关的基础材料，并建立了数据库。除此之外，我们还自主举办了各种各样的活动，建立与孩子们近距离接触的平台，开展「尽情游戏」(playful)研究和「学科学」演习会及其它宣传活动，并将研究成果登载于网站。进而，定期召开儿童科学研究会，来自发展心理学、进化生物学、大脑神经学和儿科学等各学界的学者共聚一堂，理论层面的研究也得到了深化。

「儿童科学 / Child Science」作为CRN的关键概念，它不偏重于某一特定专业领域，是集各科学者的目光于一点，将知识投之于生活，并充分发挥其作用的创造性学问。要使这种儿童科学自由的构想得以实现，网络是最便捷的手段。可是，这并非只是多元化视角的学者的简单集合，还需要对话双方相互尊重，同时，也需要作为讨论前提的共通语言。CRN是作为提供探求儿童科学的信息资源平台而发展起来的。

一直以来，有关儿童研究的宗





## Child Science Cyber Research Institute in the 21st Century

Child Research Net (CRN) is cyber research institute that brings together people who are concerned about children and interested in Child Science. In response to an appeal made at an international conference in Bergen, Norway in 1992, Dr. Noboru Kobayashi, Director, established CRN with the idea of linking those concerned about children all over the world via the Internet.

When CRN started its activities back in 1996, only 16% of all the households had personal computers and only 3% of them were using the Internet. At a time when the Internet was not yet popular among the general public, most users were researchers and businesspeople. However, from around 1999, the number of Internet users started to increase dramatically. By 2001, more than 50% of households had PCs and Internet access, and the CRN website was receiving 800,000 hits per month.

The Forum or Message Board was the one of the key factors behind the burst of our website activity. In particular, issues such as bullying, classroom collapse and children's crimes drew much public attention, but few of the heated discussions on the CRN Forum turned out to be productive, which made us rethink the potential and limits of the Internet. Improving the child-raising environment became our main concern as we clarified our priorities and changed direction.

Starting in 2002, CRN began focusing on providing information resources on its website. Our databases of basic materials on children include research papers, survey data, symposia information, and the research results of our original events and workshops that have become unique opportunities to interact with children. In addition, our regularly held study sessions on Child Science bring together experts in various fields such as developmental psychology, evolutionary biology, neuroscience, and pediatrics. These events have been instrumental in laying a theoretical foundation for Child Science.

Child Science is the concept that is fundamental to CRN's work on and with children. Its interdisciplinary scope appeals to people from different fields because it transcends specialized domains to open up and bring creative energy and perspectives to the study of children. Considering the Internet to be a prime vehicle for this sort of dynamic exchange, CRN has transformed itself into a site rich in resources for the development and pursuit of Child Science.

With the 21st century and broadband Internet, the Internet has become more a medium for entertainment and commercial purposes than simply a communications tool linking the world. It risks, however, degenerating into a tool for inward-focused, idle chatting. But, if we think about it, doesn't it really present us with the fortuitous means to do joint research with people all over the world, free from the constraints of time, space, or cost? We seem to have forgotten this. It then becomes all the more important to recall the proposal made at the international conference in Bergen to bring together people concerned about children all over the world via the Internet.

With Web 2.0, comprehensive websites such as CRN may have fulfilled their role as to establish new frameworks to explore children's lives and the ecological system in which they live and to share this information and knowledge with people all over the world. Child Science and the Internet—both are essential to CRN. A child-friendly society is also an adult-friendly society. To think about children is to think about the future. The 21st century has been called the "century of the child," and CRN would like to pursue a world where all the children can grow up healthy and happy.

## 坚持活动理念， 面向新时代

21世纪，随着网络宽带的普及，与其当初连通世界的工具特征相比，传递娱乐、商业信息的媒体特征开始得到强化。另外，由于网络如其它家电一样成了日常生活用

品，它开始变为茶余饭后的「闲聊工具」。相反，人们开始忘却，网络还是一种几乎不受时间、空间和成本的限制，全世界的人们可以通过文字和声像自由地进行交流——可以进行共同研究的理想工具。正因为身处这样的时代，我们才有必要重新唤起人们的记忆，让人们想起小林所长参加的卑尔根国际会议「通过网络把世界上关心儿童问题的人们组织起来」的提案。

那次国际会议的主题是「Children at Risk（身陷危机中的儿童们）」，在全球范围的环境问题、贫富悬殊和地域纠纷问题日趋严峻的今天，

这样的「闲聊」问题意识愈显重要。Web 2.0时代，也许像CRN这样内容充实的综合网站将逐渐完成它的使命。因为博客和高级搜索系统的出现大大减轻了个体网站的体积。面对这样的信息环境的变化，我们今后必须进行一些新的尝试。

但是，即便如此，今后我们也决不能丢失网络儿童科学研究所的活动理念——「构建一种崭新的研究范畴，探索儿童的生命结构和理想的儿童生存生态系统的根本」，「与全球儿童问题的研究者进行信息和知识的交流」。关于儿童科学

和网络的构想是CRN不可或缺的重要组成部分。除日语外，CRN还设置了英文和中文网站，积极地与海外学者进行交流，正在逐步实现我们超越国境，连接世界的初衷。发自一台小小电脑的信息有可能对人类做出贡献。多么朴素的理想！我们难道不应该继续拥有这样的梦想吗？对儿童充满关爱的社会，同样对成人也是温暖的。关心儿童就是关心未来。CRN今后仍将怀着21世纪是儿童的世纪这一宗旨，建立一个让所有儿童都茁壮成长的世界。

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