# 中国人类学与民族学的发展与现状

Wang Yanzhong Director-General, Senior Researcher Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology (IEA) Chinese Academy of Social Sciences 14 November, 2012

#### Content

- concepts
- development periods
- universities and institutes
- introductions to IEA
- research areas

#### 概念

- Concept of anthropology and its research areas (from the same origin as Chinese sociology)
- Traditional anthropology focuses on ancient people, primitive tribes, indigenous peoples in respects of archeological, physical, linguistic and cultural studies.
- Modern anthropology extended to the studies of nations and ethnic groups in modern nation-states.
- Contemporary anthropology includes all national and ethnic phenomena in ancient and modern societies. 36 disciplines were defined in the 15th IAE Conference.

#### Concept

- Concepts and research areas of ethnology in China
- Closely related to the introduction of anthropology into China and its later development. From 1900 to 1949, we adopted the western concepts, methods and types.
- After 1949, we adopted the Stalin's ethnic concepts and theories, implement ethnic recognition movement, establish ethnic minorities' autonomous regions. Up till now, there are 5 provincial-level autonomous regions, 30 more autonomous prefectures, 120 more autonomous counties, and other autonomous townships as well.

#### Concept

- Overseas theories on nationalism :
- People or ethnic group—nation—state: nation-state
- Concepts and types of nation in China
- Early Chinese national theories borrowed western concepts of nationalism
- The ethnic recognition movement after 1949 defined Chinese concept of "nation": the ethnic groups in the nation-state of China are called "Chinese". There are 56 ethnic groups in China, i.e. over 94% Han people and the other 55 ethnic minority people.

#### Concept

- Therefore, the Chinese concept of nation contains three meanings: the "Chinese" of the total population, 56 ethnic groups, 55 ethnic minorities.
- Both in customs and academia, the ethnic study in China means the studies on "ethnic minorities". The ethnic policy also means the policies on ethnic minorities, particularly the autonomous policies in ethnic minorities' regions (*The Autonomous Law in Ethnic Minorities' Regions*) and other preference policies.

#### The development periods

- 1. Introduction and formation period(1903  $\sim$  1949)
- (1) Introduction and rudiment period (1900~1928)
- (2) Early establishing period (1928~1937)
- (3) Budding prosperous period (1938~1949)
- 2. Reform and development period (1950~1977)
- 3. Restoration and re-development period (1978  $\sim$  )

## Introduction and Rudiment Period (1900 -- 1928)

• Ethnology and anthropology was introduced into China during the end of 19th century to 1920s. Nearly all important works on different theories were translated into Chinese during this period.

#### Peoples and Works



[英]赫胥黎 (Thomas Henry Huxley) 著的《天演论》 (严复译)



[英]斯宾塞 (Herbert Spencer) 著的《群学肄言》 (严复译)



[英]甄克思(E·Jenks)著《社会通诠》译本



李济著《中国民族的形成》(1923年)



中国最早的民族学人类学著作, 陈映璜著《人类学》(1918年)

### Early establishing period (1928--1937)

 Department of ethnology and anthropology or courses were established in many universities. In 1928, an ethnological branch headed by Cai Yuanpei was established in Academia Sinica. In 1934, Chinese Society of Ethnology was established in Nanjing.



原中央研究院办公旧址。1928年中央研究院社会科学研究所和历史语言研究所民族学组的成立,开始了中国人自己的研究。

### 主要人物与著作



李济(1896—1979)



吴泽霖 (1898-1990)



潘光旦(1899—1967)



吴文藻(1901—1985)



杨堃(1901—1998)



林惠祥(1901—1958)



杨成志(1902—1991)



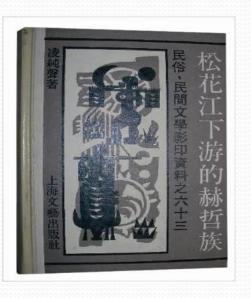
费孝通(1910—2005)

1933年毕业于燕京大学; 1936年底到英国学习社会人类学, 用功能学派的方法, 分析在江南农村的田野调查材料。所著《江村经济》被认为是"人类学实地调查和理论工作发展中的一个里程碑"。



#### 林耀华(1910-2000)

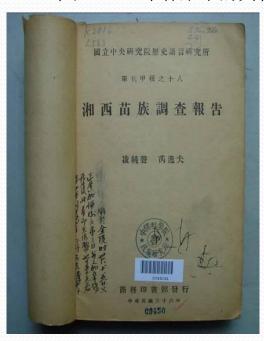
1928—1935 年就读于北京燕京大学社会学系; 1937 年入美国哈佛大学攻读人类学, 1940 年获哲学博士。1941 年回国任教, 历任燕京大学社会学系主任, 中央民族学院历史系主任, 民族学系主任, 民族学研究所所长。他在自己的家乡和福建省的汉族家族做的田野调查, 以本位观察的资料作研究所写的《金翼》一书, 成为中国民族学界在本土研究的典范。





1929年4月末,民族学组的凌纯声和商成祖赴东北进行满——通古斯语民族的调查,编成《松花江下游的赫哲族》一书。

1934年和1937年林耀华的黄村和义序调查,最后写成《金翼》一书。



## Budding prosperous period (1938--1949)

- Western theories were put into the practice of social investigation and research in China. Innovation and development were realized both in theory and method. Studies on practice, history, local community were emphasized.
- Studies of ethnic minorities in the west and border areas
- Marxism and Chinese ethnology and anthropology



#### 人物与著作

1945年美国芝加哥大学出版了费孝通等在1943、1944年云南三村的调查成果《被土地束缚的中国》,后更名为《乡土中国》。



1948年江应樑的云南调查成果结成研究文集《西南边疆民族论丛》由珠海大学印行。

- 马克思主义与中国民族学人类学代表性作品:
  - 李维汉、贾拓夫等编写: 《回回民族问题》。
  - 刘春编写《蒙古民族问题》。
  - 《中国通史简编》(范文澜)
  - 吕振羽《史前期中国社会研究》
  - 《中国古代社会史》 (侯外庐)

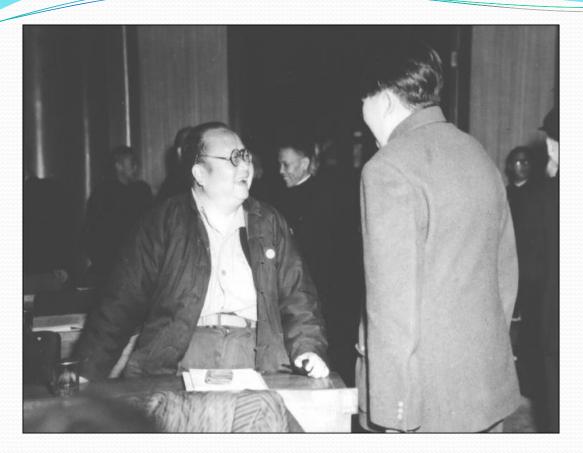
# Reform and development period (1950--1978)

• Two movements during this period: self-reform and ethnic recognition. The former is the total denial of "western capitalist ethnology" while adopting the Soviet mode of ethnology. Chinese ethnology played an important role in the latter movement and accumulated abundant ethnographic data.



和毛泽东在一起(1956年)。自右至左依次为毛泽东、童第周、胡愈之、华罗庚、费孝通。

和毛泽东在一起(1956年)。自右至左依次为毛泽东、童第周、胡愈之、华罗庚、费孝通。

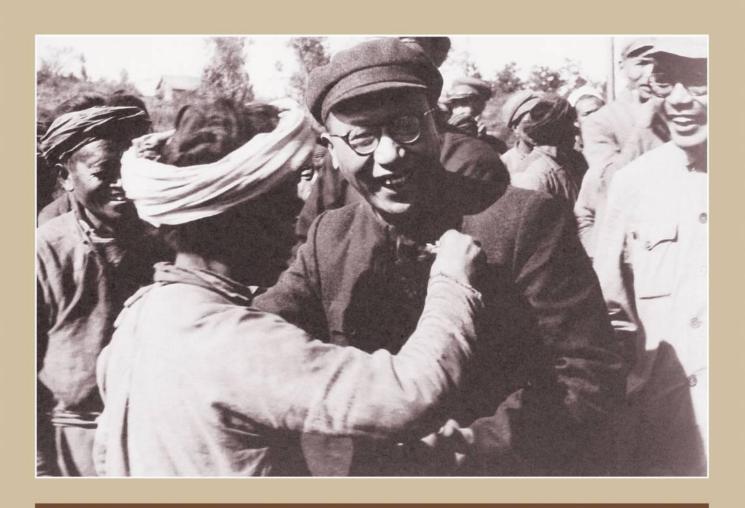


毛主席亲切接见潘光旦先生

- "Self-reform" period (mid-1950s)
- During this period, the establishment of a research department in Central Minzu College, Institute of Ethnology and other Minzu colleges around the country signified a new period of Chinese ethnology.

### Ethnic Recognition and Social Historical Survey

• From 1950, Chinese ethnologists assisted in the government's initiative of 14-year-long ethnic recognition movement and 8-year-long ethnic social historical survey, and reached a preliminary conclusion on the nature of ethnic societies in China.



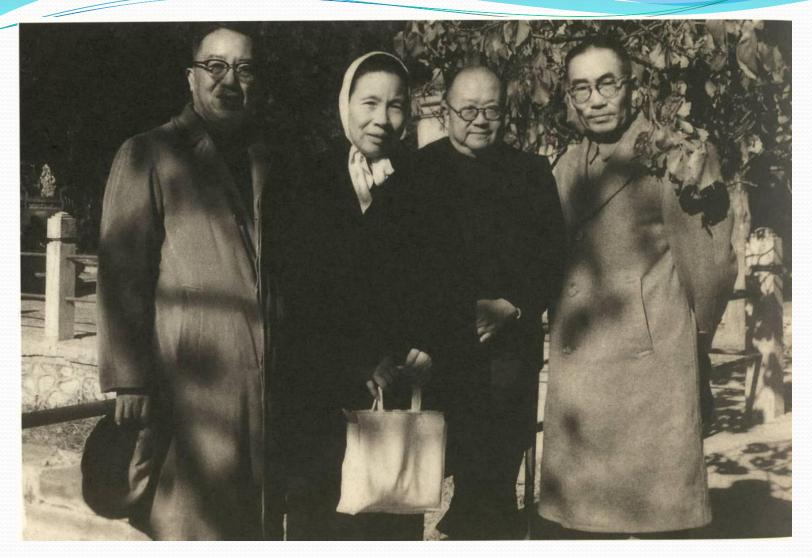
费孝通在贵州少数民族地区

1950年,费孝通在贵州少数民族地区



陈永龄、林耀华、王晓义三位先生合影(从左起)

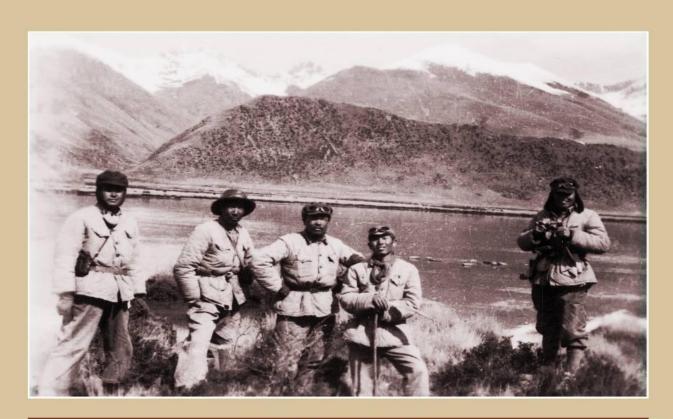
1950年,陈永龄、林耀华、王晓义三位先生合影(从左起)



费孝通夫妇与潘光旦、吴文藻(1956年)



1957 年林耀华先生与苏专家在广东北部瑶寨



王晓义先生50年代在西藏考察

林耀华、王晓义先生50年代在西藏考察。

- → 民族影视片 (影片封面集锦 照片一张)
  - ✓ 《黎族》(实物)
  - ✔ 《凉山彝族》(实物)
  - ✓ 《佤族》(实物)
  - ✔ 《额尔古纳河畔的鄂温克人》(实物)
  - ✓ 《苦聪人》(实物)
  - ✓ 《独龙族》(实物)
  - ✓ 《西藏的农奴制度》(实物)
  - ✓ 《景颇族》(实物)
  - ✔ 《新疆复合勒克乡的农奴制》(实物)
  - ✔ 《西双版纳傣族农奴社会》(实物)
  - ✓ 《鄂伦春族》(实物)
  - ✓ 《大瑶山瑶族》(实物)



北京民族文化宫,1959年落成。(图片)

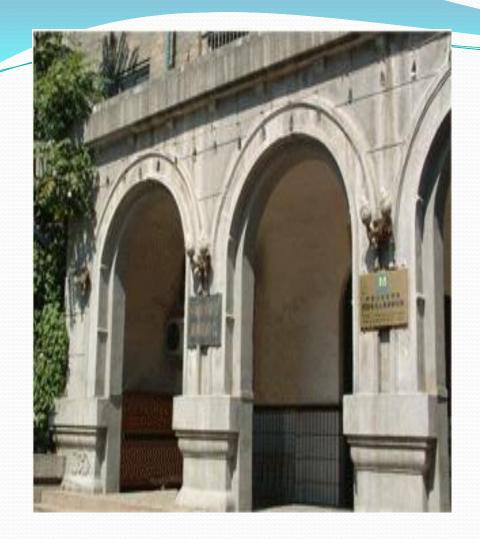
- Stagnation period during the cultural revolution
- Some ethnologists were gathered in the Central Minzu College to compile serial books on ethnic minorities and translate data on border and ethnic studies in the later period of the cultural revolution.
- A Brief Introduction to Ethnic Minorities in China, 12 volumes; An Excerpt of Ethnic Issues, 13 volumes

## Restoration and redevelopment period (1978--)

- In 1978, ethnology was put on par with philosophy, law, economics, history in the 5th National People's Congress, signifying a rebirth of ethnology in China.
- Chinese ethnology went through three significant changes: courses of ethnology and anthropology were opened in scores of universities; became a member of international society of ethnology; a Chinese school of ethnology came into being.

## Teaching and research institutions

- Restoration and reconstruction period (1980s)
- During this period, the teaching and research institutions of ethnology and anthropology was restored in many universities. Journals, special columns, overseas works were also published.



中国社会科学院民族研究所。2002年,更名为中国社会科学院民族学与人类学研究所。



中央民族大学。1980年,中央民族学院研究部改称中央民族学院民族研究所, 1983年成立民族学系,1994年,中央民族大学民族学系扩建为民族学研究院, 2004年更名为民族学与社会学学院。



北京大学。1985 年,北京大学社会学人类学研究所成立,当时名称为社会学研究所,是兼顾科研与教学的综合性研究机构。1992 年 4 月,更名为北京大学社会学人类学研究所。



中山大学。1981年4月,中山大学重建人类学系,本科设置民族学和考古学专业,研究生设置文化人类学专业。图为中山大学人类学系办公楼马丁堂。



厦门大学。1981年8月,设立人类学专业和建立人类学研究所,同时也开始招收中国民族史硕士研究生,1983年开始招收文化人类学研究生。人类学研究所下设人类学、考古学研究室和客家研究中心以及资料室等。



中南民族大学。1982年,成立民族研究所,初始以研究我国南方民族历史和现实问题为主。1987年成立民族学系,2003年,更名为民族学与社会学学院。



云南大学。1987 年经国家教委批准,于历史系内正式建立了人类学本科专业, 1988 年招收首届本科学生。2003 年,人类学系在民族学一级学科的基础上自主 设立民族生态学博士点,并相应增加了中国少数民族经济、民族生态学和人类学 硕士点。



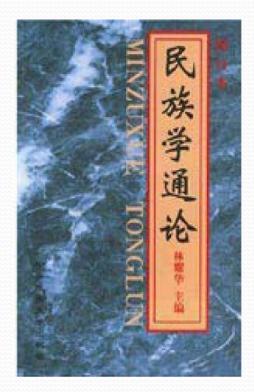
中国民族博物馆,筹建于1984年。(图片)



云南民族博物馆,1995年11月落成并开馆。(图片)

## 相矣民族学人类学著作照片及实

1986年6月、《中国大百科全书•民族卷》出版发行。



林耀华主编的《民族学通论》。



宋蜀华主编的《中国民族学五十年》。



中国民族问题五套丛书之一的少数民族社会历史调查。中国民族问题五套丛书之一的《少数民族社会历史调查》最新修订本。

# Ethnographical surveys since 1980s

- There are four aims concerning about the surveys:
- continue the ethnic recognition movement starting from 1950s;
- focus on the status and development in the ethnic minorities' areas;
- aimed at the socio-economic development of the ethnic groups with fewer population;
- oriented at the fieldwork in the villages.

- Supplementary surveys around *Five Serial Books on Ethnic Issues* (1979-1985)
- In 1992, CASS implemented "The Status and Development Survey of Chinese Ethnic Minorities", which was carried out by Institute of Ethnology.

#### • 中国人口较少民族经济和社会发展调查

2000年7月,国家民族事务委员会组织北京大学、中央民族大学、国家民委民族问题研究中心等单位的专家学者组成课题组,开展了"中国人口较少民族经济和社会发展调查研究",由这项调查研究引发了政府全面实施扶持人口较少民族发展的工作计划。

《中国人口较少民族经济和社会发展调查报告》

- 中国民族村寨调查 (图片文字) 2003年,云南大学在 云南民族村寨调查基础上继续进行全国范围内"以村寨 为视野"的民族调查。
- "中国民族村寨调查丛书" 34册
- ——边疆村庄调查: 2006年以来,中国社科院边疆史地研究中心在新疆、西藏、东北等地村庄调查,编辑出版边疆村庄调查丛书。

- 区域性的调查成果(1981-1984)"六江流域"是指川、藏、滇边境横断山脉区的岷江、大渡河、雅砻江、金沙江、澜沧江和怒江六条由北向南流的大江及其主要支流分布地区。
- "六江流域"的民族学调查。中国西南民族研究学会于 1981年便确定对"六江流域"进行多学科的综合考察, 并于1982年开始,进行了三次综合考察。

- 贵州省"六山六水"民族学调查。从1983年至2005年 共进行了23期调查,先后有中国社会科学院民族研究所、 贵州省社科院、贵州民族学院、贵州省民族研究所、贵 州省博物馆、贵州省教育科研所、贵州省民族文化宫等 单位参加;完成调查报告800余篇,计1000多万字。
- 《贵州省志·民族志》
- 《苗族简史》、《布依族简史》、《侗族简史》、 《水族简史》、《仡佬族简史》

- 西藏社会发展调查(1988-1992) (图片文字)1987年, 费孝通教授与中国藏学研究中心的多杰才旦教授共同商 议了由北京大学社会学人类学研究所与中国藏学研究中 心合作在西藏自治区开展社会调查事宜,一致认为这项 合作研究计划有利于加深对西藏社会实际发展情况的了 解、推动藏学研究工作。
- 《西藏社会发展研究》

• 中国边疆民族地区稳定和发展问题调查 1991年至1993 年国家民族事务委员会中国民族问题研究中心和中国 社会科学院民族研究所联合主持的"中国边疆民族地 区稳定和发展的主要问题及对策调查"课题,分内蒙 古、新疆、西藏、云南、广西、辽宁、吉林、黑龙江 等8个课题组。

- 广东族群与区域文化调查 1993年,在美国岭南基金会的资助下,黄淑娉主持了"广东族群与区域文化研究"课题,结合文献资料对广东省17个市县的一些社区进行实地调查,于1999年写出了近百万字的研究著作《广东族群与区域文化研究》和《广东族群与区域文化研究报告集》。
- 《广东族群与区域文化研究》
- 《广东族群与区域文化研究报告集》

- 专题性的实地调查
- 《藏北牧民——那曲地区社会历史调查》
- 闽台民族志调查
- 南昆铁路沿线少数民族文化变迁调查
- 西部地区流动人口调查

### Introductions to IEA

- IEA (originally named Institute of Ethnology) was founded in 1958, which is subordinated to Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. In 1962, Institute of Ethnic Linguistics (founded in 1956, subordinated to Chinese Academy of Sciences) was integrated with it.
- In 2002, Institute of Ethnology was renamed IEA.
- As of Oct.,2012, there are 156 staff members, among them, 59 from 25 ethnic groups, over 80 senior researchers.



民族所成立大会会场

- 系多学科、综合性国家级研究机构,以人类社会民族现象 及其发展规律为研究对象,以民族学、人类学为平台,通 过田野调查和文献搜集以及相关技术手段开展民族历史、 语言、政治、经济、文化、宗教、文字、文献和国际问题 等学科和诸多专业方向的研究。
- 下设民族理论、民族历史、社会文化人类学、宗教文化、 影视人类学、民族古文献、南方民族语言、北方民族语言、 经济与社会发展、语音学与计算语言学、世界民族11个研 究室。
- 设办公室、科研处、人事处、民族学系等行政管理部门,有藏书丰富的图书馆,信息量与数据库丰富的网络信息中心,设立研究所网站和学会网页。
- http://iea.cass.cn

- 主办《民族研究》、《民族语文》、《世界民族》杂志,编辑出版《中国民族研究年鉴》。
- 中国民族研究团体联合会设在该所,并管理中国民族理论、中国民族学、中国世界民族、中国民族史、中国民族语言、中国民族古文字、中国突厥语等全国性的学术团体。
- 中国社会科学院中国少数民族语言、西夏文化、海外 华人、蒙古学和藏族历史文化5个院属研究中心依托于 该所。

- 建所50多年来,完成了大规模的民族识别、社会历史和语言调查,编写完成了《民族问题五种丛书》中的部分著作;完成了于1993年开始的《中国少数民族现状与发展调查》(第一期)等重大项目,编绘出版了《中国少数民族分布图集》,出版专著、译著600余种,拍摄民族学人类学影视片80余部(集)。
- 与美、加、日、俄、德、法等20余个国家及港澳台地区的 有关科研机构保持着学术交流和关系。
- 承担的国家社科基金项目《民族一国家与多民族国家理论研究》等;《中国少数民族现状与发展调查(第二期)》、《中国新发现语言调查研究》、《20世纪中国民族问题报告》、《20世纪世界民族问题报告》等国家与中国社科院重大项目。

# Future Prospects and Construction Aims

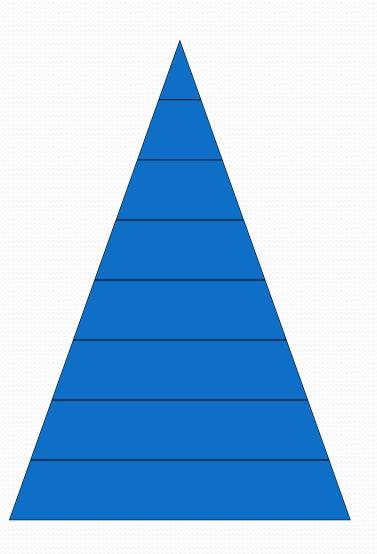
 In 2013, IEA will be a testing unit of carrying out Innovation Projects initiated by CASS, which is aimed at reforms in research system and mechanism.

## Aims of IEA's Innovation Projects • Maintain and create advantages in basic research,

- Maintain and create advantages in basic research, being an important center of ethnic studies
- Divert to countermeasure and experiment studies, intensify the "think-tank" function in ethnic issues, development of ethnic minorities' areas, and the stability of border areas
- Strengthen the rescue and protection of ethnic languages and cultural heritages which are on the verge of extinction

#### **Discipline Construction**

- Aims and Functions
- Research subjects
- Research areas
- Discipline reliance
- Academic platform
- technical and material supports
- Leadership management
- Research management



Aims and functions

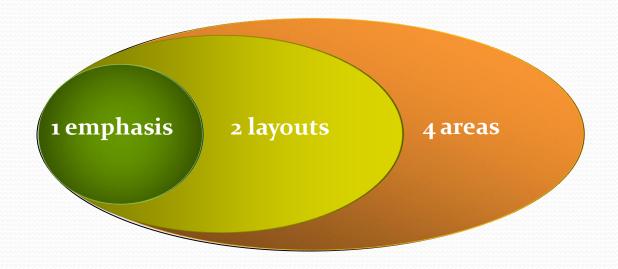
Fortress of Marxism

Highest Hall of Social Sciences

Think-tank of the CPC and the State Council

Fulfill the above three positionings

Protection of ethnic languages and cultural heritages



1 emphasis

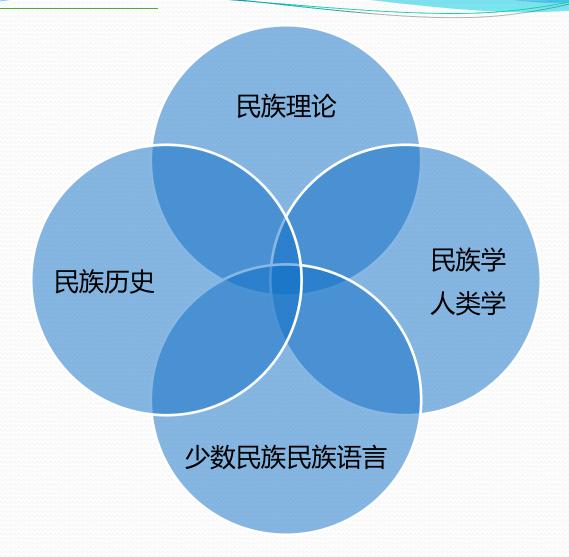
the development of ethnic minorities and regions

2 layouts

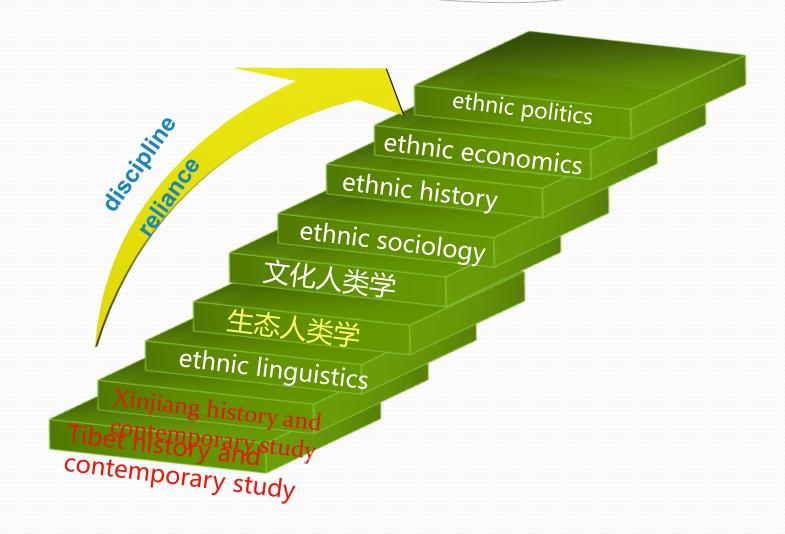
Han people, overseas Chinese, immigrants

Cross-border ethnic groups, overseas nations: Territory disputes, allocation of resources and rights

#### Research areas



Discipline reliance



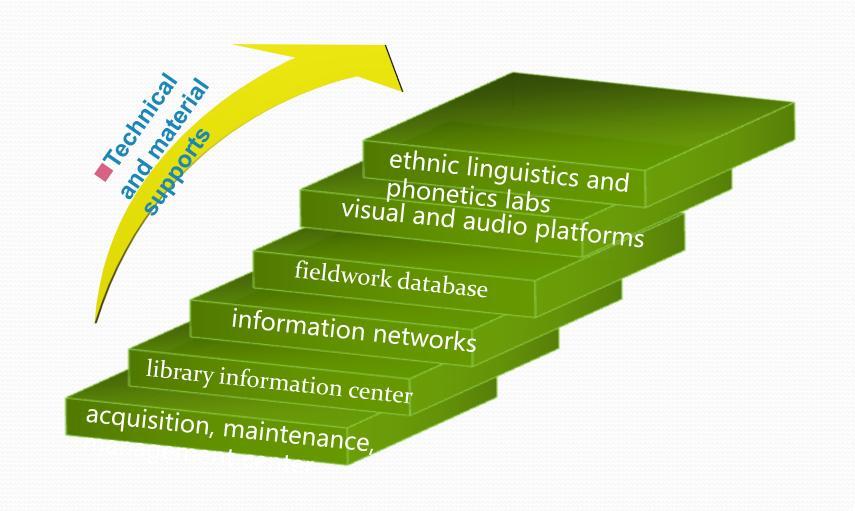
Academic platforms

### journals

### societies

Research centers

Technical and material supports



#### Reforms in research system and mechanism

- 1. Innovations in research and management systems
- 2. Innovations in human resources and position management
- 3. Innovations in resources allocation and research fund management
- 4. Innovations in academic achievements and personnel evaluation systems

#### New research projects

- Nation-wide social sciences projects
- CASS- and IEA-wide innovation projects
- 1. collective projects: difficult to push forward
- 2. innovation projects: position +research funds
- 3. subsidized projects on discipline construction
- 4. individually subsidized projects
- 5. department projects
- 6. fieldwork projects

#### Conclusion

- History of the development of ethnology and anthropology in China; introductions to IEA and its recent reform scenarios
- A brief history, but has great impacts on politics, economy and sciences
- As a research center, IEA has obvious advantages, but also faces growing competitions. Innovation Projects will lead us into a new development period.
- Aims of reform: deepen reforms on system and mechanism; enhance internal and external exchanges; introduction of high-level talents; improve academic achievements and impacts

- 非常感谢大家的耐心聆听。
- 欢迎大家交流、提问。

- 谢谢大家!
- THANK YOU!