Index

A’chang, 89
agricultural schools, 60, 104; establishment of, 21; during the Great Leap, 56
agyouzhouyi jiaoyu. See patriotic education
Akha (Hani): classification of, xv, 6; relation to Tai, xvi, 89; responses to Chinese education, xvi, 144, 168; script, 6; level of development (of Hani), 13; population (Hani) in Sipsong Panna, 88; autonomous government and, 93; boys in Tai schools, 95; on state farms, 124; script and, 125; primitive society and, 135, 152; Chinese education and, 151-56; relation to Tai, 151, 153; religion, 154
Akhe, 6
attendance, school, 75; methods of increasing, xiii; in Lijiang, 39, 48, 53-54, 58; in Sipsong Panna, 104, 105, 107, 119, 122; of novices, 119
autonomy law of 1984, 19
Bacot, James, 27n4
Bai, 23, 45, 62; population in Lijiang, 27
baihua. See vernacular language
Baisha, 49
Ban Ping village, 89, 110
baojia system, in Sipsong Panna, 92
Bernstein, Thomas P., 17
bilingual education, 7, 160; development of, xiii, 5-6; after 1980, 18; among Naxi, 67; in Sipsong Panna, 125-31; among Tai, 156-57; value of, 161
Blang, 88, 114, 152; script and, 125; primitive society and, 135
boarding schools: establishment of, 16; views on, 21-22, 122; in Lijiang since 1981, 61; in Sipsong Panna, 131-34, 149-50; Tai language in, 150; Akha and, 153; Jinuo and, 153. See also minority schools
Book of Odes, 30
Buddhist monasteries: Chinese schools and, xv, 165-66; education of novices in, 93, 94, 105-6, 110-16; Tai language in, 100; Great Leap Forward and, 103-4; Cultural Revolution and, 103-8; revival since 1980, 109-16; prevalence in Sipsong Panna, 111; parents view on education in, 112; Chinese schools and, 115, 118; rules concerning education in, 119-22; Tai students’ views on, 147-49
Bulang. See Blang
Burma, 36, 88, 89, 101, 126, 138, 167; monks from, 111
cadres: views on Tai, 130; views on education, 133-34
campaigns: against “local nationalism,” 16, 57; Rectification Campaign, 16, 56; “Three Statements” (San Lun), 16; Lei Feng, 71, 71n6, 140; “four clean-ups,” 103; reidentification of classes, 103; to “ politicize the frontiers,” 106-7; against “counterrevolutionary rebellion,” 139
Canon of History, 30
INDEX

Central Education Conference (1912), 48
Chao Bhaya Cheeng, 90
Chao, Emily, 79
Chao Mhoam Gham Le, 92
Chao Mhoam Lhong Khong Gham, 92
Chao Tsengha, 92
chaopaendin, 90, 91, 92, 93, 97, 109, 128, 143-45, 157, 168
charitable schools, in Lijiang, 30, 31, 32
Cheli. See Jinghong
Chen Hongmou, 8, 32
Chiang Kai-shek, 10-11, 50
Chinese Communist Party (CCP), 3, 51, 109, 168
Chinese language. See Mandarin
Chinese nation: as common denominator for all minzu, xii; taught in schools, 69, 73, 137; promotion of, 144, 164; local history and, 156; Tai and, 157-58, 166-67
citizen schools, 45, 45/227; in Sipsong Panna, 95
civics classes, 50
classification of minzu (minzu shibie), xi, 3-4, 12-13; influence on intellectual minorities, 77; taught in schools, 136; Jinuo and Akha, 132
Commission on Nationalities, 18
common people’s schools, in Lijiang, 47
compulsory education; length of, 22; in Lijiang during Republic, 47; in Sipsong Panna, 122
Confucian education, 8-9; imperial elites, 3; civilizing effects of, 3-4, 30; impact in Lijiang, 29-30, 34-36, 75, 80-82; modern education versus, 49; in Sipsong Panna, 93. See also sishu
Cooperative Secondary School, 41, 42, 43
cultural deficiency, theories of, 4-5
Cultural Revolution: and minority education, 16-17; secondary schools attacked during, 17; and educated youth (zhishi qingnian), 17; in Lijiang, 57-60; curriculum during, 59-60; in Sipsong Panna, 105-8
curriculum, 160; 1949 changes, 11-12; during late Qing, 38; in Lijiang, 47, 52; during Cultural Revolution, 59-60; and teaching on religion, 137-39; and patriotic education in Sipsong Panna, 139-42
Dai (Daizu). See Tai
Dalai Minority Culture and Ecology Village, 80-82
Dali, 44
Dali Kingdom, 25
Dao Shixun. See Chao Mhoam Gham Le
Daoism, in Lijiang, 28
democracy movement, 140
Diller, Anthony, 88
dobbaq. See dongba
Dong, 87
dongba: script, 27, 51, 52, 67, 81, 85; ritual, 28; Confucian education and, 35; culture, 52, 65, 74, 78-84, 163-64; Cultural Revolution and, 57-58; Great Leap Forward and, 57; Naxi students’ attitudes toward, 64-65; in Dalai village, 80
dongjing (music in Lijiang), 78
Dongzhulin Monastery, 37
dropout rate, from school: among Lisu, 66/13; reasons for, 66-67; in Sipsong Panna, 119; among Akha and Jinuo, 152; among Tai, 158
Dulong, 13
educated youth. See Cultural Revolution
Elementary Learning (by Zhu Xi), 32
Engels, Friedrich, 12, 52, 53, 70, 72
ethnic groups. See minzu
evolution, social, 78, 85; theories of, 12; teaching about 52-53, 70-73, 134-37
examination system (after 1977), 18
feudal society, 70, 135
fieldwork: in Sipsong Panna, xv; in Lijiang, xv. See also research methodology
finance of education, xiii, 156, 157
First National Conference on Minority Education, 14, 51
Fishman, Joshua A., xi
INDEX

Fohai. See Menghai

Four Modernizations, 17–18

“four old” elements, attacked in Lijiang, 57–58

gaitu guilin: Qing policy on, 25–26; in Lijiang (1723), 26, 30, 74

Gang of Four, 17

Geba, 27

gender: girls in Lijiang schools, 46, 56, 66; and language use, 100; girls’ education in Sipsong Panna, 105, 116; Tai language and, 125–27; Tai girls’ views on Buddhist education, 147–49

Geography of Sipsong Panna, 134, 140

Gladney, Dru C., 4

Goldfinch Story Book, 40

Goullart, Peter, 2693, 40, 48

Great Leap Forward, 35, 36, 39, 103–4: education during, 15–16; in Lijiang, 53–56; in Sipsong Panna, 103–5

Guan Xuexuan, 31

Guizhou, 44

Han, 38, 53; development of, 3, 5, 12; relation to minorities, 3–4, 49, 70, 71, 72, 142, 161; chauvinism of, 12, 18, 142; students, 20, 75, 95, 96, 133; influence in Lijiang 27, 29, 31, 35, 77, 86; sishi in Han areas, 39; Christian converts in Lijiang, 40; migration to minority areas, 54–55, 88, 97, 98, 107, 124; in minority schools in Lijiang, 62; representations in education, 73, 79, 137; influence in Sipsong Panna, 88, 111, 149; on state farms, 89, 123; teachers in Sipsong Panna, 96, 151; views on education in Sipsong Panna, 108, 127; view of Buddhist education, 116–19

Han dynasty, 25

Hani (Hanizu). See Akha

Harrell, Stevan, 3, 4

He Gengji, 37

He Rugong, 38, 42

He Shaoying, 28

hereditary chiefs. See tusi

Hobart, Mark, xvii; xx

homogenization, cultural, 169; as goal in education, xii, xiii, xiv, 161

horse and mule market, 37

Hsieh, Shih-chung, 91, 143

Hui, 12, 23, 54, 75

Hundred Family Names, 32

Ideology and Morals, taught in primary schools, 71–72

Ideology and Politics, taught in secondary schools, 73–74, 138–39

Imperial Academy, 30

imperial examination system: in Lijiang, 31–32; abolition in 1905, 36

India, 36

Institute of Dongba Cultural Research, 79

Japan: Sipsong Panna bombed by, 96; Asian games in, 141

Jenkins, Richard, 4, 85

Jiang Yingliang, 95

Jinghong (Cheli), 88, 94, 96, 127; revolt in, 95; schools in 1938, 96; during Cultural Revolution, 107; religious revival in, 111

Jinsha River, 26

jinsbi exam, 31

Jinuo: view of Chinese education, xvi; relation to Tai, xv, xvi, 151; in textbooks, 72; population in Sipsong Panna, 88; script and, 125; education among, 130, 151–56; primitive society and, 135, 152; responses to Chinese education, 144, 168; views on language, 153

job assignment, 19, 24

juren exam, 31

Keng Tung, 91

keypoint schools: establishment in early 1960s, 16; reestablishment after 1977, 18; and minority classes in Lijiang, 63; in Sipsong Panna, 124; bilingual education in, 127

Khmu, 88, 89
INDEX

Koreans, 83; bilingual education among, 18; student population, 21, 75; textbooks for, 56–57

Kunming Teachers College, 53, 88, 135, 152

Lan Na, 91
Lan Zhang, 91
land reform, in Sipsong Panna, 99, 102
Laos, 88, 89, 91, 101, 126, 167
Lee, Chae-jin, 56
Lei Feng, 71, 71n6, 140
Li Ruoyu, 49
Li Shizong, 41
Lijiang Bureau of Education, 47
Lijiang County: concept of minority education in, 7; illiteracy in, 20; establishment of, 27; production in, 27; Confucian education in, 30–36; in Republican period, 43, 45–46, 45n27; primary schools in (from 1922), 48–49; education in (1949–76), 51–57; number of schools and students in, 51, 53–54; education during the Cultural Revolution, 57–60; minority schools in (since 1981), 61–65; minority population in, 68
Lijiang County Minority Secondary School, 63–65, 68
Lijiang County Secondary School, 44–45
Lijiang Normal School, 58
Lijiang People’s Secondary School, 51
Lijiang Prefectural School, 30
Lijiang Prefecture, 37n15, 41n19
Lijiang Prefecture Higher Primary School, 38
Lijiang Prefecture Middle School, 37
Lijiang Prefecture Secondary School, 41
Lijiang Secondary School, 51
Lijiang Vernacular Newspaper, 38
Lin Biao, 57
Lisu, 34, 56, 63, 64, 66, 67; script, 20, 68; population in Lijiang, 27
Long Yun, 42n21
Ludian, 54

Mandarin (standard Chinese): as language of instruction, 5, 50; in Lijiang schools, 48, 49; in Naxi families, 76–77; promoted in Sipsong Panna, 129–30; promoted in schools, 156–57
Mao Zedong, 57; essays used in school, 59; teaching about, 107
May Fourth Movement, 44
Menghai (Fohai), 88, 94, 96, 97, 120, 121
Mengla, 21, 88, 93, 111
Mengzhe: classes for novices in, 120–21; monks and students in, 121
Mengzhe Central Primary School, 122
Miao, 20, 27, 34, 56, 64, 66, 67
minban schools: closing down of, 16, 57; during Great Leap Forward, 55
minban teachers, 21, 22, 56, 58, 59, 66
Ming dynasty, 25, 29, 30
Ministry of Education: on minority education, 18, 18n5, 19; patriotic education and, 52; promotion of boarding schools, 131
minority cadres, training of, 12, 53
minority classes, 22, 62–63, 167–68
minority institutes, 13, 53. See also Yunnan Institute of the Nationalities
minority languages: teaching material in, 16, 103; suppressed in schools, 43n22; new scripts for, 51–52
minority schools: Chinese concepts of, 7–8, 131–32; in 1950, 13–14; establishment of, 18–19; in Lijiang, 61–65; in Sipsong Panna, 132–34. See also boarding schools
minzu: represented in education, xii–xiii, 4, 53, 72, 134, 136–37, 159, 160, 162; modes of production among, 3; constitutional equality of, 4; and Stalin’s criteria for ethnic groups, 12; Chinese nation and, 73, 74; admission rules for minority, 75, 124; Chinese discourse on, 154. See also classification of minzu

minzu shibie. See classification of minzu
missionaries, 40, 97
Moerman, Michael, 89
Mongols, 18, 21, 75, 83

202
INDEX

Morgan, Lewis Henry, 12, 52, 53, 70, 72
Mosuo, 25, 26, 53, 63, 77, 85. See also Naxi
Mu family, 25; education among, 29, 30, 31; praise during Qing, 78

Nanjing, 50
nationalities. See minzu
Naxi: Han influence among, xvi–xvii; student population, xvi, 75; revival of rituals, xvi; level of development, 12; history of, 25; number of, 26, 27; language, 27 39, 48–49, 51–52, 64; Confucian education among, 29–35, 36–37, 37–39, 74–78, 77–78, 162; fear of Han assimilation, 38, 39; responses to education, 74–78, 162–65; intellectuals, 76–78, 83, 84, 85, 162
Naxi Dongba Cultural School of Lijiang, 82–83
New Lijiang Study Society, 44
nipha, 154
novice classes (heshang ban): before 1958, 104; experiments with, 119, 120–21
Nu, 13
Nuosu, 13, 27, 34, 56, 66. See also Yi

patriotic education: teaching of, xii, 70, 71; promotion of, 14, 18, 52, 139–42
Peng Jizhi, 37, 3714
people-run schools. See minban schools
People’s Communes, 56, 103, 107, 109
Phusa, 6, 88
population control, 76
Premi, 27, 34, 64, 67
primary schools: age of students in, 6m4; length of, 6m4, 22, 55–56, 119; student population in, 15; Tai novices in, 145–46
primitive society, 70, 71; teaching about, 135, 138; Akha and, 132; Jinuo and, 132 production teams, 58n38
Pu Linlin, 24
putonghua. See Mandarin

Qing dynasty, 161, 162; views of education, xi; founding of Mongolian and Tibetan school, 9; founding of Bureau of Education in Border Regions, 9; founding of native literacy schools, 9; relation to Tibet, 25; and education in frontier regions, 36; praise of Mu family, 78. See also Confucian education
Qubilai Khan, 25

Rawski, Evelyn, 40n17
Red Guards, 57
religious fever (zongjiao re), 109, 111, 119
Republican period: nationalist education, 9–11, 50; theory of the five races, 9–10; language policy, 10, 11; assimilation of minorities, 11; education in Lijiang, 32, 40–51; length of education, 43; coeducation of boys and girls, 46; administration in Sipsong Panna 92; education in Sipsong Panna, 93–97
research methodology: interviews, xviii–xx; classroom research, xix; textbooks, xix. See also fieldwork
Rock, Joseph, 26, 26n3, 28
Rowe, William, 32

Sanda, 88
Sanduo, 57, 81
sangha, 110, 110n1
scripts, minority, creation of, 14–15
secondary schools: age of students in, 6m4; length of, 6m4, 22; teaching of theories of social evolution in, 72–73; teaching about religion in, 137–39; Tai novices and monks in, 146–47; language in, 161
serf society, 70
shamanist, 28
Shigu, 63
Sichuan, 44
Sipsong Panna Prefectural Minority School, 133n15
Sipsong Panna Prefecture: history of, xv, 88–90, 90–91; inhabitants of, 88; geography, 89; school attendance in, 104–5, 119, 122; revival of Buddhist
INDEX

Sipsong Panna Prefecture (continued)
education in, 109–16; number of
monks and temples in, 111; school
enrollment in, 120; regular schools
in, 123–25; patriotic education since
1989, 139–42
Sipsong Panna Prefecture Bureau of
Religions, in
sishu, 40, 47, 39; in Lijiang, 29, 32–34, 35,
38. See also Confucian education
slave society, 70
Society for Naxi Culture, 76, 84
Southwest Border School, 96
Soviet Union: impact on Chinese educa-
tion, 15; propaganda about, 101
standard Chinese. See Mandarin
state farms: disputes with minorities, 89,
151; established in Sipsong Panna, 98;
schools on, 123; Jinghong State Farm,
123
Sun Yat-sen, 9, 10, 11, 47, 50
Tai: participation in Chinese education,
 xv–xvi, 75; level of development, 13,
97; names, 96; definition of 20–21,
87–88; illiteracy among, 20; history
of, 88–89, 90–93; calendar, 90, 90n8;
Nationalists vs. Communists, 92–93;
education during the Cultural Revolu-
tion, 105–8; revival of Buddhist edu-
cation among, 109–16; cadres’ and
teachers’ views on Buddhist education,
118; ethnic identity of students, 142–50;
teachers, 142–43; views on minorities
from mountains, 151–53; responses to
education, 165–67. See also chaopaendin
(king); Tai language
Tai language, 77–78; Chinese education
and, 99–102, 125–31, 134, 157–58; sim-
plication of script, 100; burning of
scripts during the Cultural Revolution,
106–7; textbooks in, 128; students’
view of, 144; students’ command of,
145; bilingual education in 156–57
Taiwan, 43

Tang Zhiyao, 42

tax system, in Sipsong Panna, 94–95
teachers: training of, 41, 44, 44n24, 50,
53, 99; in Lijiang during the Cultural
Revolution, 58; view of minorities
from mountains, 64; praise of Akha
and Jinuo, 155; view of Buddhist
education, 121
Thai language, 113
Thailand, 88, 89, 101, 110; monks from,
111, 113; Sipsong Panna monks in, 114,
147; religious and modern education
in, 115–16, 119; contact with Sipsong
Panna, 126, 158, 167
Theravada Buddhism, 89
Third Secondary School of Yunnan
Province, 43

Thousand Character Text, 32

“three sames,” 49
Tianji, 31
Tibet: influence of in Lijiang, 25, 28;
Britain and, 36
Tibetans, 83; level of development of, 13;
bilingual education among, 18
tourism: education for, 82; in Lijiang, 27,
27n4, 65, 78, 79; in Sipsong Panna, 89,
90, 138–39, 157
transcriptions, xx–xxi
Trimetrical Classic, 32
Tuo’en, 34, 56, 66, 67
tusi: during Yuan, 25; in Lijiang, 25; in
Sipsong Panna, 91; studies in Beijing

Uygurs, 12, 18
United Front policy, 13

vernacular language (baihua), 33
Vietnam, 88
vocational education, 11, 41

Wa, 13
Wat Pa Jie Maharajatan, 114
Water Splashing Festival, 90
Weixi, 26, 51
work teams, 98, 105
INDEX

Xikang, 44
Xishuangbanna. See Sipsong Panna
Xueshan, 31, 37

Yang Qichang, 29, 30, 31
Yang Shangzhi, 49
Yao, 20
Yellow Emperor, xii, 141, 160
Yi, 20, 27, 63, 64, 88
Yuan dynasty, 29
Yuhc, 31

Yulong Mountain (journal), 68

Yunnan: decrees on border and minority education, 10, 14, 50, 94; minority education since 1980, 19–24; state support to, 19; students in 19–20, 75; illiteracy in, 20; administration of schools in, 22; contacts with central China (1911–28), 42; schools during Qing, 36; warlords, 43; Japanese occupation of, 44; patriotic education since 1989, 139–42; bilingual education in, 161

Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences, 79
Yunnan Bureau of Culture and Education, 52
Yunnan Bureau of Education, 71
Yunnan History: taught in schools, 68–71, 134; content of teaching material, 69–71; and patriotic education, 70
Yunnan Institute of the Nationalities, 98; curriculum in, 22–23; establishment of, 22; enrollment in, 23–24; Han students in, 23; languages taught in, 23; Naxi students in, 23; Tai students in, 24, 143; Tai language in, 129
Yunnan Provincial Lijiang Secondary School, 43
Yunnan Teachers College, 22
Yunnan University, 22

Zhang Shiya, 117
Zhao Cunxin. See Chao Tsengha
Zhao Lu, 49
Zhaotong, 44
Zhongdian, 26
zhongdian xuexiao. See keypoint schools
Zhonghua minzu. See Chinese nation
Zhu Xi, 32
Zhuang, 12, 87
Zou Zhenxie, 107