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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

A Psychological Analysis of the Consciousness Structure of the Community for the Chinese Nation ·· **Li Jing** (1)

Abstract: As a group consciousness and social consciousness, the Chinese nation's community consciousness has its special psychological pattern and psychological content. Both of them are interrelated and interactive. The consciousness structure of the community for the Chinese nation can be interpreted as collective subconsciousness based on historical memory, subordinate consciousness based on community identity and cohesive consciousness based on core values. The hierarchical relationship of the three consciousnesses is condensed and permeated in the historical process of the development of the community for the Chinese nation. The psychological analysis of the consciousness structure is helpful to expand the research on the construction of the community for the Chinese nation, the high-quality development of the work on ethnic affaires and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation under the background of the new era.

Keywords: consciousness of the community for the Chinese nation; collective subconsciousness; subordinate consciousness; cohesive consciousness.

The Influence of White Supremacy Racism on International Order ·· **Wang Wei** (10)

Abstract: In recent years, white extremism has brought great challenges to international society. On the one hand, racial hate crimes and white extremist violence within Western society have been bubbling. On the other hand, unreasonable factors such as racism, hegemonism, and regional interventionism, which have always existed in the international order and are affected by white supremacy racism, have become more prominent. From an international perspective, the emergence of white extremism is related to the white supremacy racism in international order. The white supremacy racism in international order has mainly experienced three historical periods. The first period begins from the era of world colonial system. In the hierarchical international order, white-dominated states carried out extremist acts such as oppression, slavery, and massacre towards non-white groups in some regions and countries. The second period is from the 1970s to the end of the 20th century. International order gradually changed from an apparent hierarchical system to a center-periphery structure, and incidents of white extremism still existed. The third period dawns from the 21st century. White supremacy racism in international order has encountered a crisis due to the strong impact of black internationalism, non-white international powers, and the racial critical theory. This sense of crisis has prompted some Western countries to emphasize white supremacy internally and even support it in an extremist manner. They externally implement a national supremacy and state-first strategy to curb the rise of non-white international powers and maintain their vested interests in the current international order. The identity anxiety and the domestic and foreign crises have led to the prevalence of white extremism within those Western countries.

Keywords: international order; racism; white supremacy; white extremism.

The History, Ideas, Propositions and Controversies of the "Black Lives Matter" Movement ·· Tong Dezhi and Fan Hao (24)

Abstract: The "Black Lives Matter" (BLM) movement arose in the United States and attracted worldwide attention. This movement uses social media to form advantages such as diversification and networking, and exhibits unique characteristics in terms of ideas, propositions and actions. In the dimension of ideas, the BLM movement takes anti-racism as its core from which concepts are derived such as egalitarianism, communitarianism, feminism and internationalism. In terms of policy, the BLM movement is committed to opposing systemic discrimination, pushing the reform of the police and judicial systems, promoting open borders and free immigration, achieving economic justice, reforming family structure, and nurturing Black cultural identity with the " art + culture" project and other requirements. The BLM movement has caused more intense controversies. These controversies not only reveal the plight of the BLM movement, but also reflect the structural contradictions of American political culture.

Keywords: Black Lives Matter; ideas; strategies of action; controversies.

Situational Effectiveness Research on the Tiered Governance in Tibetan-Inhabited Areas in Sichuan, Gansu, Qinghai, and Yunnan Provinces: Hilighting on the Review of the Public Service ················ Chen Jing'an and Liu Wei (35)

Abstract: Effective governance in Tibetan-inhabited areas has always been one of the core concerns of Chinese government. The public service delivered through governmental bureaucracy is the important strategy for the border security and Tibetan stability, which is holistic governance and possesses the features of the "tiao-kuai" 条块 (hierarchic or tiered arrangement of power and responsibility). Based on a sample survey in Tibetan-inhabited areas in Sichuan, Gansu, Qinghai, Yunnan Provinces, the paper reveals that public service's efficacy results show more on the " kuai" (tiered) arrangement than on the " tiao" (hierarchic) one. Therefore, it argues that the hierarchic governance should be combined with the tiered governance, contingent on situational effectiveness. To enhance the efficacy of governance strategies in Tibetan-inhabited areas, the tiered arrangement should be more pliable. A similar structure from governmental, economic, and cultural aspects is analyzed to prove and expand the structural characteristic of the situational effectiveness. Moreover, the study suggests three possible ways of tiered governance and further supports the significance of the situational effectiveness governance in Tibetan-inhabited areas in Sichuan, Gansu, Qinghai and Yunnan.

Keywords: governance in Tibetan-inhabited areas; public service; governance efficacy; situational effectiveness.

An Investigation on Protection and Inheritance of the Intangible Cultural Inheritance in Hulun Buir Region ············ Liu Xiaochun and Wuri Wute (52)

Abstract: As a historical witness to the exchanges and integration of ethnic groups, Hulun Buir region has multi-ethnic communities and rich intangible cultural heritages with important practical and academic significance of inheriting and carrying forward Chinese culture. At present, Hulun Buir region has established a relatively complete 4-level intangible cultural heritage protection and inheritance system, and its database is being perfected. The intangible cultural heritage of Hulun Buir takes on local, ethnic and diversified features. Through the field investigation, it is discovered that the protection and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage in Hulun Buir region are making remarkable achievements, while there are also some problems which need five adjustments: legal construction, policy support, talent training, guarantee of representative bearers, intangible cultural heritage entrance into schools, actual production transition, etc.

Keywords: Hulun Buir; intangible cultural heritage; neoclassic structural

functionalism; protection and inheritance.

Development of Anthony D. Smith's Ethno-Symbolism
··· **Lin Lin and Lai Hairong** (67)

Abstract: Ethno-symbolism and modernism are the two most influential thoughts in modern western theories on nation and nationalism. Since the 1980s, Anthony D. Smith has often mentioned in his works that ethno-symbolism is not in opposition to modernism. In his book *Ethno-Symbolism and Nationalism: A Cultural Approach* published in 2009, Smith clearly points out that ethno-symbolism aims to supplement and revise modernism. It revises modernism's single focus on " modern" with a long-term historical analysis. It revises modernism's "excessive" emphasis on the role of the elite with the important role of the masses. And it revises the "excessive" emphasis of modernism on the objective motives of nationalism with the effect of emotional factors. Anthony D. Smith's in-depth exposition of the relationship between ethno-symbolism and modernism shows the new development of ethno-symbolism theory and provides a more comprehensive perspective for understanding contemporary western theories on nation and nationalism.

Keywords: ethno-symbolism; Anthony D. Smith; modernism; nationalism.

Kunming-Bangkok International Road and Social Changes of a Thai Town, Chiang Khong ··· **Zhang Nan** (74)

Abstract: Kunming-Bangkok International Road connects China, Laos and Thailand, which is called the "economic corridor" of Lancang Mekong cooperation sub-region. As a node of this road, Chiang Khong town tries to become one of the the "centers" of transnational regional economy from the "edge" of the country. When the road was connected with Chiang Khong Port, the old town became the "center" of regional development with a large transient population and many vehicles. After the Fourth Bridge of Thai and Laos was constructed, the international port was moved to the new town, and the old town returned to the "edge" again. It is the combined effect of non-place factors, such as the design of "logistics city," adjustment of Thai national policies, and regional factors, such as the development of local industrial chain. This road from China to Thailand is constantly updating local people's understanding of Chinese people and expectations for the future Chinese opportunities. It is also the internal driving force for the old town to return to the " center" of regional development.

Keywords: Kunming-Bangkok International Road; Thailand; Chiang Khong; non-place.

A Study on the Sönit in the Mongol Yeke Qol of the 13th Century
··· **Qiu Zhirong** (89)

Abstract: The Yeke qol, established by Chinggis Khan as the guards directly under the Mongol Khan, was the most important power in the pre-Yuan period. Many of its generals came from the Sönit clan. Taking the Sönit tribe as a clue, based on Persian sources *Jāmi' al-Tavārīkh*, and Chinese and Mongolian literature concerned, this article sorts out the formation, development and changes of the Yeke qol in the 13th century, and especially the fact that Kublai Khan founded his own Keshig army after his accession. The discrepancy about the origin of the Sönits in the historical sources, is related to the ups and downs of their political status in different periods.

Keywords: Yuan Dynasty; Mongolia; political institutions; origin of clan.

Maolaowei 猫老尉 Family Documents and Ethnic Interaction in Taiwan under the Qing Dynasty ······································· **Yang Guozhen and Yu Shuai** (99)
Abstract: In the historical development of Taiwan during the Ming and Qing

dynasties, the interaction between the Pingpu 平埔 people and the Han immigrants from Fujian and Guangdong played an important role for a long time. Taking the family documents of Maolaowei 猫老尉 as a case, a family of Xingang She 新港社 in Miaoli 苗栗 County, this paper investigated the historical narration from the aspects of land management, management of aboriginal community and handling official duties, and then presented the scenes of cultural contact and ethnic interaction between the two groups. The paper argues that under the background of Taiwan's entry into the traditional farming society, the Pingpu people adopted the land ownership concept, tenancy custom and farming mode of the Han immigrants from Fujian and Guangdong, and changed their old identity and sought a new way of survival. It is not the marginalization of the Pingpu people, but the progress of history. It is also the process during which the Qing court developed the frontier, controlled people and integrated local communities into state power.

Keywords: Maolaowei; Taiwan; ethnic groups; integration.

Research on the Concept Formation of Minzu Jiefang 民族解放 (National Liberation) in Modern China and its Early Spread ··· Cheng Shasha and Zhou You (114)

Abstract: Minzu jiefang (national liberation) was a core concept in modern China. It was created in modern China on the basis of Chinese word jiefang 解放 (traditionally meaning "to loose"), following the Sino-Japanese cultural exchanges, the vigorous development of the world's national liberation movement after World War I, and the rising of Chinese nationalism, and the response to the demands of Chinese people for national independence and freedom of the times. During the period of the National Revolution, the CPC constructed the theory of "national liberation" according to Lenin's national and colonial theory and China's national conditions, considered and elaborated the relationship between "national liberation" and democratic revolution, national revolution and the united front. On this basis, the CPC applied the concept of "national liberation" to mobilize all Chinese people. The term "national liberation" became the political resources for the CPC to integrate different classes to expand the united front to fight against imperialism and warlords. During the period of the National Revolution, the application of the concept of "national liberation" by the CPC laid a foundation for the further cognition and application of the conception by Chinese people.

Keywords: jie fang; national liberation; modern China; Chinese Communist Party.

New Trend in the Anthropology of Time: A Review of *The Anthropology of the Future* ··· Mu Cancheng (124)

The Summary of the Colloquium on Academic Journals and Ethnic Theory Development in New Era ····································· (130)

The Summary of the Evaluation Experts Committee Election of the Academic Journals on Ethnology and Culturology and the Symposium on Academic Journal Building ····························· (132)

The Summary of the 11th National Education Conference on Ethnic Theories and Policies and the 15th National Meeting of the Postgraduates in Ethnic Theory ·· (134)

The Summary of the 5th International Forum of Think Tank on Tibet of Year 2021 ·· (136)