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**Acting on the Understanding of Sharing Mutual Support and Assistance and
Creating a Strong Sense of Community for the Chinese Nation:
Theory and Practice of Ethnic Unity and Progress in Inner
Mongolia Wu Xiaohua and Hao Nan (1)**

Abstract: Shouwangxiangzhu 守望相助 (sharing mutual support and assistance) is a creative expression with Chinese characteristics for the ethnic unity. It is also one of major expositions on ethnic affairs proposed by General Secretary Xi Jinping. The significant idea of shouwangxiangzhu in Inner Mongolia is on the basis of the grassland culture, the history of grassland silk roads, and the practice of model autonomous region. The sense of community for Chinese nation, as the high-level shouwangxiangzhu, connects the idea of shouwangxiangzhu with the values and goals. Creating a strong sense of community for Chinese nation through shouwangxiangzhu is helpful for building the model autonomous region in new era, deepening identity through providing the emotion of the community for the Chinese nation by shouwangxiangzhu, and entering the common civilization to the prosperity and harmony.

Keywords: Inner Mongolia; shouwangxiangzhu; sense of community for Chinese nation; model autonomous region.

**Marxist Anthropological and Ethnological Research by Chinese Communists and
Its Significance During the Revolution Period
..... Yang Xiaoliu and Hu Minzhe (12)**

Abstract: During the revolution period from the founding of the Communist Party of China to the founding of the People's Republic of China, the communists of China, through enormous scientific exploration of Marxist anthropology and ethnology, developed a research road of anthropology and ethnology combining theory with practice, which is based on the Marxist anthropological and ethnological theory with peasant society, ethnic minorities and the research method of field work as the main research topics. Reviewing and summarizing the theory and practice from an academic point of view is of great significance to uphold and develop Marxist ethnology and anthropology with Chinese characteristics, develop philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics, and promote scientific research to make new contributions to social development.

Keywords: Marxist ethnology and anthropology; communists of China; revolution period.

**Xi Zhongxun's Contribution to Ethnic Work of Northwest China
..... Lei Xinghe (24)**

Abstract: Xi Zhongxun who had many years of revolution and work experience in Northwest China made a remarkable contribution to ethnic work of Northwest China. Based in the reality of China and actual conditions of Northwest China, he developed the idea that the fundamental issue of Northwest China was ethnic unity. He showed his great foresight

and correct judgement to provide theoretic reference for the Party Central Committee's major decisions. For ethnic works of Northwest China, he set ethnic unity as the emphasis of work; ethnic equality as guidance for the democratic reform; circumspect attitude as the step strategy for tackling contradictions among ethnic groups; training officials from ethnic minorities as long-term task; promotion to the regional autonomy as institutional guarantee; common prosperity of all ethnic groups as the goal. Xi Zhongxun's working method which applied Marxism flexibly is a shining example of the Party's ideological path of seeking truth from facts. And the achievements and experience from his practice are worth summing up comprehensively and drawing on, conserving and passing down in fields of ethnic work and ethnic studies.

Keywords: Xi Zhongxun; Northwest China; ethnic work.

Research on White Extremist Phenomenon in the United States in the 21st

Century **Wang Wei (38)**

Abstract: Since Sept. 11, 2001, white extremist activities in the United States have been growing violent and the number of white extremist groups increased constantly. The revival of white extremist ideology, the political, economic, social and cultural changes in the United States, the IT application, globalization and the facilitation of long-distance communication, are all the main reasons for the resurgence of white extremist phenomenon. The resurgence of white extremist phenomenon greatly challenges the security of the United States. America's attacks against extremism are getting tougher. The trend of multi-polarity is emerging in American politics. American society is becoming increasingly antagonistic fragmentation, and the racial and religious issues are growing. To some extent, these social problems in the United States also affect the stability and development of the whole world. At the same time, the resurgence of white extremism is alarming American society, and resisted by many people.

Keywords: the United States; white supremacy; white nationalism; alt-right; white extremism.

The Heritage and Development of Familism: Celebrating the 100th Anniversary

of Fenghuang 凤凰 Village Study **Zhou Daming and Huang Feng (55)**

Abstract: Familism, a significant concept deriving from the local experience that formed the foundation of rural China, has threefold meanings. First, the lineage system based on consanguinity has developed a community with shared destiny between individuals and the lineage; second, the Wufu 五服 and Jiuzu 九族 kinship system that combines consanguinity and marriage has been used to maintain a huge network of relatives; third, the folk belief system based on consanguinity and geographical proximity maintains the unity and stability of grassroots society by coordinating inter-clan relations. In the contexts of social and cultural transformations, the familism keeps stubbornly confronting the challenges from globalization and modernization. The heritage and development of familism in Fenghuang Village reflect the forms and functions of the three basic relationships, consanguinity, marriage and geographical proximity, of rural China that have constantly changed. The paper argues that the empirical research and key concepts of sociology and anthropology based on the local experience are of profound significance in establishing the subjectivity of Chinese social sciences.

Keywords: familism; rural China; consanguinity; marriage; geographical proximity.

New Exploration on Yao People's Ritual of Dujie 度戒: A Case Study of Hezhu 威竹 Village in Hezhou City, Guangxi Province Zhang Zehong (68)

Abstract: As a traditional ritual of passage with long history, Dujie is a live ritual of Yao people today. Based on the field work in Weizhu village in Hezhou City, Guangxi Province, this paper argues that Dujie is not a coming-of-age ritual for Yao's young men to achieve social status of adult and the participation rights of religious rites, which scholars have ever held. It is a Taoist ordination ritual for disciples. After the completion of Dujie, the disciples, with a higher social status, can obtain the qualification to be selected as chief of village, or Shigong 师公, or Daogong 道公. The ritual of Dujie is a sign that Taoism has spread widely in the corridor of Nanling 南岭 and affected strongly on the Yao people's social life.

Keywords: ritual Dujie; Yao people's society; Taoism; the corridor of Nanling.

Family Indicating Elements of Uighur Names from the 12th to the 14th Century and Its Origin Fu Ma (81)

Abstract: It is widely accepted that Uighurs, like other Semurs 色目 in the Yuan Dynasty of China, were people without surnames. On the basis of Chinese sources of the Yuan Dynasty, the lineages of 3 Uighur families (those of Hasa Buhua, Lian, and Guan Yunshi) in the Yuan Dynasty can be reconstructed along with the personal names of their members. The male members had already shared elements in their personal names to imply the families which they came from. These shared elements were put in the last place of a personal name, and passed on from generation to generation, playing the role of a surname to some degree. The cases of the strongly Sinicized families of Lian 廉 and Guan Yunshi 贯云石 reveal that they kept their family indicating elements even after they had already adopted Chinese surnames. The case of Lian family also shows that this naming method had already been adopted by Uighurs back to pre-Mongol period in the West Uighur Kingdom. Uighur manuscripts also proved the existence of this naming method in the West Uighur Kingdom. It is likely that the practice of indicating elements in the last place of personal names originated from the cultural contact with Turkic Muslims from Central Asia. Qara Khitai's conquest of Central Asia in the 12th century probably encouraged this practice to be prevalent among old Uighurs, as they were incorporated into an empire and felt the need to identify their origin within a multiple ethnic and linguistic environment.

Keywords: West Uighur; personal name; family indicating elements; Lian family; Qara Khitai.

On the Seven Yellow Fan 番 and the Leader-in-Chief of Yugur Yan Tianling (94)

Abstract: The Seven Yellow Fan, including Shkatok otock (Yugur language: tribe), Janga otock, Pajat tavyn otock, Neiman otock, Kurke otock, Jaglaky otock, and Khugungut otock, as a whole named as the Yugurs lately, got into shape in early Qianlong 乾隆 period of the Qing Dynasty. The leader-in-chief of Yugur came from Kurke otock. The Ngang-so (the leader-in-chief) named Kurke-Zheershun who led the Yugurs surrender to the Qing in 1696 was just the head of Kurke otock. The leader-in-chief left Kurke otock and established a new otock in the plain of Niuxin Mound 牛心墩 very soon. A head governed an otock and the leader-in-chief administered all the inter-otock and outside affairs, which was the characteristic of Yugur traditional society. The leader-in-chief sent his agent to Jagla otock and governed the Nanso otock himself, which embodied his authority in the whole Yugur. In

the period of Republic China, the interference from Qinghai warlord Ma and the influence from adjacent counties reduced the power of leader-in-chief, but the power still had influence over the whole seven tribe of Yugur.

Keywords: Yugur; Seven Yellow Fan; Kurke otock; leader-in-chief; authority over the whole Yugur.

System of Khutuktus Stationed in Beijing During the Beiyang 北洋

Government Period **Zhang Zixin** (107)

Abstract: Considering the international and domestic factors, especially the dangerous situation in Mongolia and Tibet, the Beiyang Government had to continue the Qing dynasty's system of Khutuktus stationed in Beijing. By granting Khutuktus new honorable titles and offering them preferential treatment, the government won recognition of the most important Khutuktus stationed in Beijing. Through their recognition of the Beiyang Government's administration and support for Republicanism, they played exemplar roles in understanding and accepting Republicanism and authority of the Beiyang Government in Mongolia and Tibet. The Beiyang Government continued the Qing's management system of the Khutuktus stationed in Beijing with some adjustments according to circumstances. Generally speaking, while the Beiyang Government was unable to directly exert powerful control on Mongolia and Tibet, the Khutuktus stationed in Beijing made a great contribution to the stabilization of Mongolia and Tibet, the unification of China and the security of Chinese frontier.

Keywords: the Beiyang Government; Khutuktus stationed in Beijing; modern China; Mongolia; Tibet.

Comment on the Measures of the National Government to Manage Living Buddhas in Tibetan Buddhism

Xirao-Nima and Li Shuang (119)

Abstract: It is one of important parts of ethnic and religious affairs for each central government to manage living Buddhas in Tibetan Buddhism. After its establishment, the National Government set up a management system, including the system of living Buddhas' reincarnation, reward and punishment, which continued the system of the Qing Dynasty in light of the requirements of the times. It is significant to declare sovereignty over Tibet, regulate the management system of living Buddhas, and guide Tibetan Buddhist leaders to keep political stability of the frontier. The historical experience and lessons merit attention.

Keywords: Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission; the management of living Buddhas; reincarnation system; Tibetan Buddhism.

A Summary of Academic Meeting of Southwest Ethno-National Studies on the 70th Anniversary of People's Republic of China and Symposium on Work Experience Exchanges of Guizhou Ethnic Studies in Honor of Its 40th Anniversary of Founding

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A Summary of 2019 Anniversary Meeting of Specialists Committee of Economics for Ethnic Regions of Chinese Regional Economics Association and Seminar on Globalization and the Economic Development of Ethnic Regions

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