

Main Abstracts

The Regional Geographical Effects of the Yellow River after Its Diversion and the Heritage Activation of

Its Old Course: A Case Study of the Ancient Yellow River in Jiangsu

WU Bihu, JI Fengyi, XUE Tao

The old course of the Yellow River has been ignored by relative discussions about the plan of Yellow River National Cultural Park, which shows the lack of history and culture of the Yellow River. In order to guarantee the authenticity and integrity of the history and culture of the Yellow River, the historical status of the old course as an important part of the Yellow River must be recognized. The old course of the river in Jiangsu as an example, the regional geographical effects of the Yellow River after its diversion has been summarized, and the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the old course of the Yellow River has been sorted out, so that the formation and evolution history of the old course of the river can be reproduced. The suggestion is that the old course of the river should be included in the Yellow River National Cultural Park. With the help of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the old course, the diversified functions of the heritage should be explored. In order to realize the aim of heritage activation, the old course of the river should be built as an ecological leisure and a cultural experiencing belt, and the culture and tourism representation of the Yellow River culture and national spirit should be created.

Key words: old course of the Yellow River; north Jiangsu plain; regional geography; heritage activation

The Protection of Yellow River Cultural Ecology at the Nexus of River, Landscape and Cultural Heritage

ZHAN Senyang

The cultural ecology of the Yellow River refers to a state of symbiosis and coexistence of multiple ethnic groups and cultures in the Yellow River basin. Interactions between different cultures constrain and sustain the balance of the cultural ecology. Since the Industrial Revolution, mankind, in its pursuit of economic growth, has been immoderately demanding from the river, resulting in its frequently running dry in the 1990s, water pollution and deterioration of its natural ecology. Following these are the ruining of many landscapes and historical sites, and the vanishing of the intangible cultural heritage. Therefore, only by respecting the life of the Yellow River, advocating ecological harmony, organically integrating the cultural heritage resources of the Yellow River, systematically maintaining the river, landscapes, historical sites and intangible cultural heritage, can we secure a sustainable development of the Yellow River civilization.

Key words: the Yellow River; the Yellow River cultural ecology; landscapes; historical sites; intangible cultural heritage

The Historical Evolution of the Sacrifice to the Yellow River and the Image Building of “Mother River” in the New Era

WANG Degang, WANG Wei

As a symbolic ritual activity in the cultural system of the Yellow River, the sacrifice to the Yellow River represents the multiple psychological complexes of the ancestors living near and by the River, which includes attachment, admiration and awe to the river. Now with the complete eradication of the Yellow River flood, the relationship between the Yellow River and human beings has also undergone essential changes. The Yellow River has been upgraded to the symbolic carrier of Chinese ethnic culture, and the Yellow River culture has become the cultural symbol of external identification and internal identity. Therefore, the restoration of the Yellow River sacrifice is not only the need of the systematic reconstruction and complete expression of the Yellow River culture, but also the need of improving the cultural cohesion and identity of the Chinese nation. The worship of the Yellow River in the new era is the psychological expression of the Chinese nation for the Yellow River as the birthplace and the cultural religiousness.

Key words: sacrifice to the Yellow River; Yellow River culture; mother river; image building

Beyond Etiquette and Custom: Research on the Formation of the River God King Zhu in the Qing Dynasty

JIA Guojing

King Zhu, the god of the Yellow River in the Qing Dynasty, was incarnated after the death of Zhu Zhixi (朱之锡), the second governor of the Yellow River. Zhu, appointed in 14th year of Shunzhi, was diligent and thrifty during the following ten years, which earned for him great respect from the people. However, after his death, disaster was still serious due to the environment and then Zhu Zhixi became King Zhu, the god of the Yellow River. In the 45th Year of Qianlong, after a 2-year project of reconstruction of the riverbanks, which Emperor Qianlong himself and his ministers all felt extremely hard, Zhu was recognized officially by the court and became the river god, for the Emperor yearned for god protection of the river. The experience of King Zhu is different from other three river gods, King Jinlong, King Huang and King Li, and also unlike other governors of the Yellow River like Jin Fu. All of these revealed not only folk religion, etiquette and the interaction between them, but also the great driving force behind the actual disaster situation and the specific political conditions.

Key words: the Qing Dynasty; King Zhu; Zhu Zhixi; governor of the Yellow River; disaster situation

Handicraft and the Remolding of Contemporary Chinese Lifestyle

FANG Lili

Handicraft is related to social development. Through the field study of handicraft in the transformation of contemporary society, we can see that a new Renaissance is taking place in today's China, from which the Chinese lifestyle can be remolded, and the traditional Chinese philosophy spirit is quietly experiencing a new revitalization while providing social services. Human culture has always been formed in "the way of living" (quote from Liang Shuming). In today's world, the formation of a new cultural orientation through the renewal of "the way of living" will help to guide human society to a new era of ecological prosperity. This might be an important opportunity for contemporary China to make contributions to the world.

Key words: handicraft; agricultural and industrial China; human resources; meme

Research on the Path of Organic Integration between the Reconstruction of Collective Memory and the

Inheritance of the Value of Traditional Villages in the Rural Revitalization

LU Kerong

Under the background of rural revitalization, it is urgent to strengthen the reconstruction of collective memory of traditional villages and the inheritance of rural values in the face of the gradual disintegration of traditional villages, the gradual decline of traditional culture, and "memory loss" of rural collectiveness. Through a systematic analysis of the connotations, constituent elements and main types of the collective memory of traditional villages, it is clear that the construction of collective memory of traditional villages is an important carrier of the inheritance of rural values, and that the construction of collective memory and the sustainable development of traditional villages integrate with and promote each other. In the context of the rural revitalization strategy, it is necessary to reconstruct the collective memory system of traditional villages, to further explore, integrate, inherit and expand the diversified collective memories and multiple values of traditional villages, and to stimulate the endogenous development force of the village. In this process, the basic path of organic integration between the reconstruction of the collective memory and the living inheritance of the values of traditional villages will be constructed to promote the overall revitalization of traditional villages.

Key words: traditional village; collective memory; rural values

Priority of Community or Priority of Society? The Logical Starting Point of Folkloristics and the

Amendment to *Convention on the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage*

LV Wei

Community is a core concept that folklorists contribute to *Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage* (hereinafter referred to as the *Convention*), and when the concept of community enters the legislative provisions without reflection, it has reserved a legal gap for the practice of communitarianism. On the one hand, the amendment to the *Convention* is intended to block the practical possibilities of communitarianism in theory, and on the other hand, it is intended to clarify the logical starting point of folkloristic practices.

Key words: *Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage*; folkloristics; practices; community; society

Documents, Objects and Livingness: The Intermediary Mode of University Libraries in the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage

CHEN Shujun

University libraries are very important subjects in the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage. They play a huge part in the preservation of documents and the exhibition of craftsmanship. They also have a special role and value in the establishing of professional knowledge and understanding of intangible cultural heritage, the recognition and identity of intangible cultural heritage, and the rediscovery of the value of intangible cultural heritage. Of course, this kind of role and value is limited. It is more of an intermediary model, which is a kind of safeguarding and practice that adds more values to the existing safeguarding mechanism.

Key words: safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage; university library; intermediary model

Collusion and Cooperation: Resource Transformation of Safeguarding of Festival Intangible Cultural Heritage:

A Case Study of Enshi Tujia *Nv'erhui* Festival

GUI Sheng, SHEN Xiao

The safeguarding of festival intangible cultural heritage (briefly "ICH") is the result of the collusion and cooperation of multiple subjects, which is essentially the practice of cultural resource transformation. All subjects have their own demands. The satisfaction of different subjects' demands makes the value of multicultural resources of ICH projects realized and expressed, which makes the practice of ICH safeguarding more realistic and valuable. Through the field investigation of Enshi Tujia *Nv'erhui* Festival, this article shows that all subjects cooperate to engage in the cultural resource transformation and integrate the multi-cultural values, and the safeguarding and inheritance of festival ICH project is better promoted.

Key words: ICH; cultural resource transformation; subject; *Nv'erhui* Festival

The Community Participation in ICH under the Condition of Authorized Heritage Discourse and

Social Differentiation: A Case Study of the Safeguarding of Yao People's *Shuagetang*

CHEN Daina

Community participation is regarded as an important principle in the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage (ICH) to deal with authorized heritage discourse. The implementation of state-driven safeguarding policies, while bringing resources to the community, may cause or expand the division of the community. However, the concept of "community" in policies often ignores the effects of division. Nowadays, the social division caused by the transformation of livelihoods and the man-land relationship have affected the relationship between the community and culture, leading community participation to a mere formality. At the same time, the safeguarding of ICH has increasingly become a field where local elites compete for resources. Therefore, the safeguarding of ICH has to keep pace with the times, face up to social differentiation, and value the construction of a coordinating mechanism for community interests.

Key words: *Shuagetang*; community participation; social differentiation; the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage

The Main Problems in the Compilation of *The Complete Works of Zhong Jingwen*

ZHU Xiaofeng

The Complete Works of Zhong Jingwen comprehensively reflects the academic and cultural achievements of Zhong Jingwen throughout his life. It is the first compilation which has collected a considerable number of his unpublished works. Thus, it offers us a comprehensive database for an in-depth study on Zhong Jingwen, Chinese Folklore and Chinese Folk Literature. However, there exist some problems in the compiling work. The main ones are as follows: first, according to incomplete statistics, 31 articles were omitted; second, 75 articles were duplicated in different volumes, amounting to 78 times, which covers about 427 pages of 370,000 words; third, the inconsistency in word choice can be found in the same article duplicated in different volumes; fourth, many articles, which have been collected in other volumes, were duplicated in Issue 26 of *Newspaper Articles* of volume 13, so that more than half of the articles in Issue 26 are duplicated ones. Besides, 4 articles

in the complete works are found in 3 different volumes; fifth, the layout of the articles in each volume is inconsistent. Having investigated 4 collections of Zhong Jingwen's works including *The Last Seat of Feast*, we found the above-mentioned omitted articles. Also, a thorough check of every full text in the 30 volumes of *The Complete Works of Zhong Jingwen*, and a careful comparison of the duplicated articles in each of the above-mentioned volumes are made. Those articles are clearly listed and proofread, in the hope of providing academia with a literature index of the research on and the use of *The Complete Works of Zhong Jingwen*. Based on the analysis of the problems of incompleteness and duplication of articles in the compilation of the complete works, this article discusses the same problems appearing in the compilation of *The Complete Works of Zhong Jingwen*. For instance, the omission of some articles could result in their elimination in the history; "Complete works" is different from "book series". The duplicated articles with their titles changed and different word choice in different volumes of complete works can cause perplexity in bibliographic retrieval and reference. Such problematic approach of compilation does not conform to the general rules and norms for the compilation of complete works, which can reduce the academic value of *The Complete Works of Zhong Jingwen*.

Key words: *The Complete Works of Zhong Jingwen*; bibliographic retrieval of *The Complete Works of Zhong Jingwen*; omission and duplicated inclusion; general rules and norms for compilation of complete works; research on Zhong Jingwen

The Editing Work and Characteristics of *Tribune of Folk Literature* during Its Starting Period

FENG Li, SHI Aidong

Tribune of Folk Literature was started by the China Folk Literature and Art Research Association as a "specialized journal for folk literature theory research". From the beginning of its publication, it had echoed the eager expectations of young and old fellows across the country. The editorial department was deeply aware of the heavy responsibility, and while working hard to organize and edit the journal, it also actively assumed the important mission of guiding the research direction of Chinese folk literature and promoting the research process of it. Firstly, the department emancipated the mind and promoted academic controversy; secondly, it strengthened the academic research capabilities of editors; thirdly, it vigorously supported and nurtured young scholars; fourthly, it established national academic awards and promoted academic norms; and finally, it established a correspondence university to turn out fellows for national investigations and research on the "three sets of collection". During this period, colleagues in the editorial department overcame various difficulties, and they always centered on the central work of the association and the pulse of the development of Chinese folk culture, constantly adjusting the content, setting up columns, and creating hot spots. Thus, many fellows, especially young scholars have been organized, and a solid academic community for folk culture research came into being.

Key words: academic history of folk literature; China Folk Literature and Art Research Association; *Folk Culture Forum*; academic community

The Life History of *Folk Literature Quarterly*

ZHENG Tuyou

The *Folk Literature Quarterly* is an important academic journal in the early restoration and construction stage of Chinese folk literature discipline in the new era. After its suspension, the *Folk Literature Quarterly*, as the predecessor, continued to exist for 6 years in the form of *Chinese Folk Culture*, with 48 issues and more than 10 million academic words published. In this paper, the author makes a detailed analysis of the tortuous course of the journal with his personal experience and reveals the reasons behind the three times of renaming. The 15-year span of the journal not only reveals the importance of an academic journal for the development of a discipline, but also demonstrates that the survival of an academic journal has a very close relationship with the environment, especially the social and economic development of a state. In other words, the survival of an academic journal requires certain surroundings. As a typical case in the academic history, the study of *Folk Literature Quarterly* can inspire and shed a light on the research of the academic journals.

Key words: *Collection of Folk Literature*; *Folk Literature Quarterly*; *Chinese Folk Culture*; life history