

BOUNDARIES &

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An International Conference
on Chinese Diaspora

2.10-3.10²⁰²¹

界线与连线

华侨华人研究
国际学术
研讨会

Conference Committee

Assoc Prof Cheun Hoe YOW

游俊豪 副教授

Director, Chinese Heritage Centre

Head, Chinese

Director, Centre for Chinese Language and Culture, School of Humanities

Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

新加坡南洋理工大学华裔馆馆长、中文系主任、中华语言文化中心主任

Asst Prof Soon Keong ONG

王纯强 助理教授

Chinese, School of Humanities

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新加坡南洋理工大学中文系助理教授

Asst Prof Taomo ZHOU

周陶沫 助理教授

History, School of Humanities

Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

新加坡南洋理工大学历史系助理教授

筹委会成员

Dr Huimei ZHANG

张慧梅博士

Research Fellow, Nanyang Centre for Public Administration
and Chinese Heritage Centre

Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

新加坡南洋理工大学南洋公共管理研究生院及华裔馆研究员

Ms Frederica LAI

赖净慈小姐

Senior Assistant Manager, Chinese Heritage Centre

Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

新加坡南洋理工大学华裔馆高级助理经理

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About the Conference

研讨会主题

For centuries, the Chinese diaspora has traversed oceans and continents, crossing political and social boundaries. Over myriads of migration trajectories, settlement adaptations, and generational variations, overseas Chinese have constantly reconfigured their subjectivities as a group, locally, regionally, and globally. This bilingual international conference, in physical and virtual forms, will bring scholars together to re-visit, re-examine, and re-conceptualise the boundaries and bonds of the Chinese diaspora in various realms and aspects.

若干个世纪以来，华人移民飘洋过海，跨越政治和社会的界线，不断迁徙。随着他们的迁徙轨迹、定居融合以及世代变迁，华人移民不断地在社群、在地、区域以及全球范围内重构其主体性。本次会议以“界线与连线”为主题，诚邀各国学者重新审视和定义华侨华人在各区域及各层面的界线与连线。

About the Organisers

主办单位简介

About Nanyang Technological University (NTU), Singapore

A research-intensive public university, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore has 33,000 undergraduate and postgraduate students in the colleges of Engineering, Business, Science, and Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences, and its Graduate College. NTU's Lee Kong Chian School of Medicine was established jointly with Imperial College London. In 2021, NTU was placed 12th globally in the Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) World University Rankings. As a comprehensive university, NTU offers a diverse range of disciplines including public administration and global studies. For more information, please visit: <http://www.ntu.edu.sg/>

新加坡南洋理工大学简介

南洋理工大学是新加坡一所科研密集型大学，分文、理、工、商四大学院，与伦敦大学帝国学院联办李光前医学院，为33,000名本科生和研究生提供全方位的跨学科教育。2021年，南洋理工大学在QS世界大学排名中位列第12。作为一所综合型大学，南洋理工大学提供了包括公共管及全球化研究在内的多学科教研。欲知更多详情，请浏览：<http://www.ntu.edu.sg/>

About School of Social Sciences

The School of Social Sciences (SSS) is home to research and education in the social sciences. SSS offers study programmes in a range of subjects at both undergraduate and graduate levels, from a BSocSci (Hons) in a Single or Double Major and MSc (by coursework) to MA (by research) and PhD.

SSS has around 1,700 undergraduates and close to 400 graduate students across our degree programmes.

Presently, SSS offers four subject majors at the undergraduate level – Economics, Psychology, Public Policy and Global Affairs, and Sociology. Undergraduates also have the opportunity to choose interdisciplinary studies in Economics and Data Science, or double majors such as Economics and Media Analytics, Economics & Public Policy and Global Affairs. Meanwhile, at the graduate level, SSS offers PhD and MA programmes in all four subject majors as well as MSc in Applied Economics and Applied Gerontology.

In line with the strategic goals of NTU 2025 and the evolving concerns of human society, the School has formed four interdisciplinary research clusters – Aging, Inclusion and Healthcare; Cognitive and Behavioural Science; Environment and Sustainability; and Policy and Society. In addition, we have the Economic Growth Centre (EGC) that supports research by the Economics division.

关于南洋理工大学社会科学学院

南洋理工大学社会科学学院(SSS)是开展社会科学研究和教育的所在院系，为本科生和研究生提供一系列学科的学习课程，包括单专业或双专业的社会科学荣誉学位、修课型硕士学位和研究型硕士学位、博士学位。学院有约1,700名本科生和近400名研究生修读这些学位课程。

目前，社会科学学院为本科生提供经济学、心理学、公共政策和全球事务、社会学四个学科专业，他们也有机会选择经济学和数据科学的跨学科学习，或者是经济学与媒体分析、经济学与公共政策和全球事务等双专业。在研究生阶段，学院则提供所有四个学科专业的博士和硕士课程，以及应用经济学和应用老年学硕士课程。

为配合南洋理工大学2025战略目标以及对人类社会不断变化的关注，社会科学学院形成了四个跨学科研究群，即乐龄化、包容性和医疗保健、认知和行为科学、环境和可持续性。此外，学院也设立了经济增长中心（EGC），以支持经济学科的研究。

About Chinese Heritage Centre

The Chinese Heritage Centre (CHC) at Nanyang Technological University (NTU) is unique in the world. Founded as a non-profit organisation in 1995 and guided by an international Board of Governors, CHC aims to advance knowledge and understanding of the ethnic Chinese communities in different parts of the globe. Since 2011, CHC has been reconstituted as an autonomous institute of NTU. It has remained self-sustaining, depending on fundraising from private donors and government matching grants.

In a globalising world, CHC functions as a three-in-one institution, serving as a research centre, a library, and a museum. Its work is crucial in three ways:

- CHC addresses the insufficient public acknowledgement of the tremendous contributions that the Chinese overseas have made to local communities around the world.
- CHC stems the tide of gradual identity and cultural detachment among Chinese youths by reconnecting them to their roots.
- CHC leverages on the strategic location in Singapore at a major research university, at the crossroad of East and West, and at the centre of the greater Chinese diaspora to create, advance, and curate the global body of knowledge concerning the Chinese overseas.

华裔馆简介

华裔馆成立于1995年，坐落前南洋大学行政楼（该建筑于1998年被列为国家文物古迹），是集研究中心、图书馆和博物馆三位一体的非营利机构。2011年，华裔馆并入南洋理工大学，成为南大的一个自治及自给自立的机构，也是全球除中国大陆以外，唯一一个专注于海外华人研究的多功能大学研究中心。在世界日益全球化的今天，华裔馆为弘扬和传承历史悠久的华族文化不遗余力，其目标集中在以下三个方面：

- 向世人昭示全球五千万海外华人对世界和各所在国做出的巨大贡献。
- 扭转华裔后代华人身份认同感的弱化及失根现象。
- 充分利用新加坡融贯东西文化的优势，依托南洋理工大学的研究平台和资源，促进海外华人研究，保护华族物质和精神遗产，传承和弘扬华族文化。

About Singapore Chinese Cultural Centre

The Singapore Chinese Cultural Centre (SCCC) collaborates with arts and cultural groups and community partners to promote and develop local Chinese culture. By continuing to create innovative and engaging content, we strive to nurture a greater appreciation of our multi-cultural identity and sense of belonging.

Opened by our Patron PM Lee Hsien Loong on 19 May 2017, our Centre located in the heart of Singapore, encourages everyone to connect with our unique Chinese Singaporean culture through exhibitions, fairs, performances, seminars, talks, workshops, and other cultural activities, available both online and at our centre throughout the year.

新加坡华族文化中心简介

为推广本土华族文化，新加坡华族文化中心长年与多个文化艺术团体及社区伙伴合作。中心通过新颖有趣的内容，让大众了解本土文化的多元性，同时培养对国家的归属感。

新加坡华族文化中心于2017年5月19日由赞助人李显龙总理主持开幕。矗立市中心的文化中心，通过线上线下的形式为公众举办展览、表演、市集、讲座、工作坊、研讨会等丰富多彩的文化活动，让大家可以更深入地了解本土华族文化。

2.10. 2021

SCCC Recital Studio, Level 6

会议日程表

9.00 AM

Registration
注册

9.30 AM

Welcome Address
开幕致辞

--- **Professor Guanng SU**
徐冠林教授

Chairman, Board of Governors, Chinese Heritage Centre;
President Emeritus, Nanyang Technological University,
Singapore

新加坡南洋理工大学华裔馆理事会主席、
南洋理工大学终身荣誉校长

9.45 AM

--- **Mr Sze Wee LOW**
刘思伟先生

Chief Executive Officer,
Singapore Chinese Cultural Centre

新加坡华族文化中心总裁

10.00 –
10.40 AM

Keynote Speech (English)
主题演讲（英语）

Prelude to Diaspora: Revisiting Boundaries in
the Study of Chinese Migration

离散族群的前史：重新探讨华人移民研究中的界限

--- **Professor Steven MILES**
麦哲维教授

Head, Division of Humanities,
Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

香港科技大学人文学部主任

10.45 –
11.25 AM

Keynote Speech (Mandarin)
主题演讲（华语）

Transnational Flow of Human Capital and the Financial Networks
人力资本跨国流动及其融资网络

--- **Professor Denggao LONG**
龙登高教授

Director, Centre for Chinese Entrepreneur Studies;
Professor, School of Humanities and Social Sciences,
Tsinghua University, China

中国清华大学华商研究中心主任、社会科学学院教授

11.25 –
11.55 AM

Photo-taking (online and offline attendees)
全体合照（线上及线下参与者）

Tea/ Coffee Break
茶歇

12.00 –
12.40 PM

Keynote Speech (Mandarin)
主题演讲（华语）

Deciphering the Dynamics and Characteristics of
New Chinese Diaspora in Singapore, 2010-2020:
Identity, Political Economy, and Transnational Network

新加坡华人社会的嬗变及其动力和特征(2010–2020)：
身份认同、政经转型、跨国网络

--- **Professor Hong LIU**
刘宏教授

Tan Lark Sye Endowed Chair Professor of Public Policy
and Global Affairs; Professor, School of Social Sciences;
Director, Nanyang Centre for Public Administration,
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

新加坡南洋理工大学陈六使讲席教授（公共政策及全球
事务）、社会科学学院教授、南洋公共管理研究生院院长

12.45 PM

Lunch
午餐

2.10 –
3.30 PM

PANEL 1: IDENTITIES AND CONCEPTS (ENGLISH)

小组议题（一）：身份认同与概念（英语）

Constructing Race and Gender in Southeast Asian Chinese
Migration: Chen Da and the Making of Huaqiao Patriarchy

东南亚华人移民中的种族和性别构建：陈达与华侨父权的创造

--- **Rachel LEOW**

廖彩亿

Senior Lecturer (Associate Professor), Modern East
Asian History, University of Cambridge, UK

英国剑桥大学近现代东亚历史高级讲师（副教授）

Revolutionary Cosmopolitanism and its Limits: The Chinese
Communist Party and the Chinese in Singapore, Medan and
Jakarta Compared (1945-1949)

革命的民族多元性与其局限：中国共产党与新加坡、棉兰、
雅加达华侨华人关系之对比（1945–1949）

--- **Guo Quan SENG**

成国泉

Assistant Professor, History,
National University of Singapore

新加坡国立大学历史系助理教授

“Finding the Distant Homeland Here”:
Contemporary Indonesian Poetry in Chinese

“在这里找到了遥遥的祖籍”：印尼华文当代诗歌

--- **Josh STENBERG**

石峻山

Senior Lecturer, Chinese Studies,
The University of Sydney, Australia

澳洲悉尼大学中国研究系资深讲师

Panel 1 Moderator: Taomo ZHOU

主持人：周陶沫

Assistant Professor, History,
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

新加坡南洋理工大学历史系助理教授

3.30 –
4.00 PM

Tea/ Coffee Break
茶歇

4.00 –
5.35 PM

PANEL 2: TRANSNATIONALISM AND GOVERNANCE (MANDARIN)

小组议题（二）：跨国主义与治理（华语）

Building Transboundary Connections:
The Development Strategies of Oversea-Chinese
Banking Corporation During Wartime, 1938-1945

跨界连结：论华侨银行战时发展策略（1938–1945年）

--- **Yan YANG**

杨妍

Research Fellow, Department of Chinese Studies,
National University of Singapore

新加坡国立大学中文系研究员

Negotiations between the Singapore Chinese Chamber
of Commerce and the Colonial Government on the
Income Tax Ordinance

新加坡中华总商会与殖民政府入息税征收的协调

--- **Qing ZHU**

朱庆

Post-doctorate and Research Fellow, Research School
for Southeast Asian Studies, Xiamen University, China

中国厦门大学世界史博士后、
南洋研究院特任副研究员

The Charitable Tradition and Cultural Identity
of Overseas Chinese
华侨华人的慈善传统与文化认同

--- **Jinghua XING**
邢菁华

Deputy Director, Center for Chinese Entrepreneurs Studies,
Tsinghua University, China

中国清华大学华商研究中心副主任、研究员

Reenacting "Cultural China" in the Twentieth Century: Communal
Festivals in Emigrant and Overseas Chinese Communities
20世纪文化中国的再展演：侨乡与海外华人社会的社区节日

--- **Chi-cheung CHOI**
蔡志祥

Adjunct Professor, History,
Chinese University of Hong Kong

香港中文大学历史系客席教授

Panel 2 Moderator: Soon Keong ONG
主持人：王纯强

Assistant Professor, Chinese,
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

新加坡南洋理工大学中文系助理教授

5.35 –
6.30 PM

Free guided tour of SCCC's permanent exhibition
新加坡华族文化中心常设展览免费导览

8.30 AM

Registration
注册

9.00 –
10.35 AM

PANEL 3: TERRAINS AND REPRESENTATION (ENGLISH)
小组议题（三）：发展脉络与再现（英语）

The Post-1978 Chinese Migration to Brazil:
the *Qiaoxiang* Models and the Rite of Passage
1978年以来中国人移民巴西：侨乡模式和通过仪式

--- **Changsheng SHU**
束长生

Associate Professor, Chinese Culture,
University of São Paulo, Brazil

巴西圣保罗大学东方语言文学系副教授

Here and There: Hybrid Identity, Dual Engagement,
and ICT Use among Chinese Immigrants in Singapore

此处彼地：新加坡中国移民的混合认同、
双重参与以及社交媒体的运用

--- **Shaohua ZHAN**
占少华

Associate Professor, Sociology,
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

新加坡南洋理工大学社会学系副教授

The Participation of Malaysian Chinese Women
in the Workforce: Traditional Values and Choices

马来西亚华裔妇女劳动力参与：传统价值观与抉择

--- **Jee Yin CHIN**

陈子莹

PhD student, Faculty of Social Science,
Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia

马来西亚拉曼大学文学与社会科学博士生

--- **Yee Mun CHIN**

陈亿文

Associate Professor, Department of General Studies,
Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia

马来西亚拉曼大学通识学系副教授

--- **Hooi San NOEW**

梁德珊

Assistant Professor and Deputy Dean,
Faculty of Arts and Social Science,
Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia

马来西亚拉曼大学文学与社会科学学院副院长兼
助理教授

Eight Immortals Crossing the Sea:

The New Generation of Chinese Scholars in Singapore

八仙过海之新一代新加坡华人学者

--- **Yiyu CAI**

蔡奕渔

Associate Professor,
School of Mechanical & Aerospace Engineering,
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

新加坡南洋理工大学机械与航空学院副教授

--- **Cheun Hoe YOW**

游俊豪

Associate Professor and Head, Chinese,
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

新加坡南洋理工大学中文系主任

--- **Jianmin ZHENG**

郑建民

Associate Professor,
School of Computer Science and Engineering,
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

新加坡南洋理工大学计算机科学与工程学院副教授

--- **Michael WALSH**

Professor and Chair, School of Art, Design and Media,
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

新加坡南洋理工大学艺术、设计与媒体学院院长

--- **Xiao ZHANG**

张啸

Associate Professor, Guangzhou Academy of Fine Arts,
China

中国广州美术学院副教授

--- **Xiaoqun WU**

吴晓群

Associate Professor,
School of Computer Science and Engineering,
Beijing Technology and Business University, China

中国北京工商大学计算机学院副教授

Panel 3 Moderator: Jesvin YEO

主持人：杨佩华

Associate Professor, School of Art, Design and Media,
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

新加坡南洋理工大学艺术、设计与媒体学院副教授

10.35 –
11.00 AM

Tea/Coffee Break
茶歇

11.00 –
12.35 PM

PANEL 4: LITERATURE AND PUBLICATIONS (MANDARIN)
小组议题（四）：文学书写与出版（华语）

Cross-border, Transnationalism, and De-construction of the Subject in Malaysian Chinese Literature within Taiwan

区域华文文学的越界、跨国与主体
解/构：以旅台马华文学为例

--- **Chongke ZHU**
朱崇科

Professor and Head, Department of Chinese,
Sun Yat-sen University (Zhuhai), China

中国中山大学（珠海）中文系主任

Wang Xiaoping: A Returned Overseas Chinese Writer
in the Time of Cold War

王啸平：归侨、左翼文学与冷战

--- **Songjian ZHANG**
张松建

Associate Professor, Chinese,
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

新加坡南洋理工大学中文系副教授

Unattributable Propaganda: On the Pure Literature and Arts
Magazine *Chao Foon* in the Archives of the Asia Foundation
(1955-1970)

看不见的宣传：从亚洲基金会档案（1955–1970）
看纯文艺期刊《蕉风》

--- **Wai Siam HEE**
许维贤

Associate Professor, Chinese,
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

新加坡南洋理工大学中文系副教授

A Historical Discovery: the Dissemination of Lu Xun's
Woodcut Theories in Malaya

一个史的发现：鲁迅木刻思想的马来亚传播

--- **Xingcan HU**

胡星灿

Post-doctorate, Sun Yat-sen University, China

中国中山大学博士后

Panel 4 Moderator: Teng Phee TAN

主持人：陈丁辉

Chief Researcher, Singapore Chinese Chamber
of Commerce & Industry

新加坡中华总商会首席研究员

12.35 –
12.50 PM

Closing Remarks

闭幕致辞

--- **Associate Professor Cheun Hoe YOW**

游俊豪副教授

Director, Chinese Heritage Centre;
Head, Chinese;
Director, Centre for Chinese Language and Culture,
School of Humanities
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

新加坡南洋理工大学华裔馆馆长、中文系主任、
中华语言文化中心主任

12.50 PM

Free guided tour of SCCC's permanent exhibition

新加坡华族文化中心常设展览免费导览

会议筹委会对以上日程表保留修改权利，
最终日程表以会议当天安排为准。

Please note that the programme is subject to changes.
The Conference Committee reserves the right to update the programme.

Conference Presenters/ Contributors

会议演讲嘉宾/作者

Constructing Race and Gender in
Southeast Asian Chinese Migration:
Chen Da and the Making of *Huaqiao*
Patriarchy

Rachel LEOW
廖彩亿

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东南亚华人移民中的种族和性别
构建：陈达与华侨父权的创造

Revolutionary Cosmopolitanism
and its Limits: The Chinese
Communist Party and the Chinese
in Singapore, Medan and Jakarta
Compared (1945-1949)

Guo Quan SENG
成国泉

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革命的民族多元性与其局限：
中国共产党与新加坡、棉兰、
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(1945–1949)

"Finding the Distant Homeland
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Poetry in Chinese

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石峻山

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杨妍

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Changsheng SHU
束长生

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Keynote Speeches

主题演讲

Keynote Speech 1

主题演讲

Prelude to Diaspora: Revisiting Boundaries in the Study of Chinese Migration”

离散族群的前史：
重新探讨华人移民研究中的界限

Professor Steven B. MILES
麦哲维教授

Abstract

Twenty years ago, the historian Adam McKeown suggested that the boundary separating China from neighboring states “might not be the most useful point at which to make a distinction between different kinds of migration.” In the ensuing two decades, scholars have transcended the analytical divide that McKeown questioned, between internal and external migration. Inspired by this work, here I argue that, among many possible links between internal and external migration, emergent patterns of migration within the borders of early modern China created diasporic practices and cultures of migration that constituted what can be conceived of as a prelude to overseas diaspora in the modern era. Drawing on case studies from my research on emigrant communities in Guangdong’s Pearl River delta during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, I explore ways in which Cantonese migration within the delta and the West River basin paved the way for later overseas and overland

摘要

二十年前，历史学家亚当·麦基翁（Adam McKeown）提出，中国与邻国之间的界线，“可能不是区分各种移民类型的最有用的指标”。近二十年来，不同学者已经跨越了麦基翁所质疑的将国内与国外作为移民研究的论析分界。在这些研究的基础上，笔者要论证的是，在国内移民与国外移民的众多可能的链接中，明清时代中国界内所出现的移民类型创造了离散实践与移民文化，而这些离散实践与移民文化正构成了近现代海外移民与离散的前史。通过对十八世纪和十九世纪广东珠江三角洲的外向移民社会的案例研究，笔者重点探讨广府人在三角洲与西江流域一带的移民如何为他们今后超越清朝与民国的领土界线的跨海洋与跨陆地的移民作下了铺垫。笔者要指出的是，在移民的实践活动中，社会上的界限——比如地域差别，阶级分类，性别区分——是和政治上的界限有着同样的重要性。

migration to destinations beyond the borders of Qing and Republican China. In the experience of migrants, social boundaries – regional divides, class disparities, and gender distinctions – could be as important as political borders.

Keywords

Internal Migration, External Migration, Diaspora, Boundaries, Pearl River Delta

About the Speaker

Professor Steven B. MILES is Head of the Division of Humanities at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. Since January of 2019, he has served as editor-in-chief of the journal, *Late Imperial China*. Miles is a sociocultural historian of late imperial China, with chronological emphasis on the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, geographical expertise in southern China, and a thematic focus on migration, cities, and frontiers. He is the author of four books: *The Sea of Learning: Mobility and Identity in Nineteenth-Century Guangzhou* (Harvard University Asia Center, HUP, 2006), *Upriver Journeys: Diaspora and Empire in Southern China, 1570-1850* (Harvard University Asia Center, HUP, 2017), *Chinese Diasporas: A Social History of Global Migration* (Cambridge University Press, 2020), and *Opportunity in Crisis: Chinese Migrants and the State in Late Qing China* (Harvard University Asia Center, HUP, 2021). Before moving to Hong Kong in 2021, Miles was a professor in the Department of History and the East Asian Studies Program at Washington University in Saint Louis.

关键词

国内移民、国外移民、离散族群、界限、珠江三角洲

作者简介

麦哲维教授，香港科技大学人文学部主任，明清社会文化史学家。2019年1月起担任 *Late Imperial China* 期刊主编。主要研究领域是十八和十九世纪中国南方地区的移民、城市以及疆界。著有：*The Sea of Learning: Mobility and Identity in Nineteenth-Century Guangzhou* (Harvard University Asia Center, HUP, 2006)；译本《学海堂与晚清岭南学术文化》(广东人民出版社，2018)、*Upriver Journeys: Diaspora and Empire in Southern China, 1570-1850* (Harvard University Asia Center, HUP, 2017)、*Chinese Diasporas: A Social History of Global Migration* (Cambridge University Press, 2020), *Opportunity in Crisis: Chinese Migrants and the State in Late Qing China* (Harvard University Asia Center, HUP, 2021)。2021年7月赴任现职前，曾任美国圣路易斯华盛顿大学历史系教授和东亚研究项目主任。

Keynote Speech 2

主题演讲

Transnational Flow of Human Capital and the Financial Networks

人力资本跨国流动及其融资网络

Professor Denggao LONG

龙登高教授

Abstract

This paper examines three paradigmatic cases of Chinese emigration and their financial networks: (1) 19th century indentured Chinese from Guangdong and Fujian migrating to Southeast Asia and the Americas, who are similar to indentured servants migrating from Europe to the US. (2) Family-financial chain migration prior to the 1950s. (3) Undocumented migrants, smugglers, and their international financial networks in Fuzhou from 1980 to 2010. The study of the first two cases is based on original historical texts, while that of the third is based on the author's field research in Europe, North America, and Fuzhou.

This paper finds that as they cross national borders, migrants often experience a metamorphosis from farmer to worker and then to business owner, which usually entails an increase in the marginal value of human capital. International migration is costly to the

摘要

本文考察了三个典型的华人移民及其融资网络：（一）19世纪契约华工（从广东福建到南洋及美洲的“卖猪仔”），与此前的欧洲到美利坚的契约白奴（indentured servants）相似。

（二）1950年代以前的家族融资与华侨出国链。（三）1980–2010年的福州偷渡客、蛇头与跨国融资网络。前二者基于原始历史文献，第三种则主要基于笔者在欧美和福州的田野调研。

本文发现：跨越国界，移民通常经历了从农民到工人进而到企业主的转换，往往意味着人力资本的边际价值提升。尽管跨国移民对普通人来说成本很高，但能够催生特定的跨国融资网络，促成跨国移民，实现其人力资本的提升，并从中获得可观的资本收益。也就是说，凡此鲜为人知的民间跨国融资网络，是通过出国移民过程中人力资本的未来收益变现而形成的。

average person. But the costliness can also give rise to a special kind of international financial network for migration, which can lead to an increase in human capital and sizable capital gains as well. In other words, these little-known international financial networks are formed by cashing in human capital gains resulted from emigration.

These original findings bring to light the formation of international financial systems and their characteristics. The theoretical contributions of this paper include demonstrating how human capital can be raised internationally, challenging the push-pull theory of migration and the idea that migration is driven by poverty, as well as clarifying certain misunderstandings about indentured Chinese and undocumented migration.

Keywords

Chinese Emigrants, Human Capital, Transnational Financial Network, Indentured Chinese

About the Speaker

Professor Denggao LONG is the Chair Professor of Economics, School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University and Chair of Center for Chinese entrepreneur Studies, Tsinghua University. He is Expert advisory committee member of Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council; member of China Economic and Social Council; Vice President of the Overseas Chinese History Society of China; member of Academic degree Committee, Institute of Economics, Chinese Academy of Social Science; Chief Expert of National

这些发现，原创性地揭示了跨国的民间融资体系的形成及其特征，也论证了人力资本的跨国实现路径，从而具有其理论贡献；并对“推-拉”移民论、贫困导致移民论等成说提出了挑战，也澄清了以往有关契约华工、偷渡移民的认识误区。

关键词

中国移民、人力资本、跨国融资网络、偷渡客

作者简介

龙登高，清华大学华商研究中心主任，社会科学学院教授。教育部“长江学者”特聘教授。兼国务院侨办专家咨询委员，中国经社理事会理事，中国华侨历史学会副会长，中国商业史学会副会长，中国社会科学院经济研究所学术委员会委员，新加坡南洋理工大学华裔馆董事。曾任国家社会科学基金重大项目首席专家，曾为哈佛大学、耶鲁大学、剑桥大学等高校访问教授或客座教授。

Social Science Fund of China (2010-2017).

He also obtained Laureate of Sun Yefang Economic Science Award 2018; *Excellent of Research, First-class, 2007-2010*, The State Council of Overseas Chinese Affair, China; *Prize of Humanities and Social Sciences in Higher Education in China, Second Place, 2003*, Ministry of Education, China; *Prize of Humanities and Social Sciences in Beijing, First-class, 2020*.

在《中国社会科学》、《经济研究》、《历史研究》、《管理世界》、《社会学研究》等刊物发表中英文学术论文百余篇。合作主编有《社会经济史译丛》、《量化历史研究》、《清华经济史丛书》、《国际华商研究书系》、《华人研究国际学报》等丛书与刊物。

获第十八届孙冶方经济科学奖，第三届中国高校人文社会科学优秀成果二等奖，国务院侨办优秀成果一等奖，北京市社会科学优秀成果一等奖。

Keynote Speech 3

主题演讲三

Deciphering the Dynamics and Characteristics of New Chinese Diaspora in Singapore, 2010-2020: Identity, Political Economy, and Transnational Network

新加坡华人社会的嬗变及其动力和特征
(2010-2020)：身份认同、政经转型、
跨国网络

Professor Hong LIU
刘宏教授

Abstract

This lecture is concerned with developments of (new) ethnic Chinese communities in Singapore in the changing contexts of state-society relationship and transnationalism against the backdrop of a rising China and its growing influences in Southeast Asia. It begins with an overview of the socio-political and economic transformations taking place over the past decade and how they have impacted upon the Chinese diaspora and their relations with the state/society. The second part examines the changing demography, the emergence of new diaspora associations, and the government's policies towards the diaspora which constitute an overarching framework for an understanding of state-society relations and transnationalism. The third part of the lecture looks at the operations and characteristics of

摘要

本演讲主要探讨过去十年来，在崛起的中国及其影响力日益增强的背景下，新加坡新华裔社群在国家-社会关系和跨国主义背景下的嬗变及其动力和特征。虽然本演讲亦涉及土生土长的新加坡华人群体，但重点是华人新移民。演讲分为三个部分。第一部分简析新加坡近十年来的变化及其对新华人社群的影响。第二部分探讨华人口结构的变迁、新移民团体的发展和政府的相关政策，这些构成了理解国家-社会关系、跨国主义和华人身份认同之间多元关系的总体框架。第三部分通过分析新加坡的新移民企业和中国企业，考察新华裔跨国主义的运作和特点。结论部分讨论新加坡华人身份认同建构经验的理论意义，并提出未来的研究方向。笔者认为，无论是在新加坡、北美还是其他地方的海外华人研究，都必须将我们所处时代的国内和国

new Chinese business transnationalism by focusing on Chinese businesses in Singapore and new migrant business in China. The conclusion discusses the theoretical implications of the Singapore experience and proposes future research directions.

Keywords

Ethnic Chinese, New Chinese Migrants, Transnationalism, Singapore, China

About the Speaker

Professor Hong LIU is the Tan Lark Sye Chair Professor at the School of Social Sciences and Director of the Nanyang Centre for Public Administration, Nanyang Technological University (NTU). He taught previously at Manchester University as Chair Professor of East Asian Studies and at the National University of Singapore, and served as Chair of NTU's School of Humanities and Social Sciences (2011-2017) and School of Social Sciences (2017-2020). Professor Liu's main research areas include Asian governance, Sino-Southeast Asian interactions, and the Chinese diaspora. He is an editor-in-chief of *Journal of Chinese Overseas* (Brill) and *Public Governance in Asia Monograph Series* (Routledge). He has published more than 20 books and over 100 articles in the English, Chinese, Japanese, and Indonesian languages. His most recent publications include *The Political Economy of Transnational Governance: China and Southeast Asia in the 21st Century* (forthcoming); *Research Handbook on the Belt and*

际政治经济系统性地纳入其架构中，并将一套新的分析工具和理论框架引入华侨华人研究这个经常被作为自成一体的研究领域，从而推动该领域的深入发展和持续壮大。

关键词

华人、中国新移民、跨国主义、新加坡、中国

Road Initiative (with Joseph Liow and Gong Xue, forthcoming in 2021); and *Changing Dynamics and Mechanisms of Maritime Asia in Comparative Perspectives* (with Akita Shigeru and Shiro Momoki, forthcoming in 2021).

作者简介

刘宏，南洋理工大学社会科学学院陈六使讲席教授、南洋公共管理研究生院院长。曾任教于新加坡国立大学及曼彻斯特大学，2011年至2020年任南洋理工大学人文暨社会科学学院和社会科学学院院长。《*Journal of Chinese Overseas*》和《华人研究国际学报》主编。研究领域包括中国与全球化、海外华人、中国-东南亚互动。发表100余篇学术论文并出版20多部专著。近著包括《跨界治理的理念与亚洲实践》（2020）、《移动的边界——跨国文化、教育与认同的政治》（2021）。

Abstracts of Presentations and Authors' Information

论文摘要及
作者简介

Constructing Race and Gender in Southeast Asian Chinese Migration: Chen Da and the Making of *Huaqiao* Patriarchy

东南亚华人移民中的种族和性别构建：陈达与华侨父权的创造

Rachel LEOW, *University of Cambridge, UK*
廖彩亿, 英国剑桥大学

Abstract

This paper focuses on the earliest sociological investigations conducted on emigrant overseas Chinese communities by Chen Da (1891-1975). In critically examining Chen's corpus of work, still widely read today, this paper seeks to highlight blindspots of race and gender in his investigation of emigrant Chinese communities, revealing the normative rather than empirical quality of his sociological elaboration of the *huaqiao*. The paper traces the genesis of his research in his American and Chinese contacts, as well as his travels through Borneo, Siam, the Dutch East Indies and the Malay peninsula. It shows how, at each stage, his investigations, academic networks, and the connections he made with his local informants constantly offered an understanding of the world beyond a patriarchal, patriotic Chinese diaspora that he declined to explore fully. The world which Chen moved in, carefully gathering social facts, was resolutely male, and in spite of the region's ethnic heterogeneity, resolutely Chinese. The paper thus offers an intimate window into the highly contingent conceptual

摘要

陈达（1891–1975）是最早开展有关海外移民华人群体的社会学调研的社会学家，他的著作在今日仍然被广泛传阅。本文将聚焦于分析陈达的研究成果，并探讨陈达在其针对中国移民群体的分析中对性别和种族这两种因素的忽视。本文通过分析陈达的此种盲点来展现其对于华侨的社会学研究中规范性而非实证性的一面。本文将梳理陈达的美国及中国联系人，以及他在婆罗洲、暹罗、荷属东印度群岛和马来亚半岛的旅行经历是如何影响了他的早期研究兴趣。在每个不同的阶段，陈达的调研、学术人脉和当地线民不断地展现出一个不能简单以父权主义和爱国主义定义的海外华裔群体，而陈达并没有对此种复杂性进行彻底的探索。陈达所探究的是一个男性的、“中国”的世界，即便当地居民的种族十分多样。本文由此揭示了“南洋华侨”的构建中的一个概念性问题，并反思此种学术遗产在一个目前仍然以男性为中心的海外华人研究中的持续影响力。

work that went into constructing the 'Nanyang huaqiao' and reflects on how this intellectual inheritance continues to shape an enduringly male-focused study of Chinese overseas.

Keywords

huaqiao, sociology, gender, race, diaspora, knowledge production

About the Author

Rachel LEOW is Senior Lecturer (Associate Professor) in Modern East Asian History at the University of Cambridge. Her first book, *Taming Babel: Language in the Making of Malaysia*, focused on ethnolinguistic constructions of Chineseness and Malayness over the colonial-postcolonial transition in Malaysia; it was published in 2016 and won the 2018 Association for Asian Studies Harry J. Benda Prize. Her work has explored more broadly transregional and transnational connections between China and Southeast Asia, and has been published in academic journals including *Itinerario*, *Journal of World History*, *Modern Asian History*, as well as in literary venues such as the *LA Review of Books China Channel* and the *Mekong Review*, and in film.

关键词

华侨、社会学、性别、种族、移民、知识生产

作者简介

廖彩亿，剑桥大学近现代东亚历史高级讲师（副教授）。第一本书 *Taming Babel: Language in the Making of Malaysia* 从民族语言的角度探讨了马来西亚从殖民时期至后殖民时期的转变过程中“中国属性”和“马来属性”的构建。该书于2016年出版并获得了2018年度的美国亚洲研究学会的 Harry J. Benda 图书奖。主要研究聚焦于中国与东南亚的跨区域和跨国联系，作品曾在 *Itinerario*, *Journal of World History*, *Modern Asian History* 等学术期刊上发表。同时也为 *LA Review of Books China Channel* 和 *Mekong Review* 供稿，并参与了电影制作。

Revolutionary Cosmopolitanism and its Limits: The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese in Singapore, Medan and Jakarta Compared (1945-1949)

革命的民族多元性与其局限: 中国共产党与 新加坡、棉兰、雅加达华侨华人关系之对比 (1945-1949)

Guo Quan SENG, *National University of Singapore*
成国泉, 新加坡国立大学

Abstract

This article analyses the extent and limits of the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) revolutionary cosmopolitanism in Southeast Asia. Between 1945 and 1949, the CCP intellectuals Hu Yuzhi and Wang Renshu operated a network of leftwing newspapers in Southeast Asia's major urban centers. They championed the revolution in the homeland, while supporting anti-colonial nationalist movements in the region. Taking a comparative approach, I argue that the CCP's revolutionary cosmopolitanism developed and diverged on the ground according to the diasporic community's social structure, the contingency of events in the process of decolonisation and initiatives taken by local CCP leaders. While the CCP in Jakarta turned neutral in the face of republican atrocities against Chinese, their counterparts in Singapore and Medan went on to mobilise merchants and youths to take part in local anti-colonial movements. The CCP stood for a moderate, anti-colonial Malayan nationalism in Singapore, in comparison

摘要

此文针对中国共产党在东南亚的民族多元性革命与其局限加以分析。从1945至1949年,分布在东南亚重要城市的中共知识分子胡愈之与王任叔等人经营着一个左翼的报业网络。他们呼吁在地华侨华人拥护国内的革命,并同时支持区域的反殖民运动。通过对比的视角,此文论述中共在东南亚执行的多元民族性革命,如何因为华侨社会结构、去殖民运动的偶然性以及在地领导等因素,而发展出相似与不同的历史轨迹。受排华事件的影响,中共在雅加达采取了中立的姿态。相对而言,中共在新加坡和棉兰都进一步推动商人与青年加入反殖民运动。中共在新加坡主张华侨融入温和的、反殖的马来亚民族主义运动,在棉兰则倡导激进而不入籍印尼的亲印度尼西亚独立抗争。

with a more radical, non-assimilationist position in solidarity with Indonesia's independence struggle in Medan.

Keywords

Chinese Communist Party, Singapore, Medan, Jakarta

About the Author

Guo Quan SENG is Assistant Professor of History at the National University of Singapore. He is broadly interested in histories of Chinese settlement in Southeast Asia, and specialises in researching the formation of ethnic and gender identities in their encounter with European empires. He is completing a book manuscript titled, *Intimate Strangers: Gender and Chinese Moral Boundaries in Colonial Indonesia*.

关键词

中国共产党、新加坡、棉兰、雅加达

作者简介

成国泉，新加坡国立大学历史系助理教授。研究领域涉及广义的东南亚华人史，尤其针对华人在欧洲帝国统治下的族群与性别问题。即将完成的书稿定题为 *Intimate Strangers: Gender and Chinese Moral Boundaries in Colonial Indonesia* (《亲密的异乡人：印尼殖民统治下华人的性别与道德疆界》)。

“Finding the Distant Homeland Here”: Contemporary Indonesian Poetry in Chinese

“在这里找到了遥遥的祖籍”：印尼华文当代诗歌

Josh STENBERG, *The University of Sydney, Australia*

石峻山, 澳洲悉尼大学

Abstract

Since the late 1990s, there has been a modest return to publishing Chinese-language literature in and from Indonesia, much of it intended for the literary supplements of the local Sinophone press as well as for dedicated anthologies and small collections with a limited domestic circulation. This paper examines a selection of these works, arguing that a signal purpose of this genre is the reassertion of belonging in a transnational Chinese-language community of letters after a suspended generation. The aesthetic result of both motivation and publication venue is of a poetic production that uses short and simple forms of free verse for the direct expression of sentiment and opinion, avoiding both controversy and experimentalism. Its expressive simplicity and frequent return to themes of diasporic unease as well as, less often, traumatic events of recent Sino-Indonesian history, gives this corpus a distinctive place in Sinophone letters.

摘要

自20世纪90年代末以来，印度尼西亚的华文文学出版得到了小幅度的恢复，而其中大部分是为当地华文出版社的文学副刊、专门选集以及小型文集准备的，其国内发行量相对有限。本文选取这些作品中的一部分进行研究，认为此类作品的标志性目的之一是在经历了印尼政府自60年代中期直至上世纪末的华文禁令之后，重新确认其在跨国华语文学社群中的归属。他们的创作动机和出版平台也为其诗歌创作赋予了某种审美特征，使用简短的自由诗形式直接表达情感和观点，同时避免争议和实验性。其表达方式较为简单，并且频繁涉及离散的不安主题，有的也涉及中印近代史上的创伤性事件。这使得当代印尼华文诗歌在华语文学中具有了独特的地位。

Keywords

Chinese-Indonesian Literature,
Sinophone Literature, Chinese
under the New Order, Contemporary
Overseas Chinese Poetry

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关键词

印华文学、华语语系文学、
新秩序下的华人、当代海外诗歌

作者简介

石峻山，悉尼大学中国研究系资深讲师，著有 *Minority Stages: Sino-Indonesian Performance and Public Display*（《少数族群的舞台：印华表演艺术以及公共展示》）一书。

Building Transboundary Connections: The Development Strategies of Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation during Wartime, 1938-1945

跨界连结：论华侨银行战时发展策略（1938-1945年）

Yan YANG, *National University of Singapore*

杨妍, 新加坡国立大学中文系

Abstract

Focusing on the period from 1938 to 1945, this article highlights the wartime development strategies employed by the Oversea Chinese Banking Corporation (OCBC) in Singapore using primary sources such as internal bank documents, special publications, newspapers, oral histories and biographies of its staff. In a complex and volatile political environment, the OCBC successfully transformed its crisis into

摘要

本文聚焦于1938至1945年间，通过银行内部文档、特刊，报章新闻，员工口述历史和传记等资料，讨论新加坡华侨银行战时的发展策略。身处复杂多变的政治环境中，华侨银行以危为机，通过建立东南亚、中国和欧美澳之间的跨界联系，在增设民信部抢占侨汇市场、创办《华侨经济》及合办南洋企业公司来促进贸易投资、通过多重网络进行海外转移三方面，于实践中

an opportunity to expand its business and boost its influence by establishing transboundary connections across Southeast Asia, China, Europe, North America and Australia by the mid-20th century. Three innovative ways were implemented, including: a) setting up a new department and collaborating with the Postal Remittances & Savings Bank of China to capture the overseas remittance market; b) publishing the magazine titled *The Oversea-Chinese Economics* and creating an interlocking partnership with the Nanyang Enterprise Corporation to promote trades and investments across Southeast Asia and China; as well as c) re-registering the bank and transferring the capital abroad through multiple transboundary networks. These efforts allowed the bank to expand its service coverage, reform its corporate structure and optimise its operation process in order to meet wartime needs of the overseas Chinese communities. In doing so, the bank also extended its influence and global reach, eventually gaining a reputation of being more popular than Western banks and other traditional Chinese financial institutions that had existed in the same era. This research seeks to provide insights on the dynamics of the transboundary connections that contributed towards the bank's success during the turbulent years and explore issues related to modernity in the context of the overseas Chinese banking history.

探索如何改善运作方式、扩大业务范围、规避风险，在满足战时需求的同时，扩大影响力，提高声誉，使其转变成为比西方银行、华人传统金融机构更受欢迎的华人银行中的巨擘。该案例有助于探究跨界连结对华人银行发展的重要性，亦能从华人银行史的语境中反思现代性议题。

Keywords

Wartime, Singapore, Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation (OCBC), Overseas Chinese, Transboundary, Remittance

About the Author

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关键词

战时、新加坡、华侨银行、海外华人、跨界、侨批

作者简介

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Negotiations between the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Colonial Government on the Income Tax Ordinance

新加坡中华总商会与殖民政府入息税征收的协调

Qing ZHU, *Xiamen University, China*
朱庆, 中国厦门大学

Abstract

Singapore has been a free port for a long time and its economic development is also largely based on that. During the early period, the colonial government's revenue mainly derived from opium trade. Therefore, the government revenue greatly decreased with the abolishment of opium farming in 1910. To solve this problem, the colonial government proposed to introduce an income tax, which was jointly opposed by the Chinese and Western merchants in the strait settlements. Because of the opposition by the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Western Chamber of Commerce, this taxing endeavor ended in failure. During the first world war, Britain's military spending skyrocketed. To find new sources of income, the colonial masters, once again, considered the option of imposing income tax in its colonies. In response, the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce suggested alternative taxes in replacement of income tax. However, the British-dominated Western Chamber of Commerce agreed to pay income tax as military contribution. During the war time, the income tax had played a significant role in the imperial taxation

摘要

新加坡开埠后长期以自由贸易港做为发展经济的重要凭借，殖民政府早期的财政收入主要依赖鸦片包税。鸦片包税制废除后，政府面临税入遽减，遂有征收所得税之议，却遭遇当地华商与西商的激烈反对，尤其以新加坡中华总商会与西商会为组织与政府博弈，最终入息税条例未能施行。一战期间，宗主国英国军费开支巨大，因而再次提议在殖民地征收入息税。新加坡中华总商会仍积极发表意见，提议抽征其他税目替代入息税。英国商人主导的西商会则表示赞同缴纳入息税充当军费。战争形势下，所得税成为英国重要税制，并强制推及其殖民地，二战期间历史重演，入息税条例再度于新加坡推行。入息税的颁布、协商与执行凸显出帝国利益、殖民政府与当地商民之间的博弈，新加坡中华总商会、西商会与立法议会之间的协商与博弈，也增强了税收政策制定和征收的伸缩性，可以推进政府能力建设和民主法制的发展，同时入息税的征收也推动世界税收体系的改变，即由间接消费税向直接税的过度，新加坡入息税的征收也加强了殖民政府的财政收入和政府能力，也在一定程度上可以加强公共设施的建立和社会福利的发展，

system. So, when the Second World War broke out, the same scenario staged in Singapore and the income tax was imposed, again. This whole income tax drama, from its proposal to conduct, could be viewed as a miniature of the conflicts and negotiations between the imperial center, the colonial government, and the local merchants. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Western Chamber of Commerce, and the Legislative Council's debates on the imposition of the income tax demonstrated a positive impact on the colony's administrative and legal advancements. The increased tax revenue also enhanced the colonial government's capacity in governance and infrastructure construction, which laid a solid foundation for Singapore's business booming and social stability.

Keywords

Income tax, Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Strait Settlements, Struggle between the Bureaucracy and the Merchants

About the Author

Qing ZHU is a Post-Doctoral Research Fellow of the Research School for Southeast Asian Studies, Xiamen University. His research interest mainly lies in the area of modern Chinese history and Chinese merchant studies, especially the history of the Chinese chambers of commerce in Southeast Asia, the socio-economic history of Fujian and Guangdong, and the economic history of the Strait Settlements.

从另一方面推动新加坡商业的持续繁荣和社会秩序的稳定。

关键词

入息税、中华总商会、海峡殖民地、官商博弈

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The Charitable Tradition and Cultural Identity of Overseas Chinese

华侨华人的慈善传统与文化认同

Jinghua XING, *Tsinghua University, China*

邢菁华, 中国清华大学

Abstract

This research attempts to explain the progress and trend of overseas Chinese philanthropy in five areas - general overview, philanthropic giving field, donation motivation, generational differences, the COVID-19 charitable activities. The study shows that philanthropy of overseas Chinese has been on the rise in the recent years, particularly in donating funds for education. The reasons of philanthropy are very diverse. Through the analysis of education background, living environment, cultural cognition, identity, operation mode and many other factors for donations between the old and the new generations are remarkably different. Under the social background of the global multipoint outbreak and spreading of COVID-19, overseas Chinese actively participated in various charitable activities of combating epidemic. The research analyses the charitable actions of overseas Chinese in Brazil and Africa, and different characteristics through drawing on Bruno Latour's actor-network theory (ANT) for understanding the process of overseas Chinese combating epidemic of heterogeneous actors. The above research attempts to explain the progress and new trend of overseas Chinese philanthropy in

摘要

海外华侨华人是搭建中国与世界沟通的桥梁,对中国慈善事业的发展起到不可替代的作用。新时代下华侨华人现代慈善事业捐赠领域、捐款动因、代际差异、行为方式等方面探讨发现,华侨华人慈善事业呈现上升趋势,其中教育仍是华侨华人捐款的主要方向,而慈善动因呈现多元化趋势,老一辈和新一代慈善家捐款的教育背景、生活环境、文化认知、身份认同、运作模式等因素有着截然不同的特征,新一代慈善家更注重运用专业化、规范化、社会化,科学化的方法发展慈善事业。此次新冠疫情下,文章通过对巴西和非洲华侨华人慈善行为的案例分析,结合拉图尔行动者网络理论,发现了不同以往的内容和特征。以上试图说明近年来华侨华人慈善事业的进展与新趋势,这不仅有助于推进慈善领域本身的发展,也对华侨华人社会文化认同与融合具有一定的启发意义。

recent years. Not only will it benefit the philanthropy research itself, but also it has positive influence on social-cultural identity and integration of overseas Chinese.

Keywords

Philanthropy, Overseas Chinese, Donation Motivation, Generational Differences, Cultural Identity

About the Author

Jinghua XING, Doctor of Public Administration, is Deputy Director of the Center for Chinese Entrepreneurs Studies, Tsinghua University. She is the executive editor of *Huaren Yanjiu Guoji Xuebao* (International Journal of Diasporic Chinese Studies). She is a committee member on the Party History Research and Party Affairs Committee of the Central Committee of the China Zhi Gong Party, Deputy Director of the Overseas Chinese Committee of Beijing Committee of China Zhi Gong Party, a Post-Doctoral Research Fellow of History and Philosophy of Science in the Department of Philosophy with Peking University. She is the first batch of experts in Think tank of Beijing Overseas Chinese Federation.

关键词

慈善、华侨华人、捐款动因、代际差异、文化认同

作者简介

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Reenacting “Cultural China” in the Twentieth Century: Communal Festivals in Emigrant and Overseas Chinese Communities

20世纪文化中国的再展演： 侨乡与海外华人社会的社区节日

Chi-cheung CHOI, *Chinese University of Hong Kong*

蔡志祥, 香港中文大学

Abstract

Communal festivals have always been a representation of the community. Throughout the 20th century, communal festivals in China and among Chinese people living in overseas communities came under many challenges, but have been “revived” with great success in recent years. As periodic event, a communal festival is celebrated regularly therefore is an event known and shared by members of the community. Yet, ritual details as well as interpretation of the event are always adjusted in response to the changing macro-environment. The twentieth century was a period when the status of the Chinese overseas changed from sojourners to settlers. It was a period when the overseas Chinese delinked with their ancestral hometown, settled in their host countries, and reconnected with China in the last quarter of the century. This paper will use three exemplar festivals to examine the continuation of Chinese communal festivals as a global phenomenon, exploring, in particular, the interplay of ceremonial structures evolving in overseas Chinese settings and their ancestral hometown.

摘要

社区性节日展陈了社会群体的整体。在20世纪，中国和海外华人的社区性节日受到了诸多挑战，到了近年才成功地“复兴”起来。作为周期性的活动，社区性节日定期庆祝，因此是社区成员已知和共享的活动。然而，仪式细节以及对事件的解释总是会不断变化的宏观环境而进行调整。20世纪是华侨身份由旅居者向定居者转变的时期。这是一个华侨与祖籍地脱节、在东道国定居、以及与中国重新联系的时期。本文将使用三个典型的节日来讨论中国社区性节日作为一种全球现象的延续，特别是探索节日在海外华人社会中的仪式结构的演变及其与祖先家乡之间的相互作用。本文认为，中国传统文化，尤其是持续庆祝的中国社区性节日，不仅是华侨华人建立中国人身份认同的工具，有助于重建与祖籍的联系；更重要的是，它们是海外华人利用的一种文化资源，在本土化过程中，塑造为在生活国家中的重要“他者”的身份。“中华文化”是一种生存策略，考验着地方当局的宽容度；同时，通过标准化的仪式，缓和华侨华人的内部差异。

It argues that traditional Chinese culture, particularly continuously celebrating Chinese communal festivals, are not only serve as a tool for establishing Chinese identity and instrumental to reestablishing connection with their ancestral hometown, they are, more importantly, a cultural facade that the overseas Chinese employ to indigenize, to project themselves as a significant "other" in their adopted country. "Chinese culture" is a survival strategy testing the tolerance of local authorities and, with standardized ritual, mitigates internal differences among the overseas Chinese.

Keywords

Communal festival, Cultural China, Overseas Chinese, Emigrant community, Cultural resources

About the Author

Chi-cheung CHOI is Adjunct Professor of the History Department at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, part-time Chair Professor of the History Department of Xiamen University, and Hong Kong Government's Museum expert advisor (Ethnography). He received his doctoral degree from the University of Tokyo. He has published on Chinese festivals and popular religion, family and lineage, and business history.

关键词

社区性节日、文化中国、华侨华人、侨乡、文化资源

作者简介

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The Post-1978 Chinese Migration to Brazil: the *Qiaoxiang* Models and the Rite of Passage

1978年以来中国人移民巴西: 侨乡模式和通过仪式

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束长生, 巴西圣保罗大学

Abstract

The post-1978 migration of Chinese rural peasants to Brazil can be analyzed using the *Qiaoxiang* models proposed by Minghuan Li and Diana Wong (2017). We study two major models of migration existent in Brazil: one is Yue *Qiaoxiang* model, and the other, Zhe *Qiaoxiang* model, the first is structured mainly on the catering services, especially pastelarias, while the second is based mainly on the wholesale and retail business of the imported small commodities from China. It is known that transnational migrations contribute to *Qiaoxiang* development while reinforcing the existing social structures of inequality and uneven development which stimulate further migrations. As a result, emigration becomes deeply ingrained in the *Qiaoxiang* culture, a "rite of passage" that the young adults must experience in their life. Through the "rite of passage", the *Qiaoxiang* migration models are perpetuated and renovated.

摘要

本文利用李明欢、戴安娜·王(2017)的侨乡移民模型分析了1978年以来中国人移民巴西的现状。笔者认为,在巴西,中国新移民的移民模式主要有两种:一是粤侨乡模式,二是浙侨乡模式,第一种主要依靠餐饮服务,尤其是角仔店经济,而第二种主要经营进口小商品的批发和零售业务。众所周知,跨国移民在促进侨乡发展的同时,也加强了旧有的不平等和发展不平衡的社会结构,从而刺激了更多的乡亲移民国外。由此,外向移民成为侨乡的根深蒂固的文化,对于侨乡的年青人来说,海外移民是他们生命中的一个“通过仪式”,通过“通过仪式”,侨乡移民模式得到了延续和更新。

Keywords

Qiaoxiang Models of Migration,
Boundaries, Rites of Passage, Chinese
Migration in Brazil

About the Author

Changsheng SHU is Associate Professor of Chinese Culture of the University of Sao Paulo, Brazil. He graduated from Fudan University in 1989, received Master Degree of Economics in 1998 from Federal University of Fluminense (UFF, Brazil) and Doctorate Degree in History by UFF (2002). His main interests include modern and contemporary Chinese History; history of Sino-Brazilian Relations; Chinese immigration to Brazil. He has published two books on contemporary Chinese History (both in Portuguese): *A História da China Popular no Século XX* (Rio de Janeiro, Editora FGV, 2012); *Os Intelectuais Chineses e o Regime Maoista, 1956-1957* (Curitiba, Editora Appris, 2019).

关键词

侨乡移民模式、边界、通过仪式、
巴西华人移民

作者简介

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Here and There: Hybrid Identity, Dual Engagement, and ICT Use among Chinese Immigrants in Singapore

此处彼地：新加坡中国移民的混合认同、双重参与以及社交媒体的运用

Shaohua ZHAN, *Nanyang Technological University, Singapore*
占少华, 新加坡南洋理工大学

Abstract

This paper examines the use of Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs) among middle-class Chinese immigrants in Singapore and its implications for social engagement and identity formation. Drawing on survey and interview data, the paper shows that the Chinese immigrants have used ICTs to engage with both the host society and homeland through a variety of online platforms and media outlets, such as WeChat, WhatsApp and Facebook. While the dual engagement manifests migrant agency in mobilising resources and maintaining social contacts, it is also a response to structural factors such as immigration policy, social discrimination and employment opportunities. The dual engagement contributes to the formation of a hybrid identity among these immigrants, who seek belonging and integration in the host society while retaining homeland identity and networks to varying degrees. This paper provides new evidence to show that transnational activities by the means of ICTs among immigrants do not reduce their efforts to integrate into the host

摘要

本文研究了在新加坡的中国中产阶级移民对社交媒体的运用以及社交媒体对该群体的社会交往和身份构建的影响。在问卷调查和深入访谈的基础上，文章显示了该移民群体运用多种社交工具包括微信、WhatsApp和Facebook与不同群体进行交往和联系。这既包括在新加坡的也包括在中国的家人、朋友、同事、熟人和其他的社交关系。这种双重交往凸显了移民群体的主观能动性，但这也是结构性因素包括移民政策、社会歧视和就业机会等制约的结果。双重交往的结果是这些移民形成了混合型的身份认同。他们既在新加坡寻求归属与融合，同时也在不同程度上保留对祖国的认同并维系着在中国的社会交往网络。本文基于新的经验材料，即中国移民对多种数字社交媒体的运用，进一步证明了移民进行跨国交往和活动不会减少或阻碍他们融合到当地社会的努力。

society as they are able to create or participate in multiple virtual networks simultaneously.

Keywords

Hybrid Identity, Dual Engagement, Integration, ICT Use, Chinese Immigrant, Singapore

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关键词

混合认同、双重参与、融入、社交媒体、中国移民、新加坡

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The Participation of Malaysian Chinese Women in the Workforce: Traditional Values and Choices

马来西亚华裔妇女劳动力参与：传统价值观与抉择

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Abstract

Malaysia's female labor force participation rate is one of the lowest in the region, however, Malaysian Chinese women have the highest participation rate compared with women from other ethnic groups in Malaysia. Although this may indicate that the Malaysian Chinese are adapting to social changes that demand female participation in the workforce, a more in-depth study is needed to understand this phenomenon. In most circumstances, traditional Chinese values are omnipresent and affect their decision of joining the workforce. The question is to what extent and in what circumstances are Malaysian Chinese women bound by traditional values. This paper attempts to provide some insights into this question by providing an overview of the Malaysian Chinese women participation in the Malaysian workforce and the influences of Chinese traditional values on their decision to join the workforce. It is hoped that through this discussion, issues surrounding the participation of Malaysian Chinese women can be highlighted and open up new avenues of research.

摘要

马来西亚的女性劳动力参与率为本区域最低，然而其华裔妇女的劳动力参与率却比马来西亚其他族群来得高。尽管这可能是马来西亚华裔跟随社会变迁的迹象，也就是需要更多的妇女参与劳动力；然而却仍需深入探究。华人的传统价值观在华人社群里无所不在，也无时无刻都在影响华人妇女工作与否的抉择。现今的问题是，马来西亚华裔妇女在什么情况下，还被传统价值所束缚？而其影响到底有多深？这项研究将以马来西亚华裔妇女劳动力参与率以及华人传统价值观如何影响她们进入职场的抉择为背景，深入探视这个问题。此项研究更希望通过此次讨论，马来西亚华裔妇女参与职场所面对的问题能够受到正视，并且为将来的研究铺路，尤其是有关接受高等教育的马来西亚华裔女性，因为已经有越来越多的马来西亚华裔女性接受高等教育。

Keywords

Gender Roles, Malaysian Chinese Women, Women Participation in Workforce

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关键词

性别角色、马来西亚华裔妇女、女性劳动力参与

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梁德珊，马来西亚拉曼大学文学与社会科学院副院长兼助理教授，主要研究领域有跨文化企业传播及跨文化意识。

Eight Immortals Crossing the Sea: The New Generation of Chinese Scholars in Singapore

八仙过海之新一代新加坡华人学者

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Abstract

Eight immortals are a group of sculptures to be found in Haw Par Villa, a traditional Chinese Theme Park in the West Coast of Singapore. The villa was established by the Myanmar born Chinese brothers Haw (tiger) and Par (leopard) in 1937. Chinese diaspora in Southeast Asia typically are migrants from southern parts of China such as Guangdong and Fujian who traveled across the oceans before landing in Nanyang. This however is just part of the journey as to survive thereafter away from their hometown, Chinese diaspora have to excel in their business, trading, and various other activities. This work will look into the new generation of Chinese diaspora in Singapore, specifically those Chinese scholars. Zhejiang University Alumni in Singapore will be used as a case study to illustrate the new developments and

摘要

位于新加坡西海岸的传统华文主题公园虎豹别墅，八仙过海是里面很有特色的一组群雕；此公园由出生于缅甸的华侨兄弟胡文虎与胡文豹在1937年建成。东南亚的华侨传统上是来自中国南方的福建与广东两地。一般上，他们会经历千辛万苦漂洋越海来南洋，可这仅仅是开始，背井离乡的他们必须付出比其他人更多倍的努力方能在各自的行业、领域胜出，取得最后成功。本研究从华人学者的角度出发，探讨新加坡新一代华人移民的发展与趋势；特别地，新加坡浙江大学校友会将被用来作为一个案例分析；最后，也会简单介绍研究小组最新的研究工作——虎豹别墅数字化，期望通过这样的尝试来吸引更多的年轻人关心华文传统以及价值观。

trends of the new Chinese diaspora. The presentation will end up with a very brief discussion on a new initiative to digitise Haw Par Villa aiming to attract more young people visiting the villa and promoting Chinese traditional culture and value.

Keywords

Scholar, New Generation of Chinese Diaspora, Haw Par Villa, Singapore

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关键词

学者、新一代移民、虎豹别墅、新加坡

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Michael WALSH is Professor and Chair of School of Art, Design and Media, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. Before joining NTU in 2011, he was employed at Eastern Mediterranean University (Famagusta, Cyprus) where he successfully nominated Famagusta for inclusion in the World Monuments Fund Watch List (twice) and acted as team coordinator for the United Nations project 'Cultural Heritage Data Collection in the northern part of Cyprus'. He has also edited and co-edited four books on the cultural history and heritage protection of Famagusta. His research falls under the umbrella term 'Conflict and Culture' and can be subdivided into three main categories: (1) British (and imperial) cultural production in the first two decades of the 20th century (especially in relation to the Great War); (2) Heritage in Conflict and Post-conflict Zones: Famagusta, Cyprus; and (3) Twentieth century music biography (with an emphasis on protest and pacificism).

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Cross-border, Transnationalism, and Deconstruction of the Subject in Malaysian Chinese Literature within Taiwan

区域华文文学的越界、跨国与主体解/构： 以旅台马华文学为例

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Abstract

The emergence and development of Area Chinese literature has its phasal progress or even characteristic features. Meantime the subjectivity and identities of the authors are changing much, especially when new media is partly smearing out boundary of old identity politics. If we explore into the subjectivity of Malaysian Chinese Literature within Taiwan field, we can find that on the one hand the sense of boundary does exist, but on the other hand excellent authors can cross the borders: Li Yongping has its pursuit of being a cosmopolitan novelist, while Ng Kim Chew has a worldly tendency for accepting mainland China as his new market. Thus, the subjectivity can be both constructed and deconstructed at the same time.

摘要

区域华文文学的产生和发展自有其阶段性和因为时代语境差异带来的不同进度与特色，文学生产的主体性及其身份认同也在发生着巨大变化，尤其是网络媒体的强势崛起也部分消解了固有的身份政治，毋庸讳言，个体物理空间的迁移、身份的转换、宏阔（文化）政治语境的影响等等自然也确立了作者个体及区域文学生产的某种边界乃至界限感，同时也有可能世界眼光（如李永平），但作者对更大文学场的影响力或名利的追逐又部分消解同时又建构了创作主体新的身份认同（如黄锦树）。

Keywords

Malaysian Chinese Literature within Taiwan, Li Yongping, Ng Kim Chew, Chineseness

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Chongke ZHU is Professor and the Head of Department of Chinese, Sun Yat-sen University (Zhuhai). He received his PhD in 2005 from the National University of Singapore. He taught in Department of Chinese, Sun Yat-sen University (Guangzhou), from 2005-2011, and School of Asia-Pacific Studies, from 2011 to 2016. His monographs include *Bentu xing de jiage: bianyuan fangzhu*, “Nanyang” xugou, bentu misi (本土性的纠葛：边缘放逐·“南洋”虚构·本土迷思)；*Zhangli de kuanghuan: Lun Lu Xun ji qi laizhe zhi gushi xinbian xiaoshuo zhong de zhuti jieru* (张力的狂欢：论鲁迅及其来者之故事新编小说中的主体介入)；*Kaogu wenxue “Nanyang”: Xin Ma huawen wenxue yu bentuxing* (考古文学“南洋”：新马华文文学与本土性)；*Shengti yishi xingtai: Lun Hanyu Changbiao (1990-) zhong de libiduo shijian ji zaixian* (身体意识形态：论汉语长篇 (1990-) 中的力比多实践及再现)；*Lu Xun xiaoshuo zhong de huayu xinggou* (鲁迅小说中的话语形构)；*Huayu bijiao wenxue: Wenti yishi ji piping shijian* (华语比较文学：问题意识及批评实践)；*Guangzhou Lu Xun* (广州鲁迅)；*Chumo yuweishi de jiqing yu jiaolu* (触摸鱼尾狮的激情与焦虑)；*Yecao wen xin quan* (《野草》文本心詮)；*Mahua Wenxue 12 jia* (马华文学12家)。He has published more than 200 papers in *Wenxue Pinglun* (文学评论), *Waiguo Wenxue Pinglun* (外国文学评论), *Wenyi Yanjiu* (文艺研究)。

关键词

旅台马华文学、李永平、黄锦树、华人性

作者简介

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Wang Xiaoping: A Returned Overseas Chinese Writer in the Time of Cold War

王啸平：归侨、左翼文学与冷战

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Abstract

The Cold War, originated in 1947 and ended in 1991, is one of the topics of international politics in late Twentieth century, which occurred between two groups, namely, the Communist Bloc led by the USSR, and Capitalist Bloc spearheaded by the United States. Known as ideological and geopolitical confrontation, the Cold War expanded from Europe to other continents: Asia, South America, Africa, and Oceania, has made tremendous impact on politics and culture globally. Some Chinese-language writers engaged with Cultural Cold War, among them are two types, i.e., Southward Literati (*Nanlai wenren*) and "Returned Overseas Chinese Writers" (*Guiqiao zuojia*). Through employing textual analysis, contextualization and theoretical engagement, this paper aims to examine the literary works of Wang Xiaoping (1919-2003), one of the returned overseas Chinese writers, to cast light on Cultural Cold War in Asia. In addition, the paper also touches on other issues such as transnational diaspora, long distance nationalism, China revolution, de-colonization and internationalism in the hope of opening a critical dimension for revisiting Southeast Chinese literature.

摘要

作为二十世纪后半期国际政治的主题之一，冷战（1947–1991）起源于欧洲，蔓延到亚洲、非洲、南美洲和大洋洲，形成了两大统治集团——以美国为首的资本主义阵营和以苏联为首的共产主义阵营——，由此开启了全球范围内的意识形态张力和地缘政治对抗。东南亚也是冷战重灾区之一，文化冷战在许多层面展开，华语文学是其中一个面向。本文以出生于新加坡的归侨作家王啸平（1919–2003）的代表作品为个案，兼采批评理论和历史学著作，深入探讨冷战与文学之间的复杂纠葛，同时对跨国离散、民族主义、中国革命等问题展开初步的观察和思考。

Keywords

The Cold War, Returned Overseas Chinese, Wang Xiaoping

About the Author

Songjian ZHANG is an Associate Professor at the School of Humanities, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. Zhang's research areas include modern and contemporary Chinese literature, Southeast Asian Chinese-language literature, critical theory, and East-West comparative literature. Zhang has extensively written about the above areas; so far, he has six solely authored monographs published.

关键词

冷战、归侨、华语文学、王啸平

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Unattributable Propaganda: On the Pure Literature and Arts Magazine *Chao Foon* in the Archives of the Asia Foundation (1955-1970)

看不见的宣传: 从亚洲基金会档案 (1955-1970) 看纯文艺期刊《蕉风》

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Abstract

This article draws on the archives of the Asia Foundation and the Central Intelligence Agency and examines how they secretly funded the Union Press' cultural activities in Singapore/Malaysia and the founding of *Chao Foon*. The article analyses agreements, correspondence, reports and the contents of *Chao Foon*, comparing these with the memoirs of Union Press leaders in order to highlight the many discrepancies these have with the archives. The Asia Foundation audited Union Press' accounts, published content, and performance on multiple occasions, and frequently interfered with the work of Union Press and *Chao Foon*. *Chao Foon*'s apolitical editorial policy was aimed at implementing the US strategy of unattributable propaganda. Union Press' cultural Cold War's propaganda was invisible to readers, but *Chao Foon*'s energetic promotion of modernism via a liberal philosophy of pure literature and art was actually designed to stop readers being influenced by Communism.

摘要

本文从亚洲基金会档案探讨美国中央情报局如何暗中资助友联在新马的文化活动并创办《蕉风》的始末, 解读双方的协议、信函和报告以及《蕉风》内容, 并跟友联高层在晚年的回忆录进行比较, 从而辩证友联高层回忆的虚实。美方多次审查友联账务、刊物内容和工作效益, 对友联和《蕉风》进行干预和批评。

《蕉风》编辑方针被设定为不谈政治是要实现美方“看不见的宣传”策略, 读者们看不到友联成员参与文化冷战的宣传行为, 而是《蕉风》如何以自由文化的纯文艺理念, 大力散播现代主义, 以防读者被共产主义影响。

Keywords

Asia Foundation, Central Intelligence Agency, Cultural Cold War, Union Press, Chao Foon, Pure Literature and Art

About the Author

Wai Siam HEE is Associate Professor of Chinese at the School of Humanities, Nanyang Technological University. He has published four scholarly single-authored monographs and co-edited three academic books. He is the author of *Remapping the Sinophone: The Cultural Production of Chinese-language Cinema in Singapore and Malaya Before and During the Cold War* (Hong Kong University Press, English and Chinese versions), *Post-Malaysian Chinese-language Film: Accented Style, Sinophone and Auteur Theory* and *From Amorous Histories to Sexual Histories: Tongzhi Writings and the Construction of Masculinities in Late Qing and Modern China* (National Central University Press). His co-edited academic books include *Transnational Chinese Cinema: Corporeality, Desire and the Ethics of Failure* (Los Angeles: Bridge21 Publications) and *Memorandum: A Sinophone Singaporean Short Story Reader* (English and Chinese versions).

关键词

亚洲基金会、美国中央情报局、文化冷战、友联出版社、《蕉风》、纯文艺

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许维贤，南洋理工大学中文系副教授。著有四本个人学术专书以及合编三本学术专书，即中英学术专书《重绘华语语系版图：冷战前后新马华语电影的文化生产》（香港大学出版社）、《华语电影在后马来西亚：土腔风格、华夷风与作者论》和《从艳史到性史：同志书写与近现代中国的男性建构》（台湾国立中央大学出版中心）。合编英文专书 *Transnational Chinese Cinema: Corporeality, Desire and the Ethics of Failure*（《跨国华人电影：身体、欲望和伦理的挫败》）（Los Angeles: Bridge21 Publications）和中英版本《备忘录：新加坡华文小说读本》。

A Historical Discovery: the Dissemination of Lu Xun's Woodcut Theories in Malaya

一个史的发现：鲁迅木刻思想的马来亚传播

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Abstract

In 1930, Tai Yinlong, a Malayan young fellow, went China to study in the western painting department of Shanghai Art College. While in school, he got acquainted with Lu Xun, and under his inspirations, he actively participated in the ascendant "Modern Woodcut Movement" at that time. After returning to Nanyang, he introduced Lu Xun's woodcut theories in art supplements *Wenman Jie* and *Today's Arts of Nanyang Siang Pau*, and hence the "Malayan Modern Woodcut Movement" launched continuously. It can be said that although Lu Xun has never been to Southeast Asia, he inadvertently induced the germination of modern woodcuts in Malaya, and he is well-deserved to be titled as the "Father of Malayan Modern Woodcut". Of course, the dissemination of Lu Xun's woodcut theories in Malaya is not progressing smoothly, as the recipient, Malayan Art Circle also screened, misread and even reshaped Lu Xun according to actual needs and local circumstances. And by outlining the dissemination of Lu Xun's woodcut theories in Malaya, not only can we see Lu Xun's influences on the Nanyang Chinese Community in terms of spiritual guidance, identity aggregation and paradigm reference,

摘要

1930年，马来亚青年戴隐郎负笈北上，求学于上海艺术专科学校西画科。在校期间，他与鲁迅结识，并在其感召下，积极参与彼时方兴未艾的“新兴木刻运动”。归返南洋后，他将鲁迅及其木刻思想刊载于《南洋商报》的副刊“文漫界”和“今日艺术”，“马来亚木刻运动”随之展开。可以说，尽管鲁迅从未到过南洋，却无意中诱发了现代木刻在马来亚的萌芽，他作为“马来亚木刻之父”可谓当之无愧。当然，鲁迅木刻思想在马来亚的传播并非水道渠成，作为接收者的马来亚美术界也根据实际需求和本土情境对鲁迅进行筛选、误读，甚至重塑。而勾勒鲁迅木刻思想的马来亚传播，不仅可以看到鲁迅对南洋华人社群在精神引领、认同聚合、范式参考等方面的影响，更可以看到“马来亚”作为一个独特的“时空体”所具备的独特性、主体性与能动性。

but we can also see the peculiarity, subjectivity and agency of "Malaya" as a unique "chronotope".

Keywords

Lu Xun, Dai Yinlang, Malaya, Woodcut

About the Author

Xingcan HU is post-doctoral fellow in Sun Yat-sen University. His research field is Chinese literature in Singapore and Malaysia.

关键词

鲁迅、戴隐郎、马来亚、木刻

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