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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

Promoting the Construction of Community for the Chinese Nation in the New

Era **Wang Yanzhong** (1)

Abstract: The central conference on ethnic affairs of 2021 clearly stated that it is necessary to promote high-quality development of the Party's work on ethnic affairs centering on the fostering a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation. At this conference, General Secretary of CPC Xi Jinping raised the issue of "promoting the construction of the community for the Chinese nation" for the first time. This paper discusses five issues on how to foster a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation and promote the construction of the community for the Chinese nation; correctly understanding the scientific connotation of community for the Chinese nation; firmly establishing the concept of community for the Chinese nation; deeply grasping the main tasks of constructing community for the Chinese nation; solidly promoting the basic work of forging the community of the Chinese nation; and effectively improving the ability and level of building the community for the Chinese nation.

Keywords: nation; the Chinese nation; community for the Chinese nation; the central conference for ethnic affairs; fostering a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation.

Carrying on and Carrying forward the Patriotic Tradition of the Chinese Nation in the New Era **Wang Zhen and Xiang Jianhua** (14)

Abstract: The long tradition of patriotism of the Chinese nation which experienced ancient and modern stages have the characteristics like continuity, integration, cultural humanism, and cultural openness. The following factors all help the formation of the tradition and its characteristics; the natural and economic diversity and supplementation, the cultural tradition of stressing harmony and rational inclusiveness, the leading of relatively developed civilization and culture of Central Plains, the historical reality and the great advantage of a long-time unity, etc. As China has entered a new era, new objectives and tasks are set for carrying forward the patriotic tradition, that is, in the historical journey of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, keeping the patriotism as the fount and coherence for a higher sense of national identity.

Keywords: the Chinese nation; patriotic tradition; community for the Chinese Nation.

The Theoretical Evolution of Modern Racism and Its Roots in Individualism

..... **Ma Depu and Long Tao** (32)

Abstract: Why does the racism persist in western societies where the freedom, democracy and human rights are advocated? This paper argues that one of the important causes is individualism in western civilization, especially in Anglo-American civilization. The evolution of modern racism has roughly experienced three historical stages, and individualism is inextricably linked with it. In the initial stage of racism, individualism pursuing the maximization of personal interests helped transform the institutional basis of black slavery from religious difference to racial difference, and contributed to the theoretical demonstration of religious theological discourse. In the enlightenment era, liberal thinkers' defense for racism actually transformed the social contract they preached into the "racial contract" under the illusion of freedom and equality. The political individualism contained in contract theory gave birth to civic nationalism and promoted the formation of nation-state. The competition and dominance of civic nationalism and the exclusivity of nation-states provided the impetus for racism, as well as built western liberal democracy on the peak of ethnic cleansing. After the abolition of slavery and the collapse of colonial rule, the contemporary neo-racism,

mainly in the form of cultural racism and colorblind racism, hides the racism that maintains white privilege in the discourse of cultural difference or individualism under the cover of anti-racism discourse. Therefore, individualism is an important ideological source of racism, which is of great significance for understanding the internal dilemma of Western civilization, eliminating the scourge of racism and building a real community with a shared future for mankind.

Keywords: racism; individualism; slavery; racial contract; neo-racism.

Research on Big Data Development and Government Public Health Governance in Ethnic Minority Areas

..... **Zhao Yunhui, Xu Xiaomin, Li Yahui and Tao Ketao** (48)

Abstract: Most ethnic minority areas in China are located on the border and bear dual responsibilities of public health governance, that is, "defense against importation of foreign COVID-19 cases and defense against resurgence of domestic transmission", which poses a great challenge to the public health governance of local governments in ethnic minority areas. Based on the TOE (Technology-Organization-Environment) framework, this paper takes 47 prefecture-level local governments in ethnic minority areas in China as research cases, analyzes the linkage effects of antecedents such as big data technology, government attention distribution and institutional environment, and discusses the ways for governments in ethnic minority areas to improve public health governance performance. Using the methods of fuzzy set Qualitative Comparative Analysis (fsQCA) and Necessary Condition Analysis (NCA), this paper tentatively identifies three driving modes to promote the performance of government public health governance in ethnic minority areas, namely "Environment first + Technical assistance," "Organization + Environment" and "Organization and Environment first + Technical assistance." The results show that: (1) Big data technology and public opinion environment play a universal role in promoting the public health governance performance of high-level local governments. (2) The effective combination of technology, organization and environment can improve the performance of government public health governance in ethnic minority areas by "different paths lead to the same goal." It is suggested that local governments should choose appropriate paths and targeted measures according to their own characteristics and resource endowment to improve the performance of government public health governance.

Keywords: ethnic minority areas; public health governance; TOE framework; Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA); Necessary Condition Analysis (NCA).

The Benefit Linking of Inter-Embedded Development between Social Capital and Intangible Cultural Heritage Resources in Ethnic Minority Areas of China from the Perspective of Property Rights

Liu Li (67)

Abstract: The inter-embedded development between social capital and intangible cultural heritage resources in ethnic minority areas of China embodies the idea of integrated social structure and community environment for all ethnic groups in the cultural and economic fields, as well as a process of rational allocation of resources and realization of the socialization of property rights. The socialization of property rights leads to the decentralization of property rights, the diversification of stakeholders and the complication of benefit distribution. Centering on the main line of fostering a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation, based on theories of property rights and social capital, and taking production factors as a breakthrough, this paper sorts out the connotation and three patterns of inter-embedded development, main types and characteristics of property rights of intangible cultural heritage, defines relevant subjects of property rights, including the sole subject of state ownership, the subjects of socialized market property rights, and their core and general stakeholders, and analyzes the interactive relationship of responsibility, right and benefit among the subjects of property rights and stakeholders in order to explore their close benefit connection. Based on the cultural resources and space input of inheritors and their communities, this paper puts forward three principles, preferential access to market property rights, clear property rights and benefit protection which should be considered in the design of relevant policy systems for them, which can establish a closer benefit linking among inheritors in ethnic minority areas and holders of social capital.

Keywords: social capital; intangible cultural heritage in ethnic minority areas; inter-

embedded development; benefit linking; property rights.

Southern Theory: Contributions to Anthropological Thought by the Others

..... **Jing Jun** (77)

Abstract: This article evokes several last generation anthropologists in Africa so as to draw attention to the development of what has been lately described as "Southern Theory." The author first argues that learning about social theories from the Global South is necessary for Chinese social research to broaden its global vision and to create a greater degree of South-South cooperation in the production of social science knowledge. Another argument to be made is about the necessity for Chinese anthropologists to draw intellectual nourishment from the Global South in a much-needed effort to enrich and advance anthropologies of the world as a whole. And this is especially important for Chinese anthropology's overseas studies, particularly in developing countries.

Keywords: Southern Theory; African anthropology, Chinese anthropology.

A Probe into the Perception of Merits and Virtues of Taimao People

..... **He Shaoying and Wei Xi** (93)

Abstract: Using the conscious model and unconscious model theory of Claude Lévi-Strauss, the famous French exponent of structural anthropology, this paper makes a preliminary study on the construction of the perception of merits and virtues that is the core of the belief culture of of Taimao people, a group of the Dai. On the basis of relatively in-depth and meticulous fieldwork, through the "ta²²la⁵³" merit and virtue and zodiac system as well as naming scheme in the local culture, the author discovered the principal manifestations of the conscious model of Taimao people's perception of merits and virtues offering whatever within one's power as a tribute, active in "poi⁴⁵³" rituals and taking pleasure from it, initiated into monkhood and obeying commandments strictly, eliminating distractions, kindheartedness and honesty and just letting nature take its course. The manifestations of the unconscious model of Taimao people's perception of merits and virtues are also a kind of eternal fullness in the form of head-tail cycle repeats, complementary principle of repelled congeniality and suited isomerism, compromise doctrine of the positive and the oblique or the auspicious and the ominous. On this cognitive basis, this paper puts forward three supplements to the study of the perception of merits and virtues in the Dai culture; the desire of eternal fullness has raised the time awareness of Taimao people to a new level; complementary and compromise thinking play a very important role in guiding the behavior of Taimao people; last but no least, merits and virtues sharing among people is also one of the effective ways to obtain merit.

Keywords: Taimao people; the perception of merits and virtues; probe.

Concepts of Grand Unification of China and Collective Memory Created by

All Ethnic Groups In China **Wu Mu and Ran Shize** (110)

Abstract: It is obvious to all that Chinese ethnic minorities have played the role in the process of unification of China. However, the contribution of ethnic minorities to the thought of grand unification is rarely discussed in depth. In fact, ethnic minorities have made outstanding contributions in different stages of the development of the grand unification thought. From the Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern Dynasties to the Liao Dynasty, under the unified theoretical framework of "common ancestors and different ethnic group," ethnic minorities have established many multi-ethnic regimes with partial unity based on the consensus of the Yan and Huang 炎黄 bloodlines. In the Jin, Yuan, and Qing dynasties, ethnic minorities established unified (or partially unified) multi-ethnic states under the theoretical framework of "wo ben zhongguo 我本中国" (literally, should-be-central-country), taking identity for the country as the consensus. Among them, the northern minorities represented by the Northern Wei Dynasty creatively practiced the theory of "tuo yi tong hua 脱夷统华" (literally, becoming the no-Yi for ruling the Hua). In the Later Tang Dynasty, the Later Jin Dynasty and the Later Han Dynasty, the Shatuo people completed "tuo yi tong hua" by virtue of political orthodoxy. Khitan put forward the idea of "below the Arctic is Central Kingdom," and extended China's boundary to the north of the Great Wall.

After the establishment of the Jin Dynasty, a view of multi-ethnic China was created, and the idea of China's grand unification began to enter the theoretical process of "wo ben zhongguo," and all ethnic groups have the orthodox rights of grand unification. The Yuan and the Qing dynasties were successful practitioners of this theory. The effect of these thoughts eventually forged the consensus that all ethnic groups created China together.

Keywords: community for the Chinese nation; concepts of grand unification of China; ethnic minorities.

A Study on the Image of the Emperor Huang in Xixia Documents

..... **Peng Xiangqian** (126)

Abstract: There are two kinds of images of the Emperor Huang 黄帝 in Xixia documents, one of the "Five Colored Emperors" named after the color features, or an outstanding figure in ancient times known to people. To avoid confusion, Xixia people translated the former as "Yellow Emperor" and the latter as "Xuanyuan Emperor 轩辕皇帝." The image construction of the Emperor Huang was not only widely participated by all ethnic groups, but also did not stop even in the period of confrontation of ethnic regimes. During the Liao, Song, Xixia and Jin dynasties, the Emperor Huang, in the same line with the Wei, the Jin and Southern and Northern Dynasties, was promoted as the image of common ancestor. Xixia Dynasty also took part in the progress, and claimed that Dangxiang Tuoba 党项拓跋 was descended from Xianbei Tuoba 鲜卑拓跋, and further believed that the Emperor Huang was the distant ancestor of the Dangxiang 党项 people, who were the descendants of Kun 惲, the youngest son of Changyi 昌意, and the grandson of the Emperor Huang. The records about the image of the Emperor Huang in Xixia documents provide a new content for the study of the historical image of the Emperor Huang and Xixia's identification as a Chinese Dynasty.

Keywords: Xixia Dynasty; Dangxiang; Tuoba; Five Colored Emperors; the Emperor Huang.

The Discussion over One Hundred Years on the Compilation of Chinese National

History: Starting from Luo Xianglin's 罗香林 Comments on Wang

Tongling's 王桐龄 *Zhongguo Minzu Shi* 中国民族史 **Feng Jianyong** (133)

Abstract: The writings of the general historic book about the Chinese nation and nationalities which began in the later Qing Dynasty when the Chinese modern nation began to establish while the West and Chinese culture were confronted with each other, have had a history of over one hundred years. In these writings, *Zhongguo Minzu Shi* (on the cover of the book, its English name is *The History of the Races of China*) by Wang Tongling in 1928 was one of the early general history books. After the publish of the book, Luo Xianglin made an academic evaluation on it and proposed to promote the study of Chinese national history from the two aspects of "vertical narration" and "horizontal narration." Combing the academic history of the study of Chinese national history in the 1930s, we can find that Luo Xianglin's suggestion on the "compilation approach" of Chinese national history and some later scholars' cognition and writing of Chinese national history coincide to some extent. Taking the revised version of Wang's *Zhongguo Minzu Shi* (1934) as an example, the book tried to reconstruct the historical context of exchanges and communication among various nationalities within the research framework. It suggests that Wang Tongling had been exploring an appropriate "compilation approach" of Chinese national history, and the "horizontal narration" of Chinese national history had been strengthened. And Lü Simian 吕思勉, Song Wenbing 宋文炳, Lin Huixiang 林惠祥, etc. wrote *The History of Chinese Nationalities*, which "makes the history of each ethnic group a special chapter" and promoted the "vertical narration" of the history of each ethnic group. Up to now, in order to clarify "the history of the Chinese nation in which all ethnic groups communicated and blended in order to converge into a pluralistic integration in the historical period," Luo Xianglin's "two orientations and three problems," especially the suggestion on strengthening "horizontal narration," still have important enlightening significance for the research of Chinese national history in the new era.

Keywords: Chinese national history; compilation approach; "vertical narration;" "horizontal narration;" historical view.

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