

ABSTRACTS AND BIOS

DAY 1

SESSION ONE

1.1 NEW MIGRATION AND COMMUNITIES (CHAIR: PROF MANYING IP)

The Rise of China and Changing Policies on Chinese Overseas—Impact on the Philippines: an Exploratory Study
Ms Teresita Ang See, Kaisa Heritage Center, Philippines

The rapid rise of China as a major global economic and political power in recent decades has had significant impact in all parts of the globe – whether in developed countries like in the West or in developing countries like in Southeast Asia.

New migration patterns and business overtures, made under the One Belt One Road initiative, to developing countries like the Philippines is becoming noticeable, especially in the past few years since the election of Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte in 2016. There are pledges and possibilities for big-item potential investors especially in infrastructure, but whether they push through with investment plans is still unknown as of now. New immigrants continue to seek residency in the Philippines, but they are predominantly small entrepreneurs or speculators with a “get rich quick” mentality. How these new immigrants and how China view and administer them, affect Philippines-China relations. The *huaqiao* community and the Tsinoy community in the Philippines is something that must be investigated.

China’s rise, its new image and its new policy towards its citizens abroad is of concern for Filipinos, Chinese Filipinos and the new Chinese immigrant community. While Chinese Filipinos rejoice and are proud of China’s achievements, especially the fact that it is no longer the sick man of Asia, they have viewed with concern China’s activities over the past decades because such actions impact on the Chinese and the Tsinoy community too. Does China’s rise, its economic development and its new policy towards the *huaqiao* community pose a threat to the Philippines in general and the Tsinoy community in particular? Or is it a positive development that benefits the Philippines and the Tsinoy community? Does it affect the integration of Chinese overseas in the mainstream societies or the transformation of identities and acculturation of the Chinese Filipinos and the new *huaqiao* in their midst?

Bio:

Teresita Ang See is a founding director of ISSCO who served as its Vice President, President, and Secretary-Treasurer for many years. She is past President of the Philippine Association for Chinese Studies, founding President of Kaisa Para Sa Kaunlaran, a research-based NGO of Chinese Filipinos. She currently serves as Executive Trustee of Kaisa Heritage Center, which houses the Bahay Tsinoy – Museum of the Chinese in Philippine Life and the Chinben See Memorial Library. She has authored, edited and co-authored 14 books, mostly on the Chinese in the Philippines, including five volumes of *The Chinese in the Philippines: Problems and Perspectives*.

What Divides Us: The Political Integration of Mainland-Chinese Migrants in Hong Kong

Ms Katy Puiman Chan, University of Melbourne

Are Chinese migrants a threat to democracy? While Hong Kong is part of China, it runs a relatively democratic system compared with mainland China with direct elections and with freedom of speech, press and assembly as permitted by the 'One Country, Two Systems' principle. Hong Kong also enjoys the governance right to decide its own economic and social policies including education. Yet, in recent social debates, the new generation of mainland-Chinese migrants are blamed for hindering the democratic development of the region. In the public discourse, they appear politically active but conservative. Formerly they have been subjected to the socialization of China's authoritarian state, therefore, they are thought to share a greater resistance to liberal ideas than the locals. At the extreme, some Localists consider the state to have been strategically using the population growth of mainland Chinese migrants to recolonize Hong Kong, with the intention to 'change the blood' of its resilient civil society. In the academic circle, scholars have long observed that among different diasporic ethnic groups, the Chinese are particularly hard to assimilate; moreover, the increasing cultural elements in Chinese nationalistic discourses since 'reform and opening' have been limiting the integration capacity of Chinese settlers worldwide. This study aims to explore the political influence of mainland Chinese migrants to Hong Kong. Using census data and the results of the Legislative Council elections in 2016 and 2018, it compares the number of the migrants and the voting outcomes of different electoral areas. The preliminary analysis shows that Liberal and Localist candidates do perform worse in electoral areas with a higher number of mainland Chinese migrants. However, I suggest that mainland Chinese migrants are not 'intrinsically' more conservative than the local, but their vulnerable social situation has turned them to affiliating with conservative-funded civil communities. While previous migration studies often presume migrants to be socially apathetic and naturalize their absence in public politics, this study further discusses the practical conditions for achieving political integration.

Bio:

Katy Puiman Chan is a PhD student at the School of Social and Political Sciences of the University of Melbourne. She completed Master of Philosophy in Sociology at the Chinese University of Hong Kong prior moving to Australia. Her research interests include Chinese identity and the political development of Greater China. She is now also a columnist at Stand News Hong Kong.

1.2 IDENTITIES AND HYBRIDITIES (CHAIR: DR JIA GAO)

"We live, they leave": Narratives of belonging of the Indian-Chinese community in the city of Kolkata, India

Mr Abir Lal Mazumder, South Asian University

The colonial history of India from the 18th century mentions the presence of Chinese settlements in the city of Calcutta (Kolkata) since well before 1947 when it gained freedom from British rule. The Chinese origin residents of the city of Kolkata in India are a minority and on the decline contrary to the many waves in which they arrived as tradesmen three hundred years ago. The dwindling is continuous and quite visible as many families shift out of the city while still quite young, leaving the elders behind of whom it is said that they refuse to leave their birthplace and home.

The countries of India and China during the 1950s were unable to come to terms regarding sharing of territorial border in the Himalayan region. They found themselves in the midst of a war in the winter of 1962. This war led to major changes in the social lives of the community. This large chunk of social history has been often erroneously divided by academics and journalists who have studied and worked with the minority community into a pre and post 1962 Indo-China war phase which is hastily understood as the reason for the Indian-Chinese leaving India.

This paper is derived from the content analysis of printed interviews with the resident Chinese origin citizens of Kolkata from magazines and newspaper articles over a period of two decades from 1990 to 2010. It historicizes the socio-political dynamics of the Chinese origin citizens of different age groups and their version of history which includes their arrival to the sub-continent during the colonial period, subsequent settlement due to economic and social benefits derived from a mixture of a thriving local and colonial economy, and finally emigration to the West and North America after India's independence which continues to date.

Bio:

Abir Lal Mazumder is a research scholar in the Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences in the South Asian University, New Delhi, India. My doctoral thesis deals with the idea of socio-political implications of the 1962 Indo-China border war on the life of the Indian-Chinese community. Additionally, I am interested in the Anthropology of diasporas. Urban social inequality, Marxist philosophy, study of public spheres, and economic anthropology. I plan to be part of the growing academic community which researches the ideas of mobility of culture and people in South Asia in the near future.

The Chinese Descendants in the Rural Mekong Delta: The Cases in Tra Vinh Province, Vietnam

Prof Satoshi Serizawa, Nara University

This paper shows the historical background and the contemporary situation of the descendants of the migrant from China to the rural area in the Mekong Delta by focusing on the cases in Tra Vinh province in Vietnam. The eighteenth century that is well known as "the Chinese century" is characterized as the appearance of the new pattern of the Chinese migration to the rural areas in Southeast Asia. In the Mekong Delta, the Chinese immigrants had been the important subjects for cultivation of the vast land in competition with the native Khmer people from the seventeenth to twentieth centuries. Particularly, the Chaozhou male immigrants are very famous as the entrepreneurs who start their business of rice by entering the rural area of the Mekong Delta and settling down after marrying the Khmer woman. Those descendants of the Chinese immigrants that are now living in the rural area in the region have been assimilated to the Khmer people and adopted to the Vietnamese culture of the Kinh people, another immigrant group through the nation building of the Vietnamese state especially after the end of the Vietnam War in 1975. However, now there are still many cultural traits of the ethnic Chinese migrants found out in the Tra Vinh province. And the phenomena come from the influence of the China-Vietnam relations and the multi-ethnic situation of the Chinese, Khmer and Kinh people in this area.

Bio:

Satoshi Serizawa is a professor of anthropology at the department of social research of Nara University in Japan. He earned his doctoral degree from the department of anthropology of Osaka University in Japan. His publications include the article, "Japanese Buddhism and Chinese Sub-ethnic Culture: Instances of a Chinese Buddhist Organization from Shantou to Vietnam," in Tan Chee-Beng (ed.) After Migration and Religious Affiliation: Religions, Chinese Identities and Transnational Network, Singapore: World Scientific, 2014, and the co-edited Japanese book, Nihonjin no Chugoku Mingu Shushu (The Chinese Folk-crafts Collected by the Japanese), Tokyo: Fukyosha, 2008.

The transformation of the role of identity among Cantonese immigrants in the British colonies in the early twentieth century: a discussion of Chan Wing's business network

Wen Wei, University of Malaya

Chan Wing was a well-known Chinese leader in British Malaya in the early twentieth century. As a new immigrant from Guangdong China, he had a dual-role identity with his family's citizenships. Throughout his extraordinary life, he lived in different British Colonies, including Singapore, Federated Malay States, Australia, India, Hong Kong and other Southeast Asian countries such as Thailand for a long time. He was involved in many different industries in his life, including tin mining, planting rubber, the rice trade, real estate construction and invested in and co-established the Chinese Capital bank. He decided that he would never return to China. He distrusted the Chinese government, however, he still sponsored China's domestic philanthropy and education affairs, and donated military equipment and materials towards the anti-Japanese war effort. He participated in all kinds of social activities organized by the British colonial administration, taking the initiative to apply for British citizenship, but did not take part in the provisional committee which was established by the British. He built mansions in Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Perth and allowed his family members to settle in different places. He tried to completely resettle from Malaya to Australia in his later years, but finally decided to spend the last two years of his life in Singapore with his burial taking place in Kuala Lumpur, the place where he first immigrated. This paper provides some case studies to analyse the transformation of a Chan Wing's role identity through his ambivalent activities and the process of creating a multinational business network. Through the case study of Chan Wing, it investigates the transformation of the role of identity of Cantonese interregional immigrants in the early twentieth century.

Bio:

Wen Wei is a PhD student in the History Department, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Malaya. Wen Wei's research is focused on Malaysian Chinese history and the history of Cantonese diasporas.

SESSION TWO

2.1 HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY DIASPORAS (CHAIR: PROF LEE CHEUK YIN)

Research on Cantonese Overseas Chinese in South Pacific Island Countries

Cong WANG, Jinan University

Overseas Chinese in South Pacific Island countries mainly from Guangdong, and those overseas Chinese who immigrated to the south Pacific island countries are divided into two historical stages of going out for livelihood and benefits. In the historical development of the two stages, the relatively stable Chinese society has been formed, and overseas Chinese have been showing a trend of sustained growth. The evolution of the Chinese society in the island countries lies in that the island countries and the overseas Chinese have formed an increasingly interactive relationship. On the one hand, the attributes of island countries, such as the fragility, dependence and marginality of the political economy, have profoundly affected the socio-economic and developmental space of overseas Chinese, which influences the localization and re-migration of overseas Chinese. On the other hand, overseas Chinese have formed a multidimensional orientation in the development process of the island countries,

which is to play the leading role in the island economy, actively participate in the island's political activities, serve as the communication link between China and the island countries, and promote interactive development between themselves and the island countries.

Bio:

Cong WANG is a Master's student in the School of International Studies & Academy of Overseas Chinese Studies at Jinan University in Guangzhou and a research assistant at the Intellisia Institute. Research Interests include: overseas Chinese and regional public goods.

How China's Changes over the past Forty Years Influence its Emigration Flow
Dr Xue XIA, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (Chinese paper)

We collect the data of Chinese citizens exit and entry, GNI and GDP from China National Bureau of Statistics, and data of overseas students and returning students from Ministry of Education of China over the last 40 years. This data is combined with data from a series of international migration reports, trying to analyse how the development of China influences the stream and distribution of emigrations.

We found that along with the improvement of the economic situation and the changes of domestic policies, the data of Chinese citizens exiting and entering is increasing steadily every year. But more and more students return to China while the world economic grows slowly. China's overseas investment orientation and diplomatic expansion influence the direction of migration flows while the economic and social situation of the destination country also plays an important role in its immigrants' choices. We intend to do a more detailed-oriented analysis about those data. Through the data comparison, we hope to find more subtle factors that influence the transnational population.

Bio:

Xue XIA, was born in 1977, Linyi, Shandong. She has a PhD in History and is currently working at the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences. Her main research interests are Chinese overseas and cultural identification

Overseas Chinese Merchants in the Joseon Dynasty
Professor Lee Hwa-Seung, Seoul Digital University

譚傑生(1853-1920) was from 廣東省 高要縣 金利村, the richest man from the opening ports of the Joseon Dynasty(朝鮮) to the Japanese colonial period. Shanghai, the center of China's economy at that time, was made up of merchants from Guangdong. A merchant in Shanghai, 梁綸卿 from Guangdong, run a 同泰號 store. On October in 1882, as the trade agreement '朝清商民水陸貿易章程' between the Joseon Dynasty and the Qing Dynasty was signed, 梁綸卿 considered the opening ports of Joseon as a good opportunity and dispatched his brother-in-law to the Joseon Dynasty for opening a 同順泰號 store in Incheon and Seoul. In the early days, they imported and sold British cotton textiles and purchased rice, gold and silver from Korea. In 1883, the Joseon Customs opened its door and a diplomat from the Qing Dynasty resided in Korea. The Shanghai 同泰號 started a profitable trade by linking 同順泰號 with the opening ports in East Asian Countries in purchasing the most marketable goods at a low price and selling them at high price. 唐紹儀, 周壽臣 from Guangdong, who were appointed as the first diplomatic officials. In 1885, 袁世凱 at the age of 27, who was appointed as a 駐紮朝鮮總理交涉通商事宜, selected the Guangdong people who were similar in age with him and studied abroad in gaining knowledge of the West. With many privileges through these Guangdong elite groups, 同順泰號 has grown to become the biggest trading partner, playing a role as the bank responsible for handling of public funds of officers in Korea. In 1885, it opened a branch in Incheon, Seoul in 1886, and Wonsan in 1886, and traded in a route connecting Japan's 神戶 -Busan-

Wonsan-Vladivostok. In fact, there were three groups of Chinese who came to Joseon in the early days : the north (北幫, occupied 80% from Shandong and Hebei), the Guangbang (廣幫), and the southern (南幫). The Guangbang had grown up greatly as the 上海-煙臺-仁川 line opened in 1888. During this period, Joseon has greatly increased its trade with neighboring countries, and it was in line with the growing process of the Guangdong Merchant 譚傑生. This paper illustrates the activity of the Overseas Chinese Merchants in the late Joseon Dynasty.

Bio:

Lee Hwa-Seung is a Professor at Seoul Digital University. He received his PhD in Chinese History from Taiwan Normal university (1996) As well as being an active member of ISSCO, he is a member of The Society for Asian Historical Studies and The Society for Ming-Qing Historical Studies.

2.2 MOBILITIES AND EDUCATION (CHAIR: DR FENGSHI WU)

Intermingling languages used by school-aged Chinese Australians: An analysis from the dual-track perspective

Yilu YANG, University of Melbourne

Language use is important in the culturalisation process of migrants. Many existing studies analyse Chinese language learning and use by school-aged Chinese Australians in the education sphere. As one of the vital methods to complete their culturalisation, cultural practices of the Chinese language has, however, tended to be ignored within the literature to date. There is little research exploring how they use and practice the Chinese language outside of school systematically. This study analyses this issue by examining Chinese language use by Chinese Australian children outside of school. Drawing on 64 in-depth qualitative interviews and class observations conducted in 17 classrooms, this research aims to explore Chinese Australian children's intermingling languages use in their communication, cultural consumption and cultural practices in the wider society. This research suggests that Chinese Australian children are themselves the control mechanisms in switching between Chinese, English, or a combination of languages according to their interlocutors. In the aspect of cultural consumption, this research finds that Chinese visual cultural products are consumed more than print cultural products, and the consumption of Chinese cultural products is beneficial to the reinforcement of family relations. In addition, the practice of Chinese in the wider society by these children is an important finding which is overlooked by previous studies.

Bio:

Yilu YANG is a PhD student at the Asia Institute, the University of Melbourne. Her research is about Chinese language use by school-aged Chinese Australians. Her current research interests include migrants' language use, language and cultural consumption, language and ethnic identity, multilingualism and multiculturalism.

Outcome-Driven Parenting: Practices among New Chinese Immigrants in Singapore **Jun WANG, Nanyang Technological University**

Decades of research has reiterated the central role that parents play in children's education and development. For immigrant parenting, a dominant theme in existing migration studies suggests that preserving parental culture, language, and ties to the ethnic community can facilitate upward social mobility for immigrant children. Literature on the new second

generation of the American immigrants particularly highlights that the parental human capital, family structure, modes of incorporation, community and neighborhood are important factors that affect immigrants' children's upward mobility. In order for children to achieve upward social mobility, Chinese immigrants among Asian immigrants particularly emphasize on academic achievements. The educational excellence of children of Asian immigrants in the US has aroused enduring debates between culturalists and structuralists, who attribute the model minority effects to these people's cultural and structural strengths. However, this phenomenon might be more dynamic and multifaceted than culturalists and structuralists have suggested respectively.

This study examines the parenting practices of immigrants from China to Singapore, shifting attention from Asian immigrants in the US to international migration within Asia and revising key variables in the analysis, which would make the study theoretically significant. My main research question centres on explaining what shapes or reshapes new Chinese immigrants' parenting behaviour in Singapore, looking specifically at the intersection between cultural factors and multi-levels of structural factors. I aim to address the following questions: "What are the different levels of migration-related resources and constraints, and how do they affect parenting practices among new Chinese immigrants in Singapore? How do multi-level factors interact to affect the practices? And what are the implications of the outcome-driven parenting practices?"

Bio:

Jun WANG is a PhD student in Sociology at the School of Social Sciences, College of HASS, at NTU. Her research interest is migration study, with a focus on new Chinese immigrants, immigrant parenting, and immigrant children's education. She has been working as a research associate at Nanyang Centre for Public Administration (NCPA) for six years since 2010. Before that, she obtained Master degree from RSIS of NTU in 2009. And prior to migrating to Singapore, she has studied Public Administration and obtained a Masters in Management from Beijing Normal University in 2007.

SESSION THREE

3.1 ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND NEW BUSINESSES (DR JIA GAO)

***The Rise of China and Chinese Philanthropy in Australia* Dr Hongyue LIAO**

Historically, the Chinese diaspora in Australia had been engaged in various philanthropic activities in Australia on top of their donations back to China out of hometown attachment, compassion, or patriotism. The rapid rise of China as a major global, economic and political power in recent decades has transformed patterns of Chinese immigration, settlement and diaspora linkages in Australia, and these changes have in turn resulted in additional features to Chinese philanthropy in Australia. This paper examines philanthropic engagement by Chinese individuals, business enterprises and non-profit organisations in contemporary Australia and explores how it has evolved over time and how this evolution relates to the rise of China. The argument mounted in this qualitative research is that the rise of China is largely responsible for the transformation of Chinese philanthropy in Australia. As China rises, more and more people from mainland China have migrated to Australia due to growing wealth and increased global mobility, and an increasing number of Chinese companies have invested in Australia partly in response to the policy of "going-out". In the country of destination, Chinese new migrants have actively and assertively engaged in philanthropy either as individuals or as charitable groups to seek wider acceptance and promote mutual understanding, and Chinese firms have spent substantial time, effort and resources engaging communities to gain legitimacy and social license to operate. However, due to

their complicated and sometimes controversial connections with the Chinese government, the philanthropic contributions by Chinese individuals, firms and charitable groups in Australia have not been given due credit.

Bio:

Dr. Hongyue LIAO has completed his doctoral study with Swinburne University of Technology under the supervision of Professor Emeritus John Fitzgerald. His PhD thesis is *Shang and Shan: Charitable Networks of the "Four Great Department Stores" and Their Associated Chinese-Australian Families 1900 and 1949*. His research interests include Chinese diaspora, Chinese philanthropy, Chinese business history, Cantonese opera and modern Shanghai. His recent journal article *Charity, Commerce and Culture in Modern China: The Wing On Amateur Dramatic Club 1923-1949* has come out in *Twentieth-Century China* (vol. 43, no. 2, May 2018).

Chinese Overseas and cross-border e-commerce
Dr Jia GAO, University of Melbourne

Online shopping has grown significantly and now makes up a substantial portion of consumer transactions around the world. Just like the transfer of information online, e-commerce is not limited by country boundaries and opens sellers to new markets and buyers to new products from around the world. In the process of the development of this type of commercial activity, many ethnic Chinese living overseas, especially new migrants and international students, have played a very active role in purchasing, selling, sending, and promoting a wide range of products. In Australia, the *Daigou* activity or market alone is estimated to be worth over one billion dollars annually and reportedly about 100,000 Chinese Australians and students are involved in the trade. However, the current public discourse and academic literature on cross-border e-commerce have largely misinterpreted its nature and the reason behind such new economic activities. Many existing analyses still simply believe that the rapid and massive growth of China-related cross-border e-commerce is mainly because of the lack of confidence of Chinese consumers in Chinese products and the attraction of cheap made-in-China products to foreign consumers. Based on numerous new market analyses and the observation of *Daigou* activities engaged by Chinese Australians and students in Australia, this paper offers a new and in-depth analysis of the connection between cross-border e-commerce and the Chinese overseas. This paper argues that the involvement of Chinese overseas and Chinese international students in cross-border e-commerce is highly correlated with their distribution in different countries, and that the popularity of imported products from certain countries in China is correlated with the size and composition of Chinese communities in those countries. On the other hand, this new trade is also a direct consequence of China's open economy and its rapid transformation into a post-industrial society, both of which have given rise to new cosmopolitan consumerism among Chinese middle-class households. Based on the above analysis, this paper is also to provide a preliminary assessment of the role of the Chinese overseas and international students in cross-border e-commerce, its new characteristics, and possible future developments.

Bio:

Jia GAO is an associate professor at the Asia Institute, the University of Melbourne, while serving as Assistant Dean (China) of the Faculty of Arts at the same university. His recent Australia-related books include *Chinese activism of a different kind* (Brill, 2013) and *Chinese migrant entrepreneurship in Australia from the early 1990s* (Chandos, 2015). Gao Jia can be contacted by email at: jia@unimelb.edu.au

The American Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Sino-Russian Relations
Prof Xi XU, Huaqiao University

The Sino-US relationship is the one of the most important and complex bilateral relationships in the world. It is complex and arduous to overcome Thucydides Trap due to the differences between the Chinese and American social system, ideology, historical and cultural traditions, etc.. Throughout history, American Chinese chambers of commerce play a particular role in aspects of integrating Chinese and overseas Chinese into American pluralistic society and promoting a friendly cooperative relationship between China and the United States, which will enrich the research thoughts and the study paths of the new relationship from the perspectives of public opinion. The research tries to define the laws and regulations, to systematically analyze the types, the attributes and the history, and further to discuss value proposition and function extension of American Chinese chambers of commerce. The findings underscore that American Chinese chambers of commerce can connect China with the United States to achieve a win-win situation in the fields of cultural exchanges, strategic mutual-trust, economic and trade cooperation, and “One Belt and One Road” based on the dual channels of economic diplomacy and people-to-people diplomacy in the context of new world patterns, Sino-US trade disputes and the Taiwan Problem. Finally, the research will put forward some suggestions to give full play to the channel effect.

Bio:

Xi XU is a Professor in the School of Political Science and Public Administration at Huaqiao University, Quanzhou, China. Her research mainly focuses on the management of non-profit organisations, institutional analysis, and public policy and she has published extensively on these topics.

3.2 MIGRATION, GENDER AND EDUCATION (CHAIR: DR ANTHONY SPIRES)

Gendered Labour Migration from China: A Case Study of Low-Wage Chinese Female Migrant Workers in Singapore

Wei YANG, Nanyang Technological University

By the end of 2016, there were about one million Chinese nationals in temporary employment abroad as low-wage migrant workers. As a global city-state, Singapore has not only attracted highly skilled and wealthy Chinese, but also become one of the major destinations for low-wage labour migrants from China. Based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted from 2016 to 2018 in Singapore, this paper examines the migration trajectories and patterns of low-wage Chinese female migrant workers in Singapore, with a special focus on how various social and cultural institutions interact with gender to structure women's migration.

This paper will present some preliminary findings of fieldwork. The majority of low-wage migrant women workers are from rural and non-traditional sending areas in China and their migration patterns are strongly shaped by migration industries and government regulations such as the temporary migration scheme. They tend to become circular migrants once they embark on transnational employment journey and they see transnational mobility not only as a livelihood strategy but also as an avenue for pursuing individual autonomy and freedom. While they are subject to structural constraints associated with their gender, class, and migrant status, they can be empowered by transnational migration in many ways, especially

in terms of gender relations in households, career advancement and social mobility in both sending and receiving countries.

Bio:

Wei YANG is a PhD Candidate in Sociology at Nanyang Technological University. Her current research focuses on labour migration from China to Singapore, with a special focus on gender. Her research interests include transnational labour migration, gender and family, women's empowerment, and the impact of return migration on rural development. Before pursuing her PhD, she worked as a researcher in a Beijing-based think tank - the Centre for China and Globalization, where she conducted and coordinated policy relevant research on highly skilled talent migration from/to China. She received her master's degree in Cultural Studies from the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Globalization and International Immigration: A Study of the Issue of Illegal Indonesian Maids in China
Yue PAN, Sun Yat-Sen University

In today's society, the degree of globalization has been advancing, there has been an increase in both the scale and the frequency of international migration, and the population flow between countries has become increasingly evident. Among them, cross-border labour service cooperation has become one of the important drivers of international migration flows. The export of household service labours in some Southeast Asian countries has become a major trend in the export of labour services. Of these, 64% of household service workers are women. To a certain extent, foreign maids are products of globalization.

In the context of global migration and cross-regional migration, foreign maids have a long history in China's Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan regions. They are large in number with a high degree of market recognition. They have already been incorporated into the framework of urban governance and legal development for quite a long time. Although the laws of mainland China prohibit foreigners from engaging in household service business, there are already a large number of organized foreign maids in economically developed cities (such as Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou), coastal cities, and a few large inland cities. However, social and academic circles have paid insufficient attention to this issue. What is the status of these foreign maids living in mainland China? What are their motivations in coming to mainland China? What impact did their emergence have on the household service industry, urban governance, and national security? This article will take illegal Indonesian maids in mainland China as the research object, based mainly on Indonesian and English literatures, and the results of field research. Through setting forth the status quo of illegal Indonesian maids in mainland China, the motivations of them coming to work in mainland China and the impact of this group on the household service industry, urban governance and national security are analyzed and then specific recommendations for countermeasures are put forward.

Bio:

Yue PAN is a PhD candidate in the School of International Relations, Sun Yat-Sen University.

The Chinese Community in Japan and Chinese Language Education in the Post-New Immigration Period
Prof Chiyang LIAO, Musashino Art University
(Chinese Paper)

Since the 1980s, the population of Chinese nationals in Japan has increased nearly twentyfold. This has led to significant changes in the organizational, economic, and social structures of the Chinese community. In Japan, in the beginning of the 21st century, this

community entered the Post-New Immigration Period, as the children of the new immigrants became adults and began entering society. Chinese language education is one factor which will determine the future direction of the Chinese community's development in Japan. This is mainly demonstrated by the following two areas.

1. Currently, the student capacity of Chinese schools in Japan and other Chinese language educational institutions is limited. Presently, five full-time Chinese schools exist in Japan, a number that has remained unchanged since the 1980s. As a result, 90% of the Chinese students in this age range have no choice but to attend Japanese schools. 2. For a long time after World War 2, the Chinese community in Japan maintained the characteristics of a community of Chinese nationals. Since the second and third generations of the new immigrants have not received a Chinese language education, however, they may lose their Chinese cultural identity.

To resolve these problems, the Chinese community in Japan has engaged in a variety of efforts and explorations. As part of a formal systematic approach, there are currently five full-time Chinese schools. As a semi-systematic approach, there are also Chinese schools that operate over the weekend. Network solutions, such as television, internet and radio classes, Chinese language churches, Chinese language speech contests, and WeChat groups for the parents of students are also available. Educational resources, such as dispatched teachers, teaching materials, and summer schools are provided from China, and interaction with Japanese society is accessible through international and multicultural education as well as Japanese language schools. Today, education in the Chinese community is undergoing profound changes in aspects ranging from format to content. Numerous educational systems of various origins (including so-called National Education 民族教育, Overseas Chinese Education 华侨教育, Chinese Language Education for Foreigners 对外汉语教育, Chinese Language Education 华文教育, Overseas education 留学教育 and International Education 国际教育) and their methods influence each other and blend together, in line with globalization and the increasing fluidity of the education market, significantly affecting the present and future of the Chinese community in Japan.

Bio:

Chiyang LIAO is a Professor at Musashino Art University, Japan.

SESSION 4

4.1 CHINESE OVERSEAS, LOCAL ADAPTATION AND FOOD (CHAIR: PROF CHEE-BENG TAN)

Panel description:

Various cultural phenomena can be studied via the lens of food. This panel will examine Chinese migrants' cultural adaptation in a local society via the lens of food. Studying transformation in foodways can be a way of studying immigrants' adaptation to a local society or of achieving social integration. This is so in the study of daily food. Adaptation and economic well-being is very much influenced by the changing political economy, and this is evident in the study of Chinese restaurants which plays a significant part in the Chinese immigrants' ethnic business. The local adaptation of refugees can also be studied from the lens of food. This panel discusses the experiences of Chinese women in Nagasaki, Teochew Chinese in Kampuchea, Chinese immigrants in Germany, and Tibetan refugees from China in Nepal to discuss how food and foodways reflect Chinese adaptation and cultural transformation in the diasporas.

Ordinary and Extraordinary Eating Spaces: An analysis on the Cultural adaptation of Overseas Chinese Women from Northeastern China in Nagasaki
Prof Wei WANG, National Nagasaki University

Although the Northeastern Chinese migrants are currently the largest sub-group of the Chinese in Japan, this topic has not yet attracted sufficient attention in academia. Nagasaki was a cradle of overseas Chinese in Japan. However, compared to Tokyo, the number of Chinese in Nagasaki is not large. Since the 1990s, many Northeastern Chinese migrants have come to Nagasaki, and they have become a special group of the Chinese in the city. This paper will focus on the life related to daily food of the Chinese women from Northeastern China in Nagasaki, as a way to analyze the characteristics of cultural adaptation.

Bio:

Wei WANG is Professor of the school of Global Humanities and Social Sciences, National Nagasaki University. Her main research interests include Chinese migration, ethnicity, cultural transformation and tourism. She has published books and articles, including *Reorganization of Tradition among Chinese in Japan: On their Festivities and Performing Arts* (2001, in Japanese), *Chinatowns in Japan* (2003, in Japanese), *Social Space and Cultural Symbols of Overseas Chinese: On Chinatown in Japan*. (2014, in Chinese), "Overseas Chinese and the Localization of Chinese Food Culture in Japan" (2017, in Chinese), and "A Case Study on the Sanjiang Chinatown as Social Space in Vientiane, Laos" (2018, in Japanese). E-mail: wangw@nagasaki-u.ac.jp

Eating Identities: Cuisine Creolization of Teochew Cambodians' Daily Diet
Dr Shihlun Allen CHEN, Sun Yat-Sen University

Rice noodle soup and iced coffee are the most common breakfast items in Kampuchea. The combination can be found everywhere, no matter whether in luxury restaurants, cafes or at the dusty country roadside. Just like other dishes such as sour-sweet fresh salad, braised pork and egg, amaranth pie, fried noodle or rice, they are the most common and popular snacks in Kampuchea. Including food combination, ingredient choice, or even tableware selection, these daily diet selections are some examples that reflect how Cambodian cuisine is influenced by various factors other than Khmer culture, including those of Teochew and French colonial heritage. This paper is based on the author's long-term ethnographic fieldwork and transnational comparison. Through the analysis of and understanding the cuisine creolization of the Teochew Cambodian's daily diet, this paper seeks to establish how Teochew Cambodians maintain their ethnic identities through the lens of their diet's domestic socialization, collective acquisition, cultural continuity and environmental adaption. The paper also discusses how such daily cultural practices, ethnic sociality and socio-class status have been acculturated under Cambodia's frequent and intensive political changes in contemporary history.

Bio:

Shihlun Allen CHEN, born and raised in Taiwan, obtained his Ph.D. in Cultural Anthropology (University of Hawaii at Manoa); MA degrees in Political Economics (NCKU, Taiwan), Southeast Asian Studies (Ohio University, US), and Anthropology (UHM). Dr. Chen is also a formal scholarship awardee of the Dr. Shao You-Bao Overseas Chinese Documentation and Research Center, Ohio. He is currently an Associate Research Fellow at the School of International Relations, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou 348408907@qq.com. His research interests mainly focus on the studies of Kampuchea and the Chinese Overseas, Economic Anthropology, Immigration and Diaspora studies, Social organizations,

transnationalism, development theories, and Cross-straits issues. Email: shihlunchen@gmail.com

Catering and Ethnic Economy: Mongolian self-service Chinese restaurants in Germany

Qian Zhu, University of Cologne

In Germany, Chinese immigrants began to establish their ethnic economy mainly in the catering industry. For the Chinese, the catering industry is not merely a cultural and emotional sustenance, it is crucial for their survival and development in Germany. This paper uses the study of Mongolian self-service Chinese restaurants as an example to explore the political issues and labour problems (with regards to the chefs), as well as the issue of competition in the overseas Chinese food industry. By illustrating the historical development and transformation of the Chinese immigrants' catering business, this paper concludes that the Chinese ethnic economy has undergone three major challenges of current large-scale catering in Germany. Through long-term participant observations, in-depth interviews and surveys, and online questionnaires, this paper conducts ethnographic research on the Chinese immigrants in Germany by discussing the Chinese food industry and their ethnic business to deepen the understanding of the Chinese in Germany and their ethnic economy.

Bio:

Qian Zhu is a PhD Candidate in the Department for Social and Cultural Anthropology at the University of Cologne, majoring in ethnology. Her areas of interests include Chinese labour migration and ethnic economy in Germany, political ecology, and village studies in southwest China. Email : 348408907@qq.com

Localisation of the Tibetan Migrants in Nepal as seen from Food

Prof Zhiyan LIU, Sun Yat-sen University

In Pokhara, which is in central Nepal at the southern side of the Himalaya Mountain, there are four settlements of Tibetan exiles from China. There are refugees who followed Dalai Lama to come over to Nepal in 1959. Settled here by international organizations and the government of Nepal, they live on tourism and making Tibetan carpets. As refugees without nationality, they receive some international aid, but they are also marginalized by the Nepalian mainstream society. They thus adopt various measures to integrate into the local society, so as to obtain more rights. From my field study in Pokhara in 2016, I noted that while they have maintained their Tibetan tradition, they also accept the Nepalian foodways. As a result, they recreate a food culture that differs from that in Tibet. These changes reflect their adaptation to and integration into the local society.

Bio:

Zhiyang LIU is Professor and Department Head at the Department of Anthropology, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China. His research interests include Tibetan studies (anthropology), and the study of minorities in China. He has done long-term research in Lhasa and in Aba Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture in Sichuan. Recent interests include tea in Tibet, food and social change in Tibet, and the study of Tibetan diasporas. Email: zhiyangliu2000@163.com

4.2 COMPARATIVE DIASPORAS (CHAIR: PROF POOKONG KEE)

Integration of New Immigrants: Comparing Chinese and Indian Immigrants in Three Global Cities

Dr Shaohua ZHAN, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore and Min ZHOU, University of California at Los Angeles

The restructuring of the global economy has given rise to new patterns of international migration in recent decades. Driven by globalized production and empowered from domestic economic booms, new generations of Chinese and Indian migrants have been on the move seeking better opportunities worldwide, and many of them have settled in emerging global cities or city states, such as Los Angeles, Vancouver, and Singapore. The new migrants, particularly those highly skilled, are much more mobile and transnational than previous generations, and their experiences of and views about integration into receiving countries would render existing theories of migration out-dated. Our comparative study investigates the multifaceted processes of resettlement and integration of contemporary Chinese and Indian migrants. We combine original survey data, qualitative interviews, and policy analysis to compare the experiences of two large migrant groups in three emerging global cities in the Pacific Rim – Los Angeles, Vancouver and Singapore. Our preliminary findings brought to fore the tensions between place-based integration and globalized work and living arrangements. While many of the migrants made efforts to integrate into their respective host society, the globalized production, the day to day experiences, and increased networking across borders using Information Communication Technology have helped or compelled them to imagine themselves beyond the confines of home and host countries. As a result, their notion and experience of integration has moved beyond conventional understanding and extended to social interaction and adaptation in a globalized space that involves multiple localities.

Bio:

Shaohua ZHAN is an assistant professor of sociology at Nanyang Technological University in Singapore. He studies internal migration in China and international migration, historical and contemporary rural development, land rights, and food politics. His works have appeared in *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, *World Development*, *Journal of Rural Studies*, *Journal of Agrarian Change*, *Studies in Comparative International Development*, *The China Journal*, *Modern China*, etc. His forthcoming book examines the contrasting development paths of industrious revolution and agrarian capitalism in rural China.

A Comparative Analysis of Overseas Chinese and Jewish Diaspora **Assoc Prof Mei ZHANG, Executive Leadership Academy of Overseas Chinese Affairs** **Office of the State Council, Beijing (Chinese Paper)**

Both the Jewish nation and the Chinese nation belong to two ancient peoples and have a long history. The dispersed history of the Jewish nation was earlier, and the large-scale migration of Overseas Chinese began in modern times. The Jews and Chinese scattered around the world attach great importance to the education of future generations in order to maintain and inherit their own cultural traditions. However, the Jewish diaspora rely on religion to maintain their national heritage, while the overseas Chinese rely on culture to maintain their national heritage. Jewish diaspora and overseas Chinese are mainly engaged in business overseas, but the Jewish diaspora have a higher status, and overseas Chinese are still mostly in the middle and lower levels. Both Jewish diaspora and overseas Chinese have a history of being suppressed and marginalized in their places of residence. In modern times, both have helped the development of their native countries by influencing the politics and government of their countries of residence.

Bio:

Zhang Mei is an Associate Professor at Executive Leadership Academy of Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, a President of Harvard Returned Scholars Association of China, and a deputy director of the Institute of Overseas Chinese attached to Center for China and Globalization.

A Comparative Study on the ethnic culture maintenance of Chinese Americans and Korean Americans in the United States

Associate Prof Aihui LI and Yiming LIU, Jinan University

Among the Asian ethnic groups in the United States, the Chinese Americans and Korea Americans are both from Eastern Asian Confucian cultural circles, therefore they have a close cultural tradition. The two ethnic groups have a similar immigration experience to the U.S, especially after the Immigration Act of 1965. The similarity includes immigration pattern, growth rate, demographic characteristics, residential distribution and so forth. Because of the continuing inflow of new immigrants, the main body of Chinese Americans and Korean Americans are still first-generation immigrants, which has contributed to increasing and expanding Chinatowns and Koreatowns. As a result, the Chinese culture and Korean culture have flourished and will continue flourishing. The ethnic cultural identity of Chinese and Koreans are respected in contemporary multicultural America. They both have set up ethnic schools, founded ethnic medias, inherited and spread ethnic art, and keep traditional festival customs. This paper will make a comparative analysis of the ethnic cultural maintenance of Chinese Americans and Korea Americans, then discuss and reveal the function of traditional ethnic culture in constructing and retaining ethnic identity.

Bio:

Aihui LI is an Associate Professor at Jinan University, Guangzhou, China

DAY 2

SESSION ONE

1.1 *POLITICS AND CITIZENSHIP* (CHAIR: PROF MANYING IP)

Racial Profiling and Discrimination against Chinese Americans: Racialisation of National Security in the United States

Professor Ling-chi WANG, University of California, Berkeley

In his recent testimony before the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee, FBI director Christopher Wray said that Chinese in the U.S. were all potential spies and thieves for China. As such, they posed a threat to the security of the U.S. More specifically, he was

referring to Chinese studying in American universities and Chinese working in science and technology companies and research laboratories in the U.S. He made no attempt to distinguish foreign students and business people from China and Chinese American students, scientists and engineers studying and working in these same places. In short, he made sweeping generalizations about all Chinese in the U.S. and in the process, criminalized all Chinese in the U.S. by race and national origin.

This is no small matter. Excluding foreign students, business people, and visitors from China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong, there are about 3.8 million Chinese in the U.S., approximately two-thirds of whom are citizens of the U.S. and the remainder are either permanent residents or legitimate holders of various types of visas. More than half of working Chinese Americans are professionals, entrepreneurs or employees in high-paying white-collar jobs, a majority of whom are in science and engineering, like teaching in research universities, doing research in government and private laboratories, or working in high-tech industries. In fact, their significant presence in science and technology was well established since the advent of the Cold War, playing significant roles in the phenomenal ascendancy of electronic, aerospace, and biotechnology industries. They have been among the major, if not indispensable contributors to and the backbone of American superiority in science and technology since the end of World War II.

This paper will trace the radicalization of national security from the beginning of the Cold War to the present day, the role of Chinese Americans in science and engineering, and how they have been viewed and treated in work places and in the hands of law enforcement agencies. Some specific cases will be cited to support the thesis. It will conclude with observations on how Chinese in various English-speaking countries are experiencing the age of rising China.

Bio:

Ling-Chi WANG helped establish Asian American Studies and taught its first course in 1969 at the University of California, Berkeley. He is a founder of Chinese For Affirmative Action and the recipient of the Association for Asian American Studies Lifetime Achievement Award. Before his retirement in 2006, Professor Wang headed the program and the Ethnic Studies Department several times. Professor Wang co-founded the International Society for the Study of Chinese Overseas (ISSCO) in 1992. He has been at the forefront of language education rights advocacy for more than four decades, advocating for language immersion programs, inclusion of Asian languages by the Educational Testing Services and, most recently, the building of a San Francisco community college branch in San Francisco Chinatown, where Chinatown restaurant and garment workers might take ESL classes in and near the communities where they work and live.

Political Participation of Chinese Overseas and its Impacts on Political Structure and Democratisation: A study of the role of Malaysian Chinese, 2008-2018
Dr THOCK Ker Pong, University of Malaya

Malaysia's 14th general election on 9 May 2018 produced astonishing results and witnessed the first regime change in the country. The ethnic-hegemonic nature of Malaysian political structure which was formed since the racial riot of 1969 has been eroded after the onslaught of a political tsunami in the general election of 2008. The switching of support of the Chinese community to the opposition front had contributed to the occurrence of a political tsunami. With pendulum swing type of the voting behaviour of the Chinese, the ruling regime has expected to win back the support of the Chinese community in the 2013 general election. However, the election results showed overwhelming and continued support of the Chinese to the opposition front in order to achieve a transformation in political structure and regime change in Malaysia. The regime change did not materialize in 2013 due to the continual support of Malay voters toward the ruling regime. In the general election of 2018, the wishes

of Malaysian Chinese for a regime change was achieved and the revolt of Malay voters against ruling regime was spectacular. As a result, an historic regime change was recorded and the ruling coalition which ruled the country for 61 years was toppled. Malaysian Chinese encountered marginalization and various dilemmas under the political structure of ethnic-hegemonic state. This predicament had caused Malaysian Chinese to vote for the opposition party in various general elections in order to bring about regime change. Hence Malaysian Chinese has been actively involved in political participation and their participation has produced the desired change in the political structure and democratization of Malaysia. This paper aims to investigate how the political participation of Malaysian Chinese impacted upon political development that has signified a regime change and democratization in Malaysia.

Bio:

Dr. THOCK Ker Pong is Senior Lecturer in the Department of Chinese Studies, University of Malaya, Malaysia. He specializes in Malaysian Chinese politics and societal changes and receives various invitations from the media to comment on current political and societal development of the Malaysian Chinese community. His research interests cover such areas as Chinese politics and education, the NGO movement and ethnic relations in Malaysia, and contemporary China. He has participated in a major research project initiated by the *Centre for Malaysian Chinese Studies* on the contributions of Malaysian Chinese and nation-building. He has done a few researchs on the development of Chinese guilds and associations and their interest articulations as well as issues of Chinese education in contemporary Malaysia. His major publication is *Ketuanan Politik Melayu: Pandangan Kaum Cina (Malay Political Hegemony: Perceptions of Malaysian Chinese)* (2005).

Citizen-like Noncitizens: Citizenship uptake and local activism among China-born immigrants in Australia

Qiuping PAN, University of Melbourne

How relevant is citizenship/noncitizenship to immigrants' local attachment and engagement? This question has been repeatedly raised without being adequately addressed, especially in the case of new Chinese immigrants. This article contributes to answering this question by taking a fast-growing yet understudied group, the China-born immigrants in Australia, as a case study, with data drawn from the recent census as well as online and offline fieldwork. It explicates that, instead of being confined by their legally ascribed status as noncitizens, China-born noncitizens have actively asserted and enacted their perceived membership in Australia, while adopting a pragmatic approach towards citizenship uptake. The findings of this research dispute Chinese noncitizens' alleged lack of attachment and commitment in their host societies. In addition, this research suggests that, for new Chinese immigrants, citizenship and noncitizenship have largely been a self-chosen way of being and citizen-making a self-initiated and self-sustained process of becoming.

Bio:

Qiuping PAN is a PhD candidate at the Asia Institute, University of Melbourne. Her research mainly focuses on the reorganising process and practices of Australia's ethnic Chinese community since the early 1990s, and seeks to explore the relationship between social changes, ethnic activism, and community organisations.

1.2 DIASPORAS AND CULTURAL PRODUCTION (CHAIR: DR JIA GAO)

Localization and Contribution: Chinese Overseas in Central Asia and Their Foodways **Dr Jianfu MA (Chinese Paper)**

There are about 170,000 Chinese Hui Overseas now living in Central Asian countries such as Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. One hundred and forty years ago, they left China for these countries, previously part of Russia and Soviet Union, because of social conflicts and ethnic uprising. In the past 140 years, they have undergone a variety of resettlement, localization and adaptation. In this article, I shall take their foods and foodways as the case to understand their process of localization, the shaping of foodscapes, and their contributions to local foodways, economic development and agricultural change.

Bio:

Dr. Jianfu MA, is associate professor at North Minzu University of China, where he teaches courses on Anthropology of Food, Anthropological Research Methods. His research interests include ethnic identities, anthropology of food, and Muslim food in China, with a focus on Hui Muslims under the background of Islamophobia, Identity politics and Chinese populism. Dr. Ma earned his PhD in the Department of Anthropology, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, 2012. His E-mail is: 97259002@qq.com

How to Produce? How to Manufacture? The Creation of Overseas Chinese Museums in Southeast China **Dr Chen-hsiao CHAI (Chinese Paper)**

This paper discusses the traditional overseas Chinese villages in Guangdong and Fujian provinces of China. Since the 1990s, a large number of overseas Chinese museums have been produced in the same place. This type of museum is based on the history of overseas Chinese immigrants, their livelihood experiences, cultural heritage, and their connections with hometowns. The main body of the collections and the exhibitions are the representation of the national history and local history. This paper intends to explore why Southeast China's "Overseas Chinese Museums" are produced? How to make these museums? How do Chinese immigrant groups shape their self-image? Is there a museum-making movement among the overseas Chinese world being formed? In the development of the Overseas Chinese Museums, representing the perspective of "one of us" becomes "others".

Bio:

Dr. Chen-hsiao CHAI holds a PhD in Anthropology from National Tsing Hua University. He is currently an associate researcher and team leader of the collection team of the National Museum of History, adjunct assistant professor in the Graduate Institute of Museum Studies, Taipei National University of the Arts. His research expertise lies in ethnic studies, transnational immigration studies, culture and society of South East Asia, museum anthropology, museums and cultural exhibitions

Theravada Buddhism in Malaysia: focusing on Chinese lay practitioners and the Chinese cemeteries in the Philippines: a heritage to preserve **Dr Catherine Guéguen, Paris University**

Overseas Chinese populations are traditionally mobile (on an international and national scale) and able to perpetuate the different elements that constitute the background of their culture. The cemeteries and all the artifacts issued from death and its rituals are considered as main landmarks for the Chinese and guidelines to issue their territory. The conservation and the maintenance of the Chinese cemeteries all around the Philippines (we cannot precisely say how many cemeteries and isolated burial grounds we have in the archipelago) become, with

time, one of the most important preoccupations for the local Chinese community, especially in big cities where the urban and economical sprawl tend to destroy old buildings and cultural landmarks. In the Philippines, the status of the Chinese cemeteries does not bring as many troubles among the local communities compared with other Southeast Asian countries. Based on field work, this paper will propose several issues and strategies developed by local Chinese communities to perpetuate their cemeteries.

Bio:

Dr Catherine Guéguen is a geographer associated with PRODIG (UMR 8586), Paris University. Her research interests include Chinese districts, old and new Chinese settlements, Chinese cemeteries, Urbanity, Manila (and other Philippine cities), Kolkata. She has several publications about the overseas Chinese in Manila and Kolkata (India). She speaks French and English and is a member of ISSCO.

1.3 COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS (CHAIR: DR SURJEET DHANJI)

The naturalisation of the overseas Chinese of Indonesia: The actions of the overseas Chinese associations and their leaders

Dr Yongbing DENG

Nationality is a major issue for Indonesian Chinese in modern times and has a long history. To solve the issues of nationality, Indonesian authorities carried out discriminatory policies towards Indonesian Chinese in the early 1960s, which demanded all Indonesian Chinese to conduct naturalized procedures with high expenses. Many Indonesian Chinese living faraway and dispersedly were unable to process the naturalization because of the high expenses and complicated procedures, which brought them many problems and hidden troubles in their future life.

Some well-known Indonesian-Chinese leaders such as Liem Sioe Liong, Lie Siong Tay and Willian Soeryadijaya have donated and raised money to help over 500,000 Indonesian Chinese finish naturalizations. They set up specialized organizations to assist the naturalization, which still work today. They use overseas Chinese businessmen networks, even using their business networks which lie everywhere from the capital to local and grass-root areas, to promote naturalization. During the process of promoting Indonesian-Chinese naturalization, the networks were fully activated and mobilized, which enabled Indonesian Chinese who live remotely, in different islands and places, to conduct naturalization smoothly.

As the awareness of participating in politics rises, Indonesian-Chinese associations and leaders try to promote solutions of nationality and so-called overseas Chinese problems by supporting Indonesian Chinese's participation in politics by the donation and mobilization on business network. After efforts made by overseas Chinese like Murdaya Widyawimarta, Indonesian Chinese enter into government by elections to promote policies' changes in Indonesian authorities, to gradually eliminate the obstacles on the way to naturalization from political and institutional aspects until the discriminatory policies vanish. Meanwhile, Indonesian-Chinese awareness of participating in politics also enhances.

Bio:

Yongbing DENG is an assistant Professor of the Institute for Cultural Economy of Tsinghua University. He graduated from the business school of Nankai University and received a doctor's degree in Management. Deng Yongbing was once working as a postdoctoral researcher at the Institute of Economics of Tsinghua University and the Center for Chinese Entrepreneur Studies of Tsinghua University, engaged in studies of overseas Chinese entrepreneurs for more than two years. Deng has also been a visiting scholar at Nanyang Technological University in Singapore from April 2016 to April 2017. Deng's research areas include overseas Chinese entrepreneur, Business History, etc. Email: bravedeng@126.com

Situ Meitang, Overseas Chinese Patriot: The Transnational Politics of a Chinese Sworn Brotherhood

Prof Fredy González, University of Colorado Boulder

This paper concerns Situ Meitang, the leader of the sworn brotherhood, the Chee Kung Tong (known in English as the Chinese Freemasons). During the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the Chee Kung Tong expanded throughout the Americas and as far as Melbourne, Wellington, London, and Johannesburg. Its expansive source base gave the organization considerable political and financial influence both in Chinatowns throughout the diaspora and in the Republic of China. Born in Guangdong province, China, and spending nearly seventy years of his life in San Francisco, Boston, and New York, Situ joined the Chee Kung Tong and later became one of the major leaders of the organization. During the Second Sino-Japanese War, Situ embraced the Republic of China in its war effort, touring the diaspora to collect financial contributions and later serving as an advisor for the Chiang Kai-Shek government in Chongqing. Just four years after the end of the war, however, he would travel to Beijing, defect to the communists, and join the government of the People's Republic of China. Situ is emblematic of a generation of overseas Chinese that gradually embraced Communist China. In fact, during the Cold War the Chee Kung Tong would splinter into different factions primarily divided along political lines – some, like the Zhi Gong Dang, embraced the communists, while others, like the Min Zhi Dang, embraced a more middle path. Through Situ, this paper plans to examine the political dimensions of sworn brotherhoods like the Chee Kung Tong and add another dimension to the political ties maintained by members of the Chinese diaspora.

Bio:

Fredy González specializes in the history of modern Latin America. He is the author of *Paisanos Chinos: Transpacific Politics among Chinese Immigrants in Mexico* (University of California, 2017). Two articles, "Chinese Dragon and Eagle of Anáhuac: The Local, National, and International Implications of the Ensenada Anti-Chinese Campaign of 1934" (*Western Historical Quarterly* 44:1) and "Chinese Braceros? Chinese Mexican Workers in the United States during World War II" (*Western Historical Quarterly* 48:2) have received the Bert Fireman and Oscar O. Winther Awards from the Western History Association. In 2016-2017, he was a Fulbright Scholar in Taipei, Taiwan.

Challenges and Transformation: Chinese Clan Associations in Singapore 1980-2010

Professor LEE Cheuk Yin

Chinese Clan Associations are organizations established by Chinese immigrants to provide support and welfare to fellow new immigrants from their home town. They were usually formed based on common geographical areas, dialect groups or shared surnames. Clan Association played an important role in uniting the Chinese in Singapore during the Colonial period. However, since the founding of an independent Singapore in 1965 and the decline of new immigrants coming to Singapore, the role of the Chinese clan associations has changed significantly. During the 70's and 80's, due to lack of new members, many of the clan associations faced closure and identity crisis. The Singapore Federation of Chinese Clan Association was formed in 1986 in the hope of reviving the clan associations in Singapore. This paper examine the transformation of the Singapore Chinese clan associations and their struggle to keep in pace with the modernized Singapore society in the last thirty years.

Bio:

LEE Cheuk Yin is Director, Wan Boo Sow Research Centre for Chinese Culture, National University of Singapore

Discourse Impact and Its Limitation: A Study on Ethnic Chinese Scholars of Humanities and Social Sciences
Prof Qianjin WU (Chinese paper)

From the perspective of discourse right in international politics, this paper examines the performance of ethnic Chinese scholars of humanities and social sciences in the interactions between China and other parts of the world, with a focus on their discourse in both international media and China-related discussions in academia, especially the role played by as well as the characteristics and limitation of their discourse. It consists of three parts: a). Targets to be addressed, content of and ways to conduct discourse by ethnic Chinese scholars; b). The role played by ethnic Chinese scholars in China-related discussions organized by media and academia; c). The limitations of their discourse. It is argued that in their capacity of migrant elite among Chinese overseas and with their unique status enjoyed in either local society or academia, ethnic Chinese scholars of humanities and social sciences have tried hard, though to different extents, to improve China's image in and her relations with the international community, which in turn could facilitate a more friendly policy to be adopted in host society towards China while improving China's foreign policies.

Bio:

Qianjin WU, is a professor at the Institute of International Relations, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences. Wu was visiting scholar at the University of Hong Kong and the Harvard-Yenching Institute, Harvard University. Her research fields include contemporary Overseas Chinese studies, and relations between Chinese Overseas and their motherland and local society. She has published more than 60 journal articles and books in these fields, including *The Role of Ethnic Chinese in International Relations* (Beijing, 2003, in Chinese), and *Chinese Americans and Their Cultural Changes* (Shanghai, 1998, in Chinese).

SESSION TWO

2.1 China's Rise and its International Impact (CHAIR: Prof Léopold MU SI YAN)

Four marches against lacks of Security (2010-2017) organized by Chinese living in Paris: A historicised and sociological analysis
Dr Simeng WANG

This paper aims to provide a historicized and sociological analysis on four demonstrations against lacks of security (2010, 2011, 2016 and 2017) organized by Chinese living in Paris. After a contextualized presentation of these four events, the author firstly examines the organization process and differentiates mechanisms of this social mobilization, especially in the renewed context of the Chinese population's demographic and sociological composition, marked by the phenomenon of generational turn (the 2nd generation raised and educated in France who have begun to integrate in the French society) and the massive influx of high-skilled Chinese new-comers. Secondly, the author focuses on the high-qualified Chinese migrants and studies their reluctance to taking part in the first demonstrations of 2010 and 2011, and their participation (although fairly active) in the latest two in 2016 and 2017. The author endeavors to account for this recent convergence of varied sub-groups among the Chinese in Paris (small businessmen, students, high-skilled new comers, French of Indochinese origin). Finally, in the context of the economic boom in China and of intensified mobility between China and Europe, the author analyzes the evolution of the Chinese Embassy's participations in the marches, and also the perceptions of these demands for security based on ethnical community-based networks by French politicians and political parties. All discussions and analysis provided in this communication are based mainly on an

empirical qualitative survey (interviews, both online and offline, participating observations) carried out by the author in Paris, and in a complementary manner, based on various documentation and literature review.

Bio:

A Permanent Research Fellow at The French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) and faculty member at the CERMES3 (Research Centre, Medicine, Science, Health, Mental Health and Society), Simeng WANG earned her PhD in Sociology from the École Normale Supérieure in Paris. She is the author of several book and scientific articles dedicated to Chinese immigration in France and to contemporary China (cf. <https://cnrs.academia.edu/SimengWang>). Currently, her main interests lie at the crossroads of international migration and healthcare in a globalized world. At the same time, another part of her work is related to the political expression and participations of populations of Asian origin in Paris. She codirects the Emergence project “Chinese of France: identifications and identities in transition. Social sciences interdisciplinary research project” granted by City of Paris (2018-2021).

Filipino Chinese Community and the Territory Dispute of South China Sea between China and the Philippines
Jinglin YANG, Guangxi University for Nationalities

The worsening territory dispute between China and Philippines over the South China Sea has led to the spread of anti-Chinese feeling among Filipino people. Accordingly, Chinese immigrants to the Philippines face many problems, from personal safety to accessing legal rights. To improve the relationship between China and Philippines, ethnic Chinese have actively engaged in public diplomacy and played a positive role in enhancing bilateral relations. This paper explores the political condition in which the Filipino Chinese community live and the public diplomacy activities Filipino Chinese have engaged in to promote bilateral ties when fierce conflicts on the issues about South China Sea have emerged between China and Philippines.

Bio:

Jinglin YANG, Ph.D., Associate Professor in China-ASEAN Research Center, Guangxi University for Nationalities. Her research mainly focuses on Sino-Philippine relations and studies of ethnic Chinese in Philippines. E-mail: 158855032@qq.com, Tel: 86-13877174592

2.2 NEW CHINESE MIGRANTS/BORDERLANDS (CHAIR: DR SHAOMING ZHOU)

Border-Zone, Cross-border Ethnicity and Coexistence: Mobility and Subsistence of De'ang Ethnic Minority on the Border of China and Myanmar
Assoc Prof Ying DUAN, Sun Yat-sen University (Chinese paper)

There are diverse cross-border social networks, ethnic interactions and communications in the border-zone between China and Myanmar. In the border area, factors such as the border, sovereignty, territory, governance and state-building are important for understanding the agencies of individuals who live there, as are the impacts of politics and the economy in the wider world. Besides, the border area is a living world, where the people living there

have developed their unique understanding of the regional ecology, human geography and border life. This paper thus focuses on De'ang people living in the border area between China and Myanmar. It explores the local mobility and various meanings of border, through narrative and analysis of cross-border flows of ethnic minority immigrants and their livelihood, social relations, transnational marriage and religion, as well as leisure and daily life.

Bio:

Ying DUAN is Associate Professor at the Department of Anthropology, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China. He has done long-term research on the Chinese in Myanmar and Thailand, and his main areas of interest include Southeast Asian studies, migration and ethnicity, globalization and transnationalism, the Chinese overseas and China, qiaoxiang and border studies

New Chinese Migrants in Vietnam and Its Impacts
Dinh Phuc Chu, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (Chinese paper)

Vietnam is a neighbouring country of China and a destination country for Chinese immigration. For several reasons, Vietnamese Chinese have experienced a complex historical development. However, since the normalization of relations between China and Vietnam in 1991 and the rapid development of bilateral relations, Vietnam is paying attention to the role of Chinese in the economic development of the country. A large number of Chinese citizens have emigrated to Vietnam in various ways.

This paper is based on various Vietnamese data, addressing new Chinese immigration to Vietnam since 1991. It analyses the status and causes of the formation of this group and its impacts. It concludes that the development of economic and trade relations and cooperation of China and Vietnam are main driving forces for the promotion of Chinese immigration. The impact of this group can be found in many fields.

Bio:

Dinh Phuc Chu is an assistant researcher at the Institute of Chinese Studies at the Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences and a PhD candidate with the Department of History of National Ching Hsing University in Taiwan.

Transnational Mobility: Yunnanese Chinese in Northern Thailand and Chinese Teaching
Professor Wen'an YANG (Chinese paper)

There are very complicated social and historical factors that have contributed to the formation of the current agricultural community of Yunnanese Chinese in the Northern Thailand. Thai media have reported that there are more than 100,000 Yunnanese Chinese inhabiting Northern Thailand. As early as the 4th century B.C, ancient Chinese businessmen, especially from Sichuan and Yunnan provinces, began to live along the borderlands of China, Burma and Thailand. The majority of them became the earliest Chinese people to immigrate into Southeast Asian countries.

During the 1850s, there was a uprising of Yunnan Hui people led by Du Wenxiu. When this uprising was defeated, some Hui people fled and migrated into the northern parts of Burma and Thailand. This is the first wave of Yunnanese Chinese migration to Northern Thailand in the modern history of China.

In fact, most of the Yunnanese Chinese inhabitants in Northern Thailand are the descendants of Kuomintang (KMT) forces and their families who fled mainland China into the borderlands between Yunnan and Burma after 1950, following the "War of Liberation" in China. There were also some refugee families who were frightened into these areas by the

war. These immigrants became the second wave of Yunnanese Chinese migrating into the Northern Thailand.

At present, the majority of Yunnanese Chinese in the Northern Thailand live through subsistence farming. Most of them have extricated themselves from poverty. Some businessmen are involved in international trade to Bangkok, Hong Kong, and even Japan. Of course, some refugee families are still living in poverty, they still must go out to work for living. This is the origin and reformation of agricultural community of Yunnanese Chinese in the Northern Thailand.

Speaking of Chinese teaching in Northern Thailand, it has a complicated background domestically and internationally. It has peculiar and mutual relations with Taiwan. It has special and historical meanings in the global Chinese educational systems. Chinese teaching in Northern Thailand, representing the highest level of Chinese education in Thailand, has transformed its functions from cultural demands into demands of practical values.

Bio: professor in Yunnan Minzu University. His research interests include Chinese community in Southeast Asia and ethnic sociology. Email address: wenanyang2014@163.com.

2.3 GENDER, MIGRATION, AND TRANSNATIONALISM (CHAIR LI ZONG)

Intellectual Migration and Brain Circulation: Conceptual Framework and Empirical Evidence

Prof Wei LI Arizona State University, USA

Globalization and the growing importance of a knowledge-based economy have prompted the demand for a more educated workforce. This demand can be satisfied by increasing the size of the college-educated population domestically, training then retaining foreign students or recruiting foreign-skilled migrants who have already obtained the necessary training overseas. In fact, the latter, widely known as the “global race for talent” has been underway for some time. While this phenomenon has generated much research and policy discussion, existing work still primary focuses on either skilled workers, academics, or degree-seeking students from Global South to Global North countries. What are the similarities and connections among these three highly-educated segments? What differentiates them from traditional migrants such as those moving permanently for family reunification and temporarily for work? More importantly, WHO are they? WHY do they move? WHERE do they move to and from? Is their movement linear, circular, triangular or cyclical? HOW may policies of both sending and receiving countries affect their movement? Based on “Intellectual Migration” conceptual framework, this presentation will examine these questions, and provide some empirical evidence on some of the questions. The conceptual framework theorizes migration as a means of upgrading/using intellectual capital for career advancement. Some aspects of this conceptual framework will be illustrated with recent empirical examples of talent migration between China/India and the U.S. The IM framework can/will shed light on contemporary migration dynamics and their consequences beyond the prescriptions of the unidirectional migration paradigm and the post-migration foci in migration studies.

Bio:

Wei LI received her geography B.S. and M.S. degrees in Beijing, China; and her Ph.D. in geography at the University of Southern California. She is a Professor at the Asian Pacific American Studies / School of Social Transformation, and School of Geographical Sciences and Urban Planning in the Arizona State University, USA. Her foci of research are highly-skilled migration, integration and transnational connections, focusing on the Pacific Rim. She is the author or [co-]editor of six scholarly books and two journal theme issues, and has 135 other academic or educational publications. Funding sources of her work include US National Science Foundation (four grants) and Canadian government (three grants). She also served at the inaugural class of the National Asia Research Associates with the National Bureau of Asian Research and Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, a Fulbright Senior Scholar to Canada (2006-2007) and India (2016-2017), and a recipient of Rockefeller Foundations' Bellagio Writing Fellowship (2014).

She was a member (2003-2012), Vice Chair (2004-2010), and Chair (2010-2012) of the U.S. Census Bureau's Race and Ethnic Advisory Committees (REAC) on the Asian Population; a member of the International Steering Committee for the International Metropolis Project since 2008; and the North American Director for the International Society of Studying Chinese Overseas (2010-2019).

Transnationalism, Gender, and the Education Migration of Chinese Immigrant Families in Canada

Assoc Prof Guida MAN, York University, Canada

In recent years, education migration from China to Canada is becoming an increasingly prevalent phenomenon. Based on empirical data from a SSHRC funded research project, this paper examines the experience of highly educated Chinese immigrant women professionals who have immigrated to Canada for the purpose of securing a Canadian education for their children, and sometimes for themselves as well. These Chinese women developed strategies to sustain short or long-term transnational familial arrangements with their spouse and/or extended family members, drawing on transnational networks of support in their everyday lives. Focusing on education migration as a process of social reproduction, and using an intersectional analysis, this paper explores how education migration are informed not only by the individual women's agency in shaping their children's and their own future aspirations, but are also situated within broader social, economic, political and cultural structures in both China and Canada. In particular, the paper focuses on how globalization and economic restructuring shape these women's educational migration practices.

The data for this paper is derived from a research project entitled "Transnational Migration Trajectories of Immigrant Women Professionals in Canada: Strategies of Work and Family", supported by a SSHRC research grant to Guida Man as Principal Investigator, and Tania Das Gupta, Kiran Mirchandani, and Roxana Ng as Co-investigators.

Bio:

Guida MAN is an Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology and a member of the Graduate Program, York University. As a faculty associate at York University's Centre for Feminist Research (CFR) and the York Centre for Asian Research (YCAR), her research interests intersects im/migration and transnationalisms, families, and women and work in the context of global economic restructuring, using an intersectional analysis. Her edited volume with R. Cohen entitled *Engendering Transnational Voices: Studies in Family, Work, and Identity*, was published by Wilfrid Laurier University Press, 2015.

“The Question Person”: An Investigation of Overseas Chinese Academics’ Cultural Identity Formation

Tian CHEN

This study, drawing on the poststructuralist and sociocultural perspective that identity is dynamic, multiple, and fluid, investigates the cultural identity formation of Overseas Chinese Academics (OCAs) in South Africa. The project is a part of a larger research project of investigating OCAs and Returned Chinese Academics’ (RCSs) cultural identity formation, and a loose comparison (Nader, 2013) research will be conducted in Australia from August to October 2018. The study proposes to investigate the interactions between OCAs’ cultural identity formation and their educational experiences, aspirations and practices by applying ethnographic methods including participant observation, formal and informal interview, autoethnography. To protect participants’ identities, ‘the question person’, a fictional identity is created for participants to articulate their thoughts, and fiction will be used to present research findings. Bourdieu’s (1986) framework of habitus, field, capital and Bhabha’s (1994) conceptualization of Third Space are explored in line with the discussion of cultural identity formation to provide a theoretical framework for the study. Fieldwork at several universities in Western Cape, South Africa has been conducted since March 2017, where the researcher applies multiple ethnographic methods to investigate the Chinese academics’ cultural identity construction interacting with post-Apartheid South Africa in academic settings. Ten staff at two Confucius Institutes are studied, as well as five individual academics working at local institutions. Initial findings from field work reveal the participants’ interactions with the ‘Third Space’ in their life-work conflicts, translation dilemmas and censorship. A special focus will be placed on the realities of migrant self-censorship in academic institutions and how they conceptualise discrimination in an era of post-apartheid South Africa

Bio:

Tian CHEN is a PhD candidate in Anthropology at the University of Cape Town