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CHINA'S BORDERLAND HISTORY AND
GEOGRAPHY STUDIES

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Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels' Nationalism View Wang Xi'en (1)

Classic Marxist writers' comprehensive standpoint of nationalism was to criticize, use and absorb, which was apparent in Marx and Engel's writings. This standpoint was embodied through their criticism of "narrow nationalism feeling", "selfish nationalism emotion", and their revealing and criticizing of "national chauvinism", "Pan-Slavism", as well as their support for 1848 revolution and for Polish, Irish and Asian national movements. However, no matter criticizing, using or absorbing, classic writers always had in mind the fundamental interest of proletariat revolution. Against national oppression, promotion for establishing and sustaining nation-state was the central part of Bourgeois democratic revolution in middle of the 19th century Europe, also the times mission of proletariat revolution. Marx and Engels' dichotomy attitude to nationalism absolutely couldn't be seen as opportunism, for their views of nationalism was always on the sides of proletariat revolution, and full of social justice and human morality. Proletariat can cooperate and use nationalism, but absolutely can not lose their own stand, and forsake fundamental classic interest, which was impeccable in Marx and Engels.

Key Words: Nationalism Marxist National Movement Proletariat Revolution

All Ethnic Groups United and Solidarized in Communication and Interaction—On the Inheritance and Development of CPC National Solidarity Thoughts since the 18th CPC National Congress Zhou Jinghong (13)

National solidarity thoughts of Communist Party of China is a system of Chinese Characteristic thoughts and theories which was developed and enriched continuously in participation of international communists movement, promotion of proletariat revolution and socialism construction. Since the 18th CPC National Congress, Party Central Committee correctly made judgement about China's contemporary national work's staged feature and ethnic relations, inherited continuously enriched national solidarity thoughts fruit in New China's construction, and under the guideline of "Four Comprehensives", standing on overall altitude, promoted national work, making CPC's national solidarity thoughts further enriched, improved and innovated, promoting all ethnic groups united and solidarized in communication, and keeping China's overall ethnic relations harmony and stable and Chinese national solidarity progressive, providing strong guarantee for achieving great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Key Words: Communist Party of China National Work National Solidarity Thoughts Inheritance and Development

Transcend Frontier: New Thoughts of Multi-ethnic Country's Frontier Governance

..... Xiong Kunxin Ping Weibin (21)

In period of traditional state, frontier was mostly seen as "geographic far peripheral zone, buffering zone of guaranteeing center, economic backward poverty zone, far zone of alien culture". Following translation of territory nature and communication in modern era, China went through vague, uncertain, "frontier without borderline" traditional frontier to modern frontier with delimited borderline by international contract. After the founding of People's Republic of China, large-scale supporting borderland construction started, from gigantic and vigorous "Three-line Construction", to "Large-scale Development of Western Region", then to worldly "the Road and the Belt" construction, providing an excellent opportunity for borderland great-leap-forward development by state policy support and local governments interaction, also providing a times turning point for borderland to transfer traditional frontier image in history. "Transcend frontier" was put forward in the background of "the Belt and the Road", globalization, and modernization. On basis of objective economic, cultural, social development of multi-ethnic state's borderland, under the guideline of balance development theory, improve the borderland to international cooperation front zone, state strategic deep zone, economic growth potential zone, achieving the unitedness and

integrity of domestic regions.

Key Words: Transcend Frontier Multi-ethnic Country Borderland Governance “the Road and the Belt”

The Ming Dynasty's Role on the Land Silk-Road Tian Shu (30)

As a main power in the world during the 14 – 17 century, the Ming Dynasty could afford to take the responsibility for maintaining the operation of silk-road, to take the role of dominator, rule-maker, and a stabilizing role on the silk-road, and to keep friendly relationships with regimes and states in Western Regions all along. Through the peaceful contact with the Western Regions, the Ming Dynasty ensured its borderland security and stability, and strengthened the deep communication with the Western Regions, making the land silk-road during this period appear new characteristics.

Key Words: the Ming Dynasty the Western Regions Land Silk-road Tributary Trade
The Directions and Features of China's Ancient Northern Minorities' Migration

..... Cui Mingde (40)

Among China's ancient northern Minorities' migration, “out of the northeast”, “into central Asia”, “into Europe”, all had a huge and far-reaching influence on history of China and abroad. There were two main directions of migration, one was from east to west, another was from north to south. Northern minorities' migration had features of long distance, periodicity, difficulty, and huge influence. Although scholars have achieved some important studies on northern minorities' migration, there are still some problems short of special studies, still some problems needed to be further deeply explored, which should be made a new breakthrough, and reached a common knowledge step by step.

Key Words: China's Ancient Northern Minorities Directions of Migration Features of Migration

The Ethnic Identity and Identity Anxiety of the Border People (边民) in Han Dynasty

..... Zhu Shengming (50)

The Han border people's identity was registered residents, but they were mixed with the “ManYi (蛮夷)” ; Nominally, they were in under the counties of “HuaXia (华夏)”, but they were also living in “barbarian Area” of the imperial history and reality; They or their forefathers were from the Central Plains, but gradually dyed the “barbarian style” . They were both governed by the government of the border county, and could not fully get rid of the influence of other border forces. All these made the border people have different ethnic characteristics and group psychology compared to the “Han people in the inland county” and “plugged inner barbarian” . These factors combined to make the border people have special ethnic identity between “Hua” and “Yi” . In the period of frontier crisis and then after entering into the center of “HuaXia”, this could lead to their identity anxiety. In order to deal and eliminate this anxiety, the elites of border people all around the country had made their own efforts.

Key Words: Han Dynasty Border People Ethnic Identity Identity Anxiety

On the Ming Dynasty's Policy Shift and Its Influence in the Jiajing Annan Event

..... Li Zhenghong Duan Hongyun (62)

During the Jiajing (嘉靖) period, the Ming Dynasty's rule gradually declined, and meanwhile Li Dynasty (黎朝) in Annan was usurped by Mo Dengyong (莫登庸), leading to the chaos and division of this kingdom. The stable suzerain-vassal relationship between the Ming and Annan was hard to sustain, and went into a broken and readjustment period. After continues efforts of Ming's local officials, the Ming Dynasty and Annan reached an agreement, and Ming would not interfere Annan's inner affairs, which reflected that in dealing with foreign relations the Ming Dynasty on one hand insisted Idealism and on the other hand obeyed reality, and realism had held dominant position this time.

Key Words: Jiajing Period of the Ming Dynasty Annan Event Policy of the Ming Dynasty
Comparison of the Yuan, Ming and Qing's Governance in Gan-Qing Multi-ethnic Corridor

..... Li Jie (74)

The Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties' military and civil administration of Gan-Qing multi-ethnic region were not the same, and the reasons led to the difference can be concluded mainly as two; the

state power, and ethnic policies with ethnic viewpoints. As for state power, the Yuan and Qing were far stronger than the Ming, so they didn't need to use Gan-Qing multi-ethnic corridor as a screen. In the Yuan and Qing dynasties, this region appeared more like an administrative zone or cultural zone. On the contrary, the Ming Dynasty's state power was comparatively weak, so it relied on the division line of agriculture and pasture, to build this region as a military defense zone, and used the nature of agriculture to construct a border defense system. For the ethnic viewpoints, though the Yuan and Qing also had discrimination, they did not actively propose national assimilation. The rulers of the Ming Dynasty, however, were minded of using measures of assimilating to administrate the surrounding ethnic minorities—namely the so called “Yi Hua Hua Yi (以华化夷)” on the one hand, and when a direct governance over the ethnic peoples could not be achieved, they use the segregation zone to segregate peoples—the so called “Yi Hua Zhi Yi (以华制夷)”, on the other hand.

Key Words: the Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties Gan-Qing Multi-ethnic Corridor
Governance Comparison

Chaos and Order: A Historical Exploration of the Money in Xinjiang during the Republic of China Period Xu Deli (83)

During the Republic of China Period, Xinjiang's money currency and finance system was a chaos in general, while appearing a tendency of money system modernization. This was the reflection of Xinjiang's continuing political shuffle, and also the influence effect of Xinjiang's special territory and ethnic characteristics on money currency.

Key Words: the Republic of China Period Xinjiang Money

The Economic Life of Han People in Qiang Region of the Northwest of Sichuan Province during the Republic of China Period Wang Hongliang He Guangping (92)

The “frontier Han People” was an important academic concept in borderland studies which was proposed by scholar Tao Yunkui (陶云逵) during the Republic of China Period. Qiang Region of the Northwest of Sichuan Province was a cultural frontier in contemporaries' eyes during the Republic of China Period. This article makes a definition of “Qiang Region” and “Han People in Qiang Region”, and description of Han people's career, economic activity and life, as well as an analysis of the significance of Han people in Qiang Region to local economic and social development.

Key Words: the Republic of China Period Han People in Qiang Region (羌地汉人)
Economic Life

Chieftain Policy during the Period of Republic of China—An Discussion Centered with Yunnan Province Pan Xianlin Bai Yijun (108)

During the period of Republic of China, from the perspective of institution, legislation, and law, Chieftain institution was apparently survivals of feudalism, needed to be abolish and set up government offices. However, in actual society, Chieftains' existence was reality concerning borderland stability and state security, that had to be dealt with. So, governments at all levels under the banner of “Abolish Chieftains”, “Set Up Government Offices”, based on the reality of local regions and ethnic groups, reformed the chieftain administration, seek a legitimate institution and policy for the chieftain institution which lasted for hundreds of years. These works and practices achieved distinct accomplishment, and accumulated valued experience for the ethnic policy of People's Republic of China.

Key Words: Period of Republic of China Chieftain Institution Policy Yunnan Province

Germany's Activity and Policy Relating China's Tibet and Surrounding Regions during the Early 20th Century Zhao Guangrui (123)

The Germany's Tibet-relating activity was very frequent during the period of early 20th century, mainly showed in one aspect by exploration of Tibet and surrounding ethnic-Tibetan regions, in another aspect by declaring its Tibet policy in negotiation with Britain and Russia. Germans also tried to establish connections with Tibetan upper circles, even wanted to set up a representative in Lhasa, which all failed. During the period of William II, Germany although was against Britain and Russia's trying to make Tibet and Mongolia separate from China, its basic purpose was to confront Britain and Russia, and achieve the maximization of interest in China.

Key Words: Germany Tibet Tibetan Related Activity Tibet Policy

The Construction of Borderland Theory of Multi-Ethnic Country in Pre-Modern Time

..... Wang Xin (135)

In the historical context of East Asia Pre-Modern Time, the north nomadic ethnic groups and their regimes interacted and cohered with the south farming ethnic groups and their regimes, which not only formed the East Asia Civilization Circle with the core of Confucianism but also constructed the political landscape of East Asia Order in ancient time. On this basis, there developed a whole set of thought, idea and narrative discourse about the politics, economy, ethnic groups and culture of the Multi-Ethnic Country in East Asia. With the invasion of the west powers, the traditional political landscape and ideological system of East Asia had been broken and replaced by the modern international order, which led the deconstruction and reconstruction of China history dominated by the west political tradition and academic discourse system for Desinocentrism. In such cases, we should summarize, refine and construct the local borderland theory on the base of the borderland development history in Multi-Ethnic Country, as well as its ideological foundation, institutional system and policy practice, in order to develop an objective and equal dialogue with the west academic community, construct the Borderland Study discipline system with Chinese characteristics.

Key Words: Pre-Modern Time East Asia Order Borderland Theory *From Tian Xia to China: The Construction of Borderland Theory In Multi-Ethnic Country*

On the Academic Value and Significance of Studies of China-Vietnam Relationship during the Qing Dynasty

..... Liu Zhiqiang (146)

This article introduces the book *Studies of China-Vietnam Relationship during the Qing Dynasty*, and reviews the academic value of the book from perspective of historic studies, southeast Asia studies and abroad academic echo, believing this book filled the gap of lacking macro studies of China-Vietnam relationship during the Qing Dynasty, and made contribution to China's academic voice in abroad academy about China-Vietnam relationship during the Qing Dynasty.

Key Words: *Studies of China-Vietnam Relationship during the Qing Dynasty* Academic Value **Review of Abroad Studies of Uighur People in Yuan Dynasty**

..... Yang Fuxue Wang Chaoyang (152)

During the Mongol-Yuan period, Uighur people made contribution in Mongol's politics, economy, culture and religion, which had draw academy of the world to study for over a century. Comparatively, scholars abroad began their studies more early than domestic scholars, and they usually mastered many languages, had materials which was hard to get in China, so they published many valued academic studies, including some Uighur families, religious activities, culture, relationship between Uighurs and Mongols, and so on. A review of these studies can benefit the progress of domestic studies in this field.

Key Words: Abroad the Yuan Period Uighur Mongol Empire Review of Sdtudies **Western Political Geography Studies of Border Problems**

..... Chu Dongmei (162)

Border, which connected Politics and Geography, was a traditional field of western political geography. Global geo-political evolvement and paradigm change of geography, constantly deepened geographers' knowledge about border. West political geography mostly studied border from perspective of sovereignty and state. Although many accomplishments were achieved in west political geography, and other subjects also joined the border studies, a border study subject have not formed, and not a commonly recognized border concept and theory, which can combine space and subject method, are put forward. This article reviews the exploration of border problems in west political geography, and clarifies the development of concerning studies, and proposes some border subjects in China which need to be attached importance to.

Key Words: Border Political Geography Border Function **Inheritance and Innovation: New Field and Thoughts of China's Borderland Studies—A Summary of the Fifth Young Scholars Forum on China's Borderland Studies**

..... Ming Qifeng Xu Baiyong (171)

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