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目 录

· 马克思主义民族理论研究 ·

种族、族群与阶级:西方马克思主义种族和族群研究的路径 及其启示	左宏愿(1)
------------------------------------------	--------

流动公共服务与边疆民族地区社会治理	白维军(14)
-------------------------	---------

教育扩展对提升少数民族教育获得的影响研究

——基于 2000 年和 2010 年全国人口普查数据的分析	孟大虎 欧阳任飞 孙永强(27)
-----------------------------------------	------------------

结构洞视角下在穗非洲导购中介商社会网络研究	周大鸣 许多天(41)
-----------------------------	-------------

建构与嬗变:历史变迁视野中的盘瓠信仰	李 方(50)
--------------------------	---------

· 田野调查与研究 ·

怒江傈僳族基督教信仰下传统文化变迁

——以云南省福贡县娃底村为例	卢成仁(59)
----------------------	---------

川西北嘉绒藏人与象雄琼氏渊源关系探讨	石 硕(69)
--------------------------	---------

论北魏军镇体制与六镇豪强酋帅	薛海波(81)
----------------------	---------

桑哥汉姓考

——元代民族文化交融的一个侧面	毛海明(99)
-----------------------	---------

明清时期澳门葡萄牙人的婚姻	汤开建 晏雪莲(108)
---------------------	--------------

英文目录、提要、关键词	(122)
-------------------	-------

Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

Race, Ethnicity and Class: The Western Marxist Approaches of Racial and

Ethnic Studies and Their Revelation **Zuo Hongyuan**(1)

Abstract: Western Marxist interpretations of race and ethnicity can be divided into two theoretical approaches. One approach mainly focuses on the political and economical inequality among ethnic groups and conducts political and economical analysis on ethnic and class relations and ethnic inequality for providing class analysis and explanation in depth on ethnic exclusion and conflict. The other approach focuses on the social reproduction of racial and ethnic ideologies, analyzes the structural cause of the social reproduction of racial and ethnic ideologies in capitalist states, and highlights the role of state in the process. Both approaches further enrich Marxist interpretation of racial and ethnic issues, make a contribution to racial and ethnic studies, and leave some important questions needed to be solved. They are of great heuristic significance and value for us to study ethnic relations under the condition of market economy.

Keywords: Western Marxism; racism; ethnic relations; class.

Flexible Public Service and the Social Governance in Frontier Minority Area

..... **Bai Weijun**(14)

Abstract: Flexible public service is practical summary and theoretical sublimation of regional public service as well as a beneficial try and bold innovation for social governance in frontier minority area. Special natural, humanistic and social circumstances result into distinguished demands of contents and means of public service in frontier minority area. As an innovated idea of public service, flexible public service is beneficial of balancing efficiency and social equality with value of promoting construction of service-oriented government. As a public service method, flexible public service embodies comparative advantages of one-stop service and agent service, provides an active, normal, institutionalized, cheap and convenient public service for residents in frontier minority area, and achieves diversification of suppliers. Cases of Grassland 110 and mobile science museum demonstrate working mechanism and social governance effectiveness of flexible public service. To make flexible public service really "flowing", we need to provide scientific

institutional guarantee, strong organizational guarantee, solid fiscal guarantee and professional talent guarantee for it.

Keywords: flexible public service; frontier minority area; social governance.

Education Expansion's Impact on Increasing Minorities' Acquisition of

Education: An Empirical Analysis Based on 2000 and 2010

Census Data Meng Dahu, Ouyang Renfei and Sun Yongqiang(27)

Abstract: Based on 2000 and 2010 Chinese census data, this article investigates education expansion's impact on increasing minorities' acquisition of education, finding that education expansion increased minorities' acquisition of education significantly and more greatly than Han ethnic's. Adopting "contribution years analysis method" to investigate education expansions in all levels' impacts on minorities' acquisition of education, we find that the popularization of compulsory education had a better effect on increasing minorities' average years of education and narrowing the education acquisition gap between the Hans and ethnic minorities than other education levels, especially in western China, rural China and minority regions, because most Chinese's education levels were in this stage. According to the conclusions above, we think that in order to increase minorities' acquisition of education, on the one hand we should increase the minorities' popularity rate of compulsory education and secondary education in western China, rural China and minority regions; on the other hand we should solve the problem that higher education resource is allocated unevenly between the Hans and minorities in urban China, eastern China and western China.

Keywords: ethnic minorities; education expansion; education acquisition; allocation of education chances; average years of education.

Research on the Social Network of Guide Brokers in Guangzhou in the

Perspective of Structural Hole Zhou Daming and Xu Duotian(41)

Abstract: Guide Brokers refers to an important group of African businessmen in Guangzhou. They play an important role in the business and cultural exchanges between China and Africa by occupying an important position in the structure hole of social networks and perform the bridging behavior. The weak relationship and community embodied in the structure hole of China-African trade networks are of great significance to understand the new concept of immigrants in the context of globalization.

Keywords: guide brokers; Africans in Guangzhou; immigrants; social network; structural hole.

Construction and Transmutation: The Faith of Panhu 盘瓠 in the Vision of

Historical Change **Li Fang**(50)

Abstract: The faith of Panhu originated from a kind of common animal totem worship in ancient times is the core of Panhu culture. Ethnic groups of following Panhu faith would usually process and reshape the image of Panhu on the basis of the prototype totem in the course of history for preserving the sanctity of Panhu. Behind Cen Jiawu's division with two types of Panhu legend, there are also two types of Panhu beliefs: the worship of ethnogenic ancestors from ethnic totem and the worship of tribal heroes from ethnic totem. By analyzing its origin and historical development process, we found that the faith of Panhu as a primitive religion had gradually evolved into to a traditional folk belief some ethnic groups followed jointly.

Keywords: the faith of Panhu; the totem worship of totem; primitive religion; folk belief.

The Changes of Traditional Culture in the Christian Belief of Nujiang Lisu

People: A Case Study of Wadi Village in Fugong County, Yunnan

Province **Lu Chengren**(59)

Abstract: The dissemination of Christianity in the ethnic areas of southwest China has caused continued discussion about cultural relationship between Christianity and traditional culture of ethnic minorities. At present, the binary opposing models including conflict theory and fusion theory are constructed. The village prayer meeting and the Kuoshi festival case from the Wadi Lisu village of Nujiang reveal the essence of continuity of traditional culture in the Christian belief of Nujiang Lisu people and the changes of the times of external form. They have new heuristic significance to understand the influence of dissemination of Christianity on the cultural change of ethnic minorities in southwest China.

Keywords: Nujiang Lisu people; Christian faith; cultural change; continuity

A Study on Original Relations between rGyalrong Tibetans in Northwest

Sichuan and Zhangzhung Khyung Tribe **Shi Shuo**(69)

Abstract: The rGyalrongs are a Tibetan subgroup who inhabit in northwest Sichuan with unique characteristic. Many traces of Zhangzhung culture are preserved in rGyalrong culture with historic memory that their chieftains' ancestors were from Khyung tribe in Tibet. However, due to scarcity of Tibetan records, relations between rGyalrong and

Zhangzhung have been unclear. This paper discusses original relations between rGyalrong and Zhangzhung Khyung tribe through examination of Chinese records of Qionglong in northwest Sichuan in the Han Dynasty and its relations with Mang tribe and Tibetan records about Zhangzhung Khyung tribe's migration from Khyungpo to rGyalrong. The paper argues that rGyalrong's ancestors' migration from Khyungpo in Tibet is not fabricated but real. According to Chinese records, Zhangzhung Khyung tribe's immigration into northwest Sichuan could trace back to Eastern Han Dynasty or Mid-Western Han Dynasty at least.

Keywords: rGyalrong; Zhangzhung Khyung tribe; Qionglong; Mang.

On the Military Towns System of the Northern Wei Dynasty 北魏 and the

Despotic Chieftains of Liuzhen 六镇 Xue Haibo(81)

Abstract: Liuzhen, literally, Six Military Towns, refers to nonsinicized society in which military towns system is implemented on the basis of northern tribe social organization. Zhencheng 镇城 as the military, political and economic centers of Liuzhen are distributed in scattered spots, and surrounded by many northern tribes. Despotic chieftains, who dominate the social order of Liuzhen, are divided into two groups: one is "good family chieftains" who are core of governing Liuzhen with dominated power in the Northern Wei; the other is "northern tribe chieftains" such as the leaders of Gaoche 高车 tribes who are immigrated into Liuzhen as the conquered and need to assume responsibility of drafting and taxing. Most good family chieftains were born in middle and low classes and become border chieftains whose powers confined in Liuzhen after they migrated there. Although a series of reforms of sinicization like moving the capital to Luoyang 洛阳 may not decrease good family chieftains' political status in the military towns system, they can not step into the circle of gentry clans through their official ranking and titular honors. For those powerful northern tribe chieftains like Gaoche who were drew by the Northern Wei Dynasty, the reforms of sinicization result into a drastic decline of their political status in the Northern Wei Dynasty and the military towns system. The regional features of tribalization, nonsinicization and militarization of Liuzhen make it no ways to turn military towns to prefectures. On the contrary, these make the towns such regions where the military towns system is further strengthened. For Liuzhen chieftains, home villages are their shelters and regions under their influence as well as ties to unite other chieftains, townee and tribes.

Keywords: Northern Wei Dynasty; military towns system; Liuzhen; despotic chieftains; tribal organization.

A Study of Chinese Surname of Sangha 桑哥: An Aspect of Acculturation

among Multi-Ethnic Groups in the Yuan Dynasty Mao Haiming(99)

Abstract: Sangha is an important figure in the political and ethnic history in the Yuan Dynasty. He was killed after failing in the political struggle. For a long time, due to the lack of evidential historical materials, the academia did not know that he had a Chinese surname. This essay reveals the fact that Sangha has a Chinese surname “Wang” 王, and explores his sinicization and the cultural integration of multiple ethnic groups in the Early Yuan Dynasty.

Keywords: Sangha; Chinese surname; Yuan Dynasty; ethnic cultural integration.

The Research on marriage system of Portuguese in Macau during Ming and

Qing Dynasties Tang Kaijian and Yan Xuelian(108)

Abstract: In Macau, the Portuguese's marriage system was based on the Catholic principle -- monogamy, sacred and inseparable. However, there was a great number of illegitimacy children. They were widely mixed with foreigners, and the complexity of bloodlines' fusion was rare worldwide. During the special era, both uxori-local marriage and female orphan' marriage we should pay close attention. Their view of marriage was dominated by freedom, in addition, was influenced by the views of the property and social class. Wedding ceremony was mostly catholic, namely, the ceremony was held by priest in church. Moreover, they were affected by eastern culture, such as wedding banquet, “kawin”, areca.

Keywords: Portuguese in Macau; marriage system; wedding ceremony; female orphan' marriage; Ming and Qing Dynasties.

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