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# 民族研究

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**On the Construction about Sui Generis Rights of Traditional Medicine of  
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**Abstract:** The traditional medicine knowledge of Chinese ethnic minorities refers to the traditional medicine productions and methods, which are created, preserved and developed during the long process of manufacture and livelihood by one or more villages, or the representative successors for intangible cultural heritage projects, which are just open in their own villages or inter-villages. The rich knowledge has significant economic and social values and is viewed as important resources to prevent and treat diseases in ethnic minority areas, based upon which new medicine could be researched and developed. The knowledge is being used without permission or illegally on a large scale and There is a risk of widespread loss of its intellectual property. The existing intellectual property system conflicts with traditional medicine knowledge protection of ethnic minorities in China. To construct sui generis rights of traditional medicine knowledge of ethnic minorities is an important institutional option. The requirement for protection should be innovative, creative, practical, collective, and traditional. Its rights contain positive rights and negative rights. The limitations of its rights were exemplified by fair use, compulsory permission, traditional and customary use, and limitation of protective time. The institutional elements of sui generis rights protection are composed of object of right, subject of right, criteria for eligibility, content of the rights, exceptions and limitations, etc. .

**Keywords:** ethnic minorities; traditional medicine knowledge; intellectual property; sui generis rights.

**The Assimilation Predicament of Contemporary American Immigrants  
..... Wu Bin (24)**

**Abstract:** The current trend of immigration restrictions, as a major concern in American society, is ostensibly linked to Donald Trump’s election as US President. But fundamentally, it is a sign of social tensions in US, as a result of the poor work of the government in dealing with the rapid development of social diversity and structural predicament of immigrants’ assimilation into the American society, in the context of continuous large-scale immigration from Asia and Latin America since 1965 when the Immigration Act was passed. Many immigrants from Asia and Latin America assimilated



slowly because of the great gap between their cultures and American Anglo-Saxon protestant culture. Multiculturalism advocating cultural diversity, as a crystallization of the values shared by the immigrants, developed their ethnic cultural identity. And because the majority of immigrants were in an economic position either on the top or on the bottom of American economic structure, they have a strong link with their own mother countries, or live in their own ethnic communities. Therefore, few of them want to assimilate into the mainstream society of their own accord. In the context of what the USA is losing his total supremacy in the world, the growing concern about immigration and the revival of the xenophobia in the United States, led to the lower tolerance of immigration. With the fear of homogeneity in the mainstream American society, and the fear of increasing diversity, the resurgence of conservative ideology, the intensity of inter-ethnic conflicts, the government starts to control immigrants more strictly, which causes the increasing of illegal immigrants and social problems.

**Keywords:** the USA; immigrant; multiculturalism; conservatism; assimilation predicament.

### **The Establishment and Analysis of the Index System of County-Level Culture and Tourism Industry in Ethnic Minority Areas**

..... **Ding Sai, Wang Guohong, Wang Jingling, and Feng Yi (38)**

**Abstract:** The culture and tourism industry at the county level is an important component of the county economy. It is also deeply rooted in ethnic minority cultures, closely related to ethnic minorities' daily life. Based on the questionnaire analysis on 71 counties in minority areas, this paper uses Expert Scoring method and Set Priority Level (SPL) method to establish the culture and tourism index system of county level in minority areas. This index system is a comprehensive analysis of 5 dimensions: economic development; road traffic; current situation of culture and tourism industry; cultural tourism resources, and support of the county government. This index system also contains 26 secondary-level indexes and 109 third-level indexes with an aim of giving a quantitative analysis of the culture and tourism industry development at the county-level, indicating the overall current situation of culture and tourism industry, and offering references for future culture and tourism development.

**Keywords:** ethnic minority areas; culture and tourism industry; index system; county-level economy.

### **A Study on Extreme Poverty from the Perspective of Transitional Poverty:**

#### **Taking the Extreme Poverty Villages of Ethnic Minorities as**

**Examples** ..... **Xing Chengju, Li Xiaoyun, and Zhang Shiyong (52)**

**Abstract:** The premise of effectively solving the problem of extreme poverty is the systematic cognition and deeply grasping of the core mechanism that leads to extreme poverty and poverty connotation of extreme poverty. Based upon relevant researches and field survey of extreme poverty villages, this paper puts forward the concept of transitional poverty, caused by the economic and social transformation. Transitional poverty, which means that extreme poverty has the characteristics of dynamics, structural transformation and relatively long-term, is an important perspective in our understanding of extreme poverty. Based on the field investigation, it is discovered that transitional poverty is closely related to the dilemma of transformation in livelihood structure, consumption structure, cultural structure and social structure. In essence, transitional poverty means that the modern transformation of extreme poverty villages cannot help establish a link between the market ethics and commercial ethics. From the perspective of transition poverty, we need to formulate more targeted poverty alleviation work plan and fine-tuning innovative work, to promote the marketization degree of the labor force through cultural poverty alleviation, to take more comprehensive measures to improve poverty alleviation work, to produce better public

services to promote overall transformation of extreme poverty areas. In general, promoting the transformations of economic and social instruction and achieving transitional development is the key path to help extreme poverty areas.

**Keywords:** transitional poverty; extreme poverty; ethnic minority villages of extreme poverty; targeted poverty alleviation.

**“Zomia” from the Prospective of Area Research: A Probe into the Possibility of Research on the Inter-relation of Cross-Area, Cross-Ethnic Group and Cross-Society ..... He Ming and Chen Jianhua (64)**

**Abstract:** Since Dutch historian Willem Van Shendel used the term “Zomia” first for the southern Himalayas and Southeast Asia highland, the efficacy and rationality of the term have been disputed widely. This paper tries to figure out the origin and evolution of the concept of Zomia and reviews James Scot’s development on the concept. Regarding Zomia as a human surviving space of cross-area, cross-ethnic groups, and cross-societies, the paper seeks the possibility that Zomia as a research paradigm and analytic method could be used to put forward a new research perspective beside regional research one.

**Keywords:** area study; Zomia; Southeast Asia; cross area.

**Flowing of Stone Carvings and Changing of Its Social and Cultural Meanings in Qinghai Tibetan Areas: A Case Study of a Sanjiangyuan 三江源 Ecological Resettled Village**

..... Feng Xuehong, Xiang Jincheng, and Zhang Mengyao (75)

**Abstract:** Heri 和日 is an ecological resettled village in Sanjiangyuan 三江源 (sources of the Yangtze, Yellow, and Lancang rivers) of Qinghai Tibetan areas. The present pattern of Tibetan stone carvings flowing in Heri village is different from that before the resettlement. Before the resettlement, stone carvings mainly flowed from monks living in monasteries to the stone sacred book walls, from villagers who possessed no yaks and sheep to those in other villages who possessed more yaks and sheep, and from villagers to the stone sacred book walls. The flowing of stone carvings that constructs villagers’ religious life provides a special and effective link between social production and daily life. After the resettlement, although the frequency of stone carvings flowing to the walls and mountain gods is increasing, the flowing direction is mainly from companies and villagers to markets. Hence, the livelihood mode of Heri is transformed from animal husbandry to stone carvings. Relying on its traditional stone carving culture, Heri village has successfully changed its economy and society after the resettlement. The study of Heri village can not only enrich previous studies, but also contribute an enlightenment on religious secularization.

**Keywords:** Stone Carving; Qinghai Tibetan Areas; Secularization of Religion

**Differential Seniority and Livelihood Disparities Among Monks in a Rural Tibetan Buddhist Monastery: A Case Study of Ganden Yangcan Phuntsokling Monastery in Deqin County, Yunnan Province**

..... Tsering Phuntsok and Chen Qingde (88)

**Abstract:** The research on the livelihoods of monks in rural Tibetan Buddhist regions is an important part of studying the monastic economy. The rural monasteries like the Ganden Yangcan Phuntsokling Monastery in Deqin County, Yunnan Province are the places between sacredness and secularity in local societies. Monks do not have monolithic livelihoods. Their livelihoods are arranged according to the institutionalized differential seniority, combining with corresponding income from ritual services, both of which construct the disparity of livelihood structures of monks in rural monasteries.

**Keywords:** Tibetan Buddhism; rural monasteries; monks; differential seniority; livelihood disparity.

**Tusi 土司 Politics and Dynasty Policy of the Frontier Areas: Yunnan Tusi and the Governance in the Early Qing Dynasty ..... Duan Jinsheng (102)**

**Abstract:** In the process of integrating Yunnan into the Qing's rule during the Shunzhi 顺治 period, the Qing's accommodation and attack to the Tusi (ethnic chieftains) could be regarded as its strategies for winning the game over the old local political powers. After Yunnan was brought into the rule, lasting peace and stability in the southwest frontier became an important goal for the rulers to consider Tusi politics. Before 1681, the 20th year of Kangxi 康熙 reign, the Tusi policies of the Qing had not been organized as a stable mechanism. During the period, the pacification was the main policy in order to maintain stability and integrate the southwestern area as soon as possible, while the necessary punitive expeditions were employed just to suppress the disobedience. After the revolt of three feudatories was quelled, the officers and emperor had different views of Yunnan Tusi policy—lenient or strict. But their common purpose was to maintain the Qing's order. This diachronic discussion helps us understand the development and evolution of Yunnan Tusi politics in Qing Dynasty, and the background of Gaituguiliu 改土归流 policy (appropriating the governing power of local hereditary aboriginal chieftains and setting up the system of appointment of local administrators by the central government in ethnic minority areas) in the Yongzheng 雍正 period.

**Keywords:** Qing Dynasty; Yunnan; Tusi; governance

**The Establishment of Xuntang 汛塘 and Liangtai 粮台 on the Sichuan-Tibet Route in Kangxi 康熙 and Yongzheng 雍正 Periods of the Qing Dynasty and Its Characteristics ..... Zhao Xinyu (116)**

**Abstract:** The establishment of Xuntang (lower-level military base in the Qing dynasty) and Liangtai (local institute for army's supplement in the Qing dynasty) on the Sichuan-Tibet route in the late Kangxi and Yongzheng periods of the Qing dynasty was an important part of the strategies that the Qing employed to govern Tibet, which not only effectively supplied the Qing's military activities and strengthened the governance to Tibet, but also laid a solid foundation for the long-term operation and management of the Sichuan-Tibet route after the war. Xuntang and Liangtai on Sichuan-Tibet route were established on a special historical background and it took several years to complete it. Its establishment had some notable characteristics. Except to guarantee the personnel exchanges and information transmission between the inland and Tibet, Xuntang and Liangtai had various functions, which were of great significance for the Qing Central Court's governance of Tibet and the areas along the way of Kham. Early Local Chronicles of Tibet compiled in the Qing dynasty are valuable for researches because many records were provided related to the establishment of Xuntang and Liangtai on the Sichuan-Tibet route.

**Keywords:** Qing Dynasty; Tibet; Sichuan-Tibet route; Xuntang; Liangtai.

**On the Institutionalization of the Administration of Tibet in the Yongzheng 雍正 Emperor Period ..... Lin Qian (125)**

**Abstract:** The governance of Tibet by the Qing dynasty had had a basic institutional system in Yongzheng period, and the system had a lasting influence in the Qing dynasty. In administrative aspect, the governance of conferring honorific titles by the Qing court was transformed into a direct rule through appointing "bkav-blom" by the Qing central government. In religious administration, Yongzheng emperor adhered to strict separation of religion from politics and limited the penetration of religious power into secular power; meanwhile, he attempted to establish a multi-center Tibetan Buddhism inheritance system; In law administration, the unified application of the Daqinglu 大清律 (the Great Qing Code) in Tibet was preliminarily established through the formulation of the "Banli Xizang Shiyi" 办理西藏事宜 (Handling of Tibetan Affairs).

**Keywords:** Qing Dynasty; Yongzheng; Tibet; institution.



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