

Chinatown of the World

今日唐人街

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 国际研讨会

CONFERENCE BOOKLET

研讨会手册



17 October 2026, Saturday

10:00am – 5:00pm

2026年10月17日, 星期六

上午10时 – 下午5时

18 October 2026, Sunday

10:30am – 3:15pm

2026年10月18日, 星期日

上午10时30分 – 下午3时15分



**Singapore Chinese Cultural Centre
Auditorium, Level 9**

新加坡华族文化中心表演厅,
九楼

Presented by 呈献



ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

研讨会简介

As cities change, can Chinatowns continue to stay relevant and even thrive?

Organised by Singapore Chinese Cultural Centre, *Chinatowns of the World* brings together scholars, cultural practitioners and industry professionals from Australia, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and the United States for two days of dialogue about these distinctive neighbourhoods and their evolving place in cities.

The two-day conference will discuss four aspects of Chinatowns from different parts of the world: arts and culture; festivals and events; traditional and new businesses; as well as gentrification and its impact. It will feature panellists who will share their research, insights and lived experiences on how Chinatowns adapt and redefine themselves as times change, and what these changes mean for the people who live, work and gather there.

Come join us and discover new perspectives on Chinatowns around the world!

随着城市不断变迁，唐人街能否与时俱进，甚至蓬勃发展？

由新加坡华族文化中心主办的“今日唐人街”汇聚来自澳大利亚、日本、马来西亚、菲律宾、新加坡和美国的学者、文化工作者及业界专业人士，展开为期两天的交流与对话，探讨各自城市中的唐人街及其不断演变的定位。

为期两天的研讨会将从四个方面探讨世界各地唐人街的发展与变化：艺术与文化、节庆与活动、传统与新企业，以及绅士化的影响。多位演讲嘉宾将分享他们的研究成果、专业见解及亲身经历，探讨唐人街如何随着时代变迁不断调整并重新定位，以及这些变化如何影响其中居住、工作和聚集的人们。

欢迎与我们一同开辟崭新视角，探索世界各地唐人街的多元面貌！

17 October 2026, Saturday | 2026年10月17日, 星期六

10:00	Welcome Address 开幕致辞	
10:20	Introduction of Keynote Speakers 主旨演讲嘉宾介绍	
10:25	Keynote Speech 主旨演讲	
English 英语	Migrant Chinese and Their Towns 华人移民及其唐人街	Prof Wang Gungwu 王赓武教授
	Roads to Chinatown: <i>Huagong</i> in the Dutch East Indies 通往唐人街之路：荷兰东印度的华工个案	Prof Gregor Benton 班国瑞教授
12:00	Lunch 午餐	
13:30	Panel 1 – Cultural Expressions: Arts in Chinatown 场次（一）—— 文化表达：唐人街的艺术	
English 英语	Chinese Opera Associations in a New Century: Survival Strategies in Singapore's Chinatown and Beyond 迈入二十一世纪的新加坡戏曲团体： 牛车水历史街区与传统艺术的生存策略之间	Dr Wong Chee Meng 黄子明博士
	More Than Opera: Chinatown Opera Theatre in North America (1850-1940) 戏曲之外：北美唐人街戏院（1850 - 1940）	Prof Nancy Yunhwa Rao 饶韵华教授
	Kwai Chai Hong: Can Heritage Be Relevant? 鬼仔巷：文化遗产能否与时俱进？	Ms Zeen Chang 郑万馨女士
15:00	Break 会间小憩	
15:30	Panel 2 – Transformation Questioned: Gentrification in Chinatown 场次（二）—— 转型之问：唐人街的绅士化	
English 英语	After Restoration: Conservation, Gentrification and Cultural Continuity in Singapore's "Chinatown" 留住建筑之后：新加坡“唐人街”的保育、绅士化与文化延续	Assoc Prof Yeo Kang Shua 杨芷善副教授
	Shop Talk and Everyday Sites of Resistance to Gentrification in New York's Chinatown 店铺闲谈及纽约唐人街日常空间中的反绅士化行动	Asst Prof Diane Wong 王逸君助理教授
	The Melbourne Chinatown Story: Disruption, Revival & Reinvention 墨尔本唐人街的故事：变迁、复兴与重塑	Mr Jing Jun Heng 王敬君先生
17:00	End of Day 1 第一日结束	

18 October 2026, Sunday | 2026年10月18日, 星期日

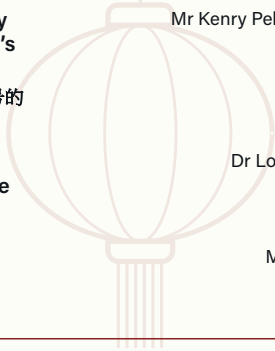
10:30	Panel 3 – Beyond Celebration: Festivals in Chinatown 场次（三）—— 庆典所及：唐人街的节庆	
English 英语	Chinatown and Its Festivities 牛车水与其节日	Mr Victor Yue 尤祥瑞先生
	Reviving Qixi as Living Heritage in Singapore's Chinatown 新加坡牛车水的七夕复兴	Ms Lynn Wong Yuying 黄钰清女士
	Binondo: Cross-Cultural Celebrations in Manila's Chinatown 岷伦洛：马尼拉唐人街的跨文化节庆	Mr Ivan Man Dy 李法源先生

12:00	Lunch 午餐	
-------	----------	--

13:30	Panel 4 – Evolving Enterprises: Businesses in Chinatown 场次（四）—— 企业演变：唐人街的商家	
English and Mandarin 英语及华语	Beyond the Red Lanterns: Cultural Roots, Solidarity Among Merchants, and the Evolution of Chinatown's Heritage Businesses 走出红灯笼：深耕文化根基、商户抱团凝聚与牛车水老字号的演化之道	Mr Kenry Peh Ching Her 白进火先生
	A Shopkeeper's Town to a Chinese Town: Small Business & Heritage Businesses in Singapore 从牛车水看新加坡的小商贩与文化遗产企业	Dr Loh Kah Seng 罗家成博士
	Centennial Plan: Community Development in Yokohama Chinatown for the Next 100 Years 百年规划：横滨中华街未来百年的社区发展	Mr Jochi Sho 镗上智先生

15:00	Closing Remarks 闭幕致辞	
-------	----------------------	--

15:15	End of Day 2 第二日结束	
-------	--------------------	--



KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Migrant Chinese and Their Towns

华人移民及其唐人街

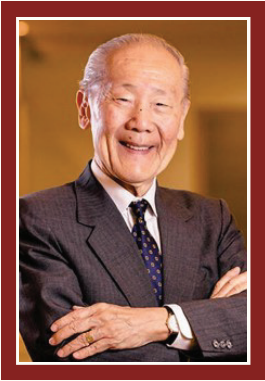
ABSTRACT

In 1950, I visited my first Chinatown, Binondo, Manila. It was 350 years old and did not have many Chinese. I learnt from modern historians that Chinese were creative minorities in many global ports, railway towns, even Gold Mountains on different continents. Some Chinatowns were ancient. Some disappeared. Some re-invented themselves. When invigorated, their displays of Chinese heritage affirmed the past in our future.

摘要

1950年，我造访了人生中第一个唐人街——马尼拉的岷伦洛。它当时已有350年历史，华人却并不多。我从现代历史学者的研究中了解到，在全球的许多港口、铁路城镇，乃至不同大陆的“金山”，华人都是富有创造力的少数族群。有些唐人街历史悠久，有些已然消失，有些则自我重塑。当它们焕发出新的活力时，显见的华族传统文化元素，让过去在未来中得到肯定与延续。

主旨演讲嘉宾



WANG Gungwu 王赓武

National University of Singapore
新加坡国立大学

Professor Wang Gungwu is University Professor at the National University of Singapore and Emeritus Professor at the Australian National University. A distinguished historian and former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hong Kong, his recent publications include *Living with Civilisations*, *Roads to Chinese Modernity* and *No Borders: Journeys Across Islands and Continents*.

王赓武教授是新加坡国立大学特级教授、澳洲国立大学荣誉退休教授。他是著名历史学家，曾任香港大学校长，近期著作包括《与众文明共存》、《中国现代化之路》及《无国界：穿越岛屿与大陆的旅程》。

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Roads to Chinatown: *Huagong* in the Dutch East Indies

通往唐人街之路：荷兰东印度的华工个案

ABSTRACT

This talk draws on the speaker's recent research on Chinese indentured labourers, or *Huagong*, in the Dutch East Indies, a subject that has received surprisingly little attention in the literature on Chinese outside China. It compares the *Huagong* experience with that of Indian and Javanese labourers on the plantations. Until the 1880s, most of the labourers recruited to Sumatra's outer arc and offshore islands were Chinese, attracted particularly by the expansion of tin mining.

In the late 19th century, Indians and Javanese began arriving in much larger numbers. Before long, all three groups were present in substantial numbers. This offers a rare opportunity to compare three migrant labour populations working in the same, or closely related, colonial settings, and explore what they had in common and where their experiences differed.

This talk will also examine the plantation, often discussed as though only one system existed. But the plantations of the Malay world were not simply replicas of those of the Atlantic world. They differed in labour systems, legal arrangements, demographic composition, and historical development. So these two comparisons — the comparison between migrant groups, and the comparison between plantation regimes — offer broader insights into global labour migration and the formation of overseas Chinese communities.

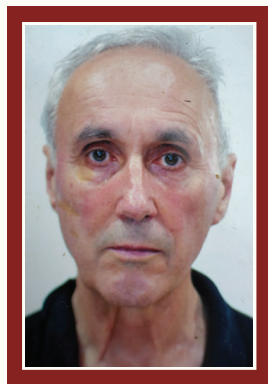
摘要

本演讲源自我近期关于荷属东印度群岛华人契约劳工（即“华工”）的研究，这一课题在有关海外华人的文献中较少受到关注。首先，我将华工的经历与种植园上的印度劳工和爪哇劳工进行比较。直到1980年代，苏门答腊外围沿海地带及近海岛屿招募的劳工大多为华人，他们主要是受到锡矿开采业扩张的吸引。

随后，在19世纪末，印度人和爪哇人开始更大规模地涌入。不久后，这三个群体的人数都变得相当可观。这是一个十分难得的机会：我们可以在相同或相近的殖民背景下，比较三支移民劳工群体，探讨他们的共同之处，以及他们的经历在哪些方面存在差异。

本演讲还探讨了种植园。我们常常谈论“种植园”，仿佛只存在一种种植园制度，但马来世界的种植园并非大西洋世界种植园的简单翻版。它们在劳工制度、法律安排、人口构成及发展历史上均有所不同。因此，本演讲的两种比较——移民群体之间的比较，以及种植园制度之间的比较——能让我们对全球劳动力迁移和海外华人社区的形成有更宏观的认识。

主旨演讲嘉宾



Gregor BENTON 班国瑞

Cardiff University

卡迪夫大学

Gregor Benton is Professor Emeritus at Cardiff University. Earlier he was Associate Professor in Anthropology at Amsterdam University and Professor of Chinese Studies at Leeds. He has published more than a score of books on Marxism, Chinese communist history, China's Red guerrillas, the Sino-Japanese War, and, most recently, ethnic and migrant Chinese communities outside China. His work, *Mountain Fires*, received the James Cole Award, the Philip E. Lilienthal Imprint (which the University of California Press awards to "honour special books in Asian studies"), and the Association of Asian Studies' award for the Best Book on Modern China.

班国瑞是卡迪夫大学的名誉教授。此前，他曾任阿姆斯特丹大学人类学副教授以及利兹大学中国研究专业教授。他已出版二十余部著作，内容涉及马克思主义、中国共产主义历史、中国红色游击队、中日战争，最近的数卷专著则是关于中国境外华裔和华侨社区。他的著作《遍山战火》曾荣获詹姆斯·科尔奖、菲利普·E·利连塔尔奖（加州大学出版社为“表彰亚洲研究领域的杰出著作”而设立）以及亚洲研究协会颁发的现代中国最佳图书奖。

PANEL 1 SPEAKER

Chinese Opera Associations in a New Century: Survival Strategies in Singapore's Chinatown and Beyond

迈入二十一世纪的新加坡戏曲团体：
牛车水历史街区与传统艺术的生存策略之间

ABSTRACT

Chinese opera activities in Kreta Ayer, as a major enclave in Singapore's Chinatown historical district, date back to early theatres such as Lai Chun Yuen in the 19th century, when Cantonese opera was such a thriving trade that practitioners were regulated by a guild – Pat Wo Wui Kun. Amateur musical groups began to emerge in the early 20th century, a pioneer being Er Woo Amateur Musical and Dramatic Association, initially located at the Teochew enclave of Cha Chun Tau area along Singapore River. Inspired by the popularity of Chinese opera movies in the 1950 and 1960s, amateur performances in Cantonese and Teochew opera further flourished.

While urban change and linguistic shifts in the 1970s and 1980s led to general decline in popularity of Chinese opera, the gazetted of Kreta Ayer as conservation area in 1989 and its subsequent revamp as a tourism precinct in 1998 afforded new opportunities alongside arts housing and new modes in promotion of traditional arts. This talk will examine how century-old associations, like Pat Wo and Er Woo, continue to survive in the 21st century by adapting to a changing social environment in Chinatown and beyond, responding to limitations in resources with new modes of performance.

摘要

新加坡牛车水的戏曲活动，可追溯到十九世纪的梨春园等戏园，当时粤剧特别兴盛，艺人有八和会馆作为行会组织。业余戏曲团体方面，潮人最早有民国初年设立的余娱儒乐社，原址位于新加坡河畔的柴船头。五六十年代正逢戏曲电影的黄金年代，更带动了粤剧与潮剧的业余表演活动。

到了七八十年代，随着方言聚居地的瓦解，以及城市生活方式改变、语言替代等一般趋势，戏曲的受欢迎度下降。之后，牛车水于1989年列为保留区，1998年又有旅游局的重新打造，另外还有国家艺术理事会的艺术空间计划，让不同华族艺术团体进驻牛车水店屋。本讲将通过八和余娱在21世纪转型的案例，来探讨牛车水变迁与戏曲活动发展的关系，以及戏曲团体面对各种局限的应对策略。

场次（一）演讲者



WONG Chee Meng 黄子明

Independent Researcher

独立研究者

Wong Chee Meng graduated in Chinese Studies from the National University of Singapore, and completed his master's and PhD degrees in heritage studies at the Brandenburg Technological University Cottbus-Senftenberg, Germany. He was a postdoctoral fellow in literary and cultural studies with the Nanyang Technological University between 2014 and 2016. He has lectured in various capacities in Chinese cultural history, film studies and visual studies, and published books on Singapore's cultural memory relating to historic districts such as Chinatown and Singapore River. He continues to research on various topics today related to 20th century Chinese history, urban landscape and multiculturalism.

黄子明，本科毕业于新加坡国立大学中文系，后远赴德国布兰登堡理工大学修读文化遗产学硕士、博士，博士论文探讨多元文化社会的文化遗产与跨文化对话议题。回国后，一度为南洋理工大学博士后研究员。著有《优影振天声：牛车水百年文化历程》，追述新加坡华社自晚清以来会馆、华校等历史，并探讨戏曲及方言文化的传承问题。

PANEL 1 SPEAKER

More Than Opera: Chinatown Opera Theatre in North America (1850-1940)

戏曲之外：北美唐人街戏院（1850 - 1940）

ABSTRACT

Chinatown opera theatres created an important space in the Chinese immigrant community of America where entertainment, cultural identity, immigration history, and community life came together. As soon as the Cantonese opera troupe began to arrive in California in 1852, it became entertainment to all at the frontier. Between 1868 and 1879, San Francisco built four Chinatown theatres, each of which could seat over a thousand people. The theatres also staged performances for deities' birthdays and provided vital social space for the community. Many audiences from outside the Chinese community were also attracted by the spectacular costumes and acrobatic movement of the traditional operas.

In the 1920s, after overcoming immigration restriction, Chinatown theatre enjoyed a renaissance, with six theatres opening in a short span of three years, from San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Chicago, to New York and Boston, creating a network with theatres in Vancouver, Havana and Honolulu. For youngsters, menial workers, and merchants, opera theatre was a part of daily life, with opera songs as apt expressions of their values and feelings. After live opera performance was no longer the primary form of entertainment, theatres began to show cinema, and opera continued in the cinema form throughout the mid-century.

摘要

美国唐人街的戏院扮演多重角色：既是娱乐、酬神和冥教的场所，也维系着文化认同、应对司法机构与移民政策，更代表着华人社区的公共形象。1852年，粤剧戏班初抵加州，深受欢迎。1868至1879年间，旧金山先后建起四座华人戏院，各容纳一千多名观众；除提供日常演出，也承担庆祝神诞及节庆的演出，成为重要的社交场所。非华人观众常被其华丽戏服及精彩武打所吸引。

1920年，华商突破移民限制，华人戏院迎来第二个黄金时代。三年间，从旧金山、洛杉矶、西雅图、芝加哥，到纽约和波士顿，六座戏院相继开业，并与温哥华、哈瓦那和檀香山的戏院形成跨城市的戏曲网络，一流名伶往来频繁。戏院深深融入华人的日常生活，粤曲不仅是娱乐，更能表达其价值观和情感。新兴娱乐形式的崛起后，戏院转而放映粤剧电影。

场次（一）演讲者



Nancy Yunhwa RAO 饶韵华

Rutgers University
罗格斯大学

Nancy Yunhwa Rao is a Board of Governors Distinguished Professor at Rutgers University in United States and has devoted much of her career to the music history of Chinese Americans. Her 2017 book, *Chinatown Opera Theater in North America*, received four awards. Its Chinese translation was published by Guangxi Normal University Press. In 2025, she published *Inside Chinese Theater: Community and Artistry of 19th Century California and Beyond*, continuing her research on Chinatown theatre and influences. Professor Rao has been named Honorary Member of the American Musicological Society and was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

饶韵华教授是美国罗格斯大学校董杰出教授，长期研究美国华人音乐史。她于2017年出版的 *Chinatown Opera Theater in North America* 获得四项学术奖项，该书中文版《跨洋的粤剧：北美洲城市唐人街的中国戏院》由广西师范大学出版社出版。2025年出版的著作《走进华人戏院：19世纪加州及其他地区的社群与艺术》（暂译），进一步追溯北美华人戏院历史及其影响。饶教授获美国音乐学会终身荣誉会员，并当选美国人文科学院院士。

PANEL 1 SPEAKER

Kwai Chai Hong: Can Heritage Be Relevant?

鬼仔巷：文化遗产能否与时俱进？

ABSTRACT

What happens when art is not merely something to look at, but becomes a reason for people to return, reconnect and care about a forgotten space?

In 2018, five friends began restoring a neglected back alley in Kuala Lumpur's Chinatown. With no institutional blueprint or grand masterplan, they invested in restoring ten pre-war shophouses and transforming the forgotten space into Kwai Chai Hong — a free-to-enter cultural destination that uses art, storytelling, technology and heritage to bring the past into conversation with the present.

They learnt that revitalising a Chinatown is not simply about preserving old buildings. It is about making heritage meaningful to people today. Murals became storytellers. Interactive technology gave history a voice. Contemporary art installations created new reasons to visit. Local artists became cultural interpreters. And a sustainable model, built around reinvesting rental income from the surrounding heritage shophouses, helped keep the space free and accessible.

This talk is about a journey of experimenting, listening, learning and repeatedly asks: "How can we do better?" Kwai Chai Hong offers one humble proposition: the future of Chinatown heritage may lie not in preserving the past exactly as it was, but in finding creative ways to reconnect people with it.

摘要

当艺术不仅能供人观赏，还能让人们重返一处被遗忘的空间，并重新关注其价值，会发生什么？

2018年，五位好友着手翻新吉隆坡唐人街一条荒废已久的后巷。在没有现成模式可循，也没有宏大规划的情况下，他们投入资金修复十间战前店屋，将这片被遗忘的空间改造成了鬼仔巷——一个免费开放的文化景点，通过艺术、故事、科技与文化遗产，让过去与现在展开对话。

这个项目让他们体会到，振兴唐人街不仅要保护老建筑，更要让文化遗产融入当代生活，体现出意义。壁画成了故事的载体，互动科技让历史发声，当代艺术装置吸引人们到访，而本地艺术家更成为诠释文化的桥梁。此外，他们也将周边历史店屋的租金收入重新投入鬼仔巷的运营，让这个空间得以始终保持免费开放。

本演讲将回顾鬼仔巷的发展历程，分享他们如何不断尝试、倾听、学习，并反复思考：我们如何做得更好？鬼仔巷提出了一个朴素的主张：唐人街文化遗产的未来，或许不在于原封不动地保存过去，而在于以富有创意的方式，让人们与之产生共鸣、建立联系。

场次（一）演讲者



Zeen CHANG 郑万馨

Kwai Chai Hong

鬼仔巷

Zeen Chang is a Malaysian entrepreneur, storyteller and cultural preservationist. She is the co-founder and managing partner of Kwai Chai Hong, a restored heritage back alley in Kuala Lumpur's Chinatown that turns stories, traditions and memories into experiences people can see, feel and connect with. Zeen is also an owner to an events and advertising agency, Apostrophe Marketing Communications, and has a background in corporate marketing, journalism, filmmaking and photography. For her, preserving culture is not about looking backwards — it is about finding ways to make heritage matter to the next generation.

郑万馨是马来西亚企业家、故事叙述者及文化保护工作者。她是鬼仔巷的联合创始人兼管理合伙人。鬼仔巷位于吉隆坡唐人街，是一条经修复活化的历史后巷，通过将故事、传统与记忆转化为具体的文化体验，让人们产生共鸣。郑万馨也拥有一家活动与广告公司 Apostrophe Marketing Communications，兼具企业营销、新闻、电影制作及摄影等专业背景。对她而言，文化保育并非一味回望过去，而是寻找各种方式，让文化遗产在新一代人的生活中继续彰显价值与意义。

PANEL 2 SPEAKER

After Restoration: Conservation, Gentrification and Cultural Continuity in Singapore's "Chinatown"

留住建筑之后：新加坡“唐人街”的保育、绅士化与文化延续

ABSTRACT

Singapore's "Chinatown" presents an apparent conservation success. Since the 1980s, substantial parts of its historic building stock have been conserved and restored, ensuring the survival of an important historic urban landscape. Yet the physical survival of buildings raises a more difficult question: what happens after restoration?

This talk begins by questioning what we mean by "Singapore's Chinatown". The term is a relatively recent way of framing a much older and more extensive Chinese urban landscape. The Chinese area identified in the 1822 Jackson Plan was not confined to present-day Kreta Ayer, but extended across a larger area south of the Singapore River, including Telok Ayer and Amoy Street and, subsequently, towards Tanjong Pagar. The contraction of this broader historical geography into the contemporary idea of "Chinatown" has shaped what is conserved, represented and marketed as Chinese heritage.

Against this background, this talk examines the consequences of conservation. While restoration has protected historic fabric, conservation can also contribute to rising property values, changing uses and the disappearance of older trades, businesses and everyday practices. It asks how cultural continuity can be sustained once conservation has succeeded, who bears its costs, and who benefits from the value created by heritage.

摘要

新加坡的“唐人街”看似是一个成功的保育案例。自1980年代以来，其相当一部分历史建筑获得保育与修复，使这一重要的历史城市景观得以保存。然而，建筑实体的留存也带出了一个更为棘手的问题：修复之后，又会发生什么？

本讲首先追问，我们所说的“新加坡唐人街”究竟指什么。“唐人街”其实是一个相对较晚出现的概念，用来框定一个历史更悠久、范围也更广的华人城市空间。1822年杰克逊规划图所划定的华人区域并不限于今天的牛车水，而是涵盖新加坡以南更广阔的范围，包括直落亚逸、厦门街，并在后来向丹戎巴葛一带延伸。这个更广泛的历史地理逐渐收缩为当代“唐人街”的概念，也影响了哪些地方被保育、被再现，并作为华人文化遗产加以推广。

在这一历史地理背景下，本讲进一步探讨保育所带来的后果。修复固然保护了历史建筑，但保育也可能推高房地产价值、改变土地与建筑用途，并导致老行业、老商号及日常生活实践逐渐消失。因此，本讲所提出的问题已不只是“唐人街”应否保育，而是：当保育成功之后，文化延续应如何维持？其成本由谁承担？而由文化遗产所创造的价值，又由谁获益？

场次（二）演讲者



YEO Kang Shua 杨苕善

Singapore University of Technology and Design

新加坡科技设计大学

Burrowing in darkened archives, consulting books in libraries, directing architectural conservation work on site and, more recently, conducting analyses in laboratories are all extensions of Yeo Kang Shua's life. Trained as an architect and architectural historian, his research focuses primarily on architectural conservation. He has been involved in the restoration of several of Singapore's religious and institutional buildings, work recognised by the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation in 2010 and 2014. What he relishes most is the opportunity to understand one's built landscapes more deeply — and he believes everyone can. Do not look at architecture. See architecture.

埋首于幽暗的档案室，在图书馆翻阅书籍，在工地指导建筑保育工作，以及近年来在实验室进行分析研究，这些都已成为杨苕善生活的一部分。他受过建筑师与建筑史学者的训练，研究主要聚焦于建筑遗产保育。他很幸运地曾参与新加坡多座宗教及公共机构建筑的修复工作，其中部分项目分别于2010年及2014年获得联合国教科文组织亚太区文化遗产保护奖。工作中，他最享受的是借此更深入地认识我们身处的建成环境；而他相信，每个人也都能够如此。不要只是看建筑，而要真正看见建筑。

PANEL 2 SPEAKER

Shop Talk and Everyday Sites of Resistance to Gentrification in New York's Chinatown

店铺闲谈及纽约唐人街日常空间中的反绅士化行动

ABSTRACT

This talk examines how ordinary neighbourhood spaces can become foundations for intergenerational grassroots mobilisation against gentrification. Focusing on Wing on Wo & Co., the oldest continuously operating porcelain store in Manhattan's Chinatown, this talk traces the often-overlooked role of women and queer and trans youth in building community infrastructure and mobilising collective action against displacement. Drawing on a series of conversations held inside the storefront at 26 Mott Street, it shows how informal dialogue — or what it describes as “shop talk” — functions as a form of interstitial politics through which residents and organisers exchange knowledge, develop political analysis, and strategies around neighbourhood change.

These everyday conversations illuminate how political consciousness and collective practices take shape not only through formal organisations or public protest, but also through intimate, intergenerational spaces in the neighbourhood. By attending closely to what women, queer, and trans community members discuss in the course of everyday life, this talk demonstrates how seemingly ordinary social spaces can sustain relationships, transmit political knowledge, and generate alternative visions for Chinatown's future. In doing so, it reframes resistance to gentrification as a process rooted in everyday practices of listening, relationship-building, and collective worldmaking across generations and changing urban conditions.

摘要

本演讲探讨看似平凡的邻里空间如何成为不同世代的基层群体凝聚力量、共同抵抗绅士化的基础。本讲聚焦于曼哈顿唐人街持续经营时间最长的瓷器店“永安和”，探讨女性、酷儿及跨性别青年在建立社区网络、组织集体行动以抵御被迫迁离时常被忽视的贡献。以上述瓷器店内展开的一系列对话为基础，本讲探讨非正式交流或“店铺闲谈”，如何随着人们在社区变迁下分享知识、分析局势、商讨应对方法，成为一种间隙政治的实践形式。

这些对话揭示了政治意识的形成与集体行动的实践不仅发生在正式组织或公开抗议活动中，也在社区的小型空间内，以跨世代交流的方式孕育成型。通过深入了解女性、酷儿及跨性别社群的日常谈话内容，本讲指出，看似平凡的社交空间，实际上能够维系人际关系、传承政治知识，并激发人们对唐人街未来发展的不同想象。反绅士化行动被重新诠释为一个扎根于日常生活的过程，不同世代在城市变迁中通过倾听与建立关系构想未来，进而改变社区面貌。

场次（二）演讲者



Diane WONG 王逸君

Rutgers University – Newark
罗格斯大学纽瓦克分校

Diane Wong is an Assistant Professor of Political Science at Rutgers University – Newark, where her research and teaching focus on race and politics, urban politics, social movements, abolition, and Asian American politics. Her research examines how communities organise against gentrification, displacement, and state violence while building alternative infrastructures of care and collective power. She is the author of *You Can't Evict a Movement: Housing Justice and Abolitionist Futures in New York's Chinatown* and co-editor of *Asian America Rising: New Directions for Political Activism*.

王逸君是罗格斯大学纽瓦克分校政治系助理教授，研究与教学领域涵盖种族与政治、城市政治、社会运动、废除主义及亚裔美国政治。她的研究探讨社区在面對绅士化、被迫迁离及国家暴力等问题下，如何凝聚集体力量，建立互助支持网。她著有《你无法驱逐一场运动：纽约唐人街的住房正义与废除主义未来》（暂译），并共同编辑《亚裔美国的崛起：政治行动主义的新方向》（暂译）。

PANEL 2 SPEAKER

The Melbourne Chinatown Story: Disruption, Revival & Reinvention

墨尔本唐人街的故事：变迁、复兴与重塑

ABSTRACT

Melbourne's Chinatown is a live case study in modern gentrification: a heritage precinct navigating rising commercial rents, competition from newer suburban Chinese hubs, and pressure on the legacy traders who built its identity. This talk draws on JJ Heng's current role as President of the Melbourne Chinatown Association and examines how gentrification pressures intensified after COVID-19 collapsed CBD foot traffic, and what active precinct management has done about it since.

It centres on a research-led activation strategy: a 2023 community insights study that diagnosed the precinct's strengths and barriers, and the delivery plan built on it — 26 events across 24 months, a cross-sector partnership network spanning education, business, cultural and government institutions, and growth of the Chinese Lunar New Year Festival to over 200,000 attendees in a single day.

Melbourne's experience suggests that gentrification does not have to mean pushing people out. When traders get a real seat at the table, when events are built around the people already running the precinct, and when heritage protection comes with genuine commercial support, a place can change and grow without losing the community that built it.

摘要

墨尔本唐人街是观察当代绅士化的鲜活案例：租金上涨、新兴华人商圈竞争，以及老字号商户承受的压力，正重塑着这一历史街区。本讲以主讲人王敬君现任墨尔本唐人街协会会长的视角，剖析疫情导致市中心人流骤减后，绅士化压力如何加剧，及街区管理所做的应对。

本讲聚焦于一个以研究为导向的活化策略：2023年社区调查以梳理优势与障碍，据此制定方案——24个月内举办26场活动，建立涵盖教育、商业、文化与政府的跨界合作网络，推动华人农历新年庆典单日参与人数增至逾20万人次。

墨尔本唐人街的经验表明，绅士化不一定要赶走原有的人。当商户真正参与决策、活动策划针对现有商户的需求、文化遗产保护获得实际的商业支持，一个地方就能边转型发展，边留住塑造它的社群。

场次（二）演讲者



Jing Jun HENG 王敬君
Melbourne Chinatown Association
墨尔本唐人街协会

Jing Jun Heng draws on his standing within Melbourne's business community to enable outcomes with real social impact. As Director at CBRE Capital Markets, he builds relationships with business leaders and property owners across the city and draws on the network to support Chinatown's traders, cultural institutions and community partners. This sits alongside more than a decade leading not-for-profit and membership associations across student, alumni, community and business sectors, including the Melbourne Chinatown Association. This has given him a holistic view on balancing commercial, cultural and community interests, and the ability to create mutually beneficial value for diverse stakeholders.

王敬君运用自己在墨尔本商界的人脉与影响力，推动具有实际社会效益的项目。作为世邦魏理仕资本市场部总监，他与市内的商界领袖及物业业主建立联系，并借助这些人脉，为唐人街的商户、文化机构及社区合作伙伴提供支持。此外，他还在学生、校友、社区及商业领域的非营利组织与会员协会中担任领导职务十余年，其中包括墨尔本唐人街协会。这些经历让他能够全面审视商业、文化与社区利益之间的平衡，让不同的利益相关者互利共赢。

PANEL 3 SPEAKER

Chinatown and Its Festivities

牛车水与其节日

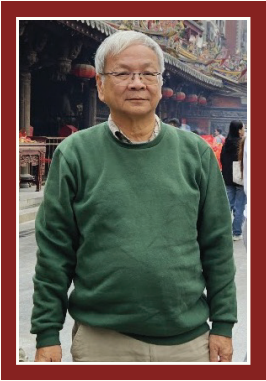
ABSTRACT

Singapore's Chinatown was and remains the place where local Chinese Singaporeans would gather to mark or celebrate most Chinese festivities. Many would come to the shops and wet market to buy related festive items. In Singapore's Chinatown, the major Chinese festivals celebrated in Chinatown would include Chinese New Year, Duanwu Festival, Zhongyuan Festival and Mid-Autumn Festival. Of these festivals, Chinese New Year and Mid-Autumn Festival are organised and celebrated on a larger and more elaborate scale. Zhongyuan Festival is more community based amongst the businesses and residents, and for other festivals such as Qingming, Chongyang and Winter Solstice, they are usually organised by the clan associations for their members. In addition, temples in Chinatown have more celebrations such as the feast day of the Gods where devotees would go to pray and seek blessings.

摘要

新加坡的牛车水一直是本地华人欢庆各大传统节日的重要场所。逢年过节，许多人都会到这里的商店和湿巴刹采购应节用品。在牛车水，重要的华人传统节日庆包括农历新年、端午节、中元节及中秋节。其中，农历新年与中秋节的庆祝活动规模较大，而中元节的活动则更多由社区商家与居民举办或参与。至于清明节、重阳节及冬至等节日的庆祝与祭祀活动，通常由不同的宗乡会馆为会员举办。此外，牛车水的庙宇也会庆祝各路神明的诞辰或千秋宝诞，供信众上香祈福。

场次（三）演讲者



Victor YUE 尤祥瑞
Singapore Chinatown Resident
牛车水居民

Victor Yue grew up and still lives in Chinatown of Singapore. During his working years, he had the opportunities to visit Chinatowns in some countries. His interest in Chinatown and its rapidly changing landscape grew as he began rediscovering Chinatown's past and present, and speaking with residents and business owners. His involvement in a NUS-Public Health project focused on the wellbeing of the seniors in Chinatown led him to meet more people. Through this project, he and his team reached out to clan associations and other local agencies, and helped raise stakeholders' awareness of the Chinatown's heritage.

尤祥瑞成长并居住于新加坡牛车水。工作期间，他曾走访多个国家的唐人街，随着他重新探索唐人街的去与现状，并与当地居民及商家加深交流，他对唐人街及其多变的面貌产生了浓厚的兴趣。他曾参与一项新加坡国立大学的公共卫生研究项目，因研究牛车水年长居民的福祉而交游甚广。他与其团队也积极联系各个宗乡会馆与其他本地机构，以提高各方对牛车水文化遗产的认识与重视。

PANEL 3 SPEAKER

Reviving Qixi as Living Heritage in Singapore's Chinatown

新加坡牛车水的七夕复兴

ABSTRACT

What happens when a festival disappears from public life for over half a century — and a community decides to bring it back?

This talk examines the revival of Qixi in Singapore's Chinatown through Qixi Fest, a community-led festival founded in 2023. Traditionally associated with women's aspirations, craftsmanship and the transmission of skills, Qixi had largely faded from Singapore's public consciousness. Its revival therefore goes beyond organising an annual celebration: it requires reconstructing fragmented memories, renewing community ownership and translating intangible cultural heritage for today's audiences.

Every year, Qixi Fest explores a different theme of craftsmanship, using exhibitions, performances, workshops, sensory experiences and intergenerational programmes to connect traditional values with present-day life. Supported by heritage communities and cultural partners, the festival has achieved milestones recognised by the Singapore Book of Records and Guinness World Records, been graced by Singapore's Prime Minister, and attracted more than 180,000 local and international visitors annually.

Qixi Fest ultimately aspires to become a UNESCO case study for the revival of an intangible cultural heritage tradition after its prolonged disappearance. Drawing upon its development, this talk considers how festivals can move beyond celebration to become platforms for cultural transmission, community participation and the continuing reinvention of Chinatown.

摘要

一项在公共生活中消失超过半世纪的节庆，应如何重新融入城市与社区？本次演讲以创办于2023年的七夕乞巧嘉年华为例，探讨七夕在新加坡牛车水的复兴。七夕曾与女性愿景、手艺传承及社群生活密切相连，却一度淡出大众记忆。因此，复兴七夕不只是重办一场年度庆典，更是重新拼合零散记忆、凝聚社区力量，并为当代观众诠释非物质文化遗产的过程。

嘉年华每年以不同匠艺为主题，通过展览、表演、工作坊、感官体验及跨代项目，让传统价值连接当代生活。在社区与文化伙伴支持下，活动创下新加坡纪录及吉尼斯世界纪录，获新加坡总理莅临，并于至今每年吸引超过十八万名本地与国际访客。

七夕乞巧嘉年华的长远目标，是成为联合国教科文组织有关“失落非遗复兴”的案例。本次演讲将思考节庆如何超越庆祝，成为文化传承、社区参与及牛车水持续创新的平台。

场次（三）演讲者



Lynn WONG Yuqing 黄钰清
Bridging Generations
Bridging Generations 公司

Lynn Wong Yuqing is the founder of Bridging Generations, a Singapore-based heritage and experience design company. Her work transforms cultural research and community stories into participatory festivals, exhibitions and intergenerational programmes. She founded Qixi Fest, which has revived and reimagined the traditional Qixi Festival in Singapore through community-led experiences and contemporary interpretations. Her projects have received the President's Design Award Singapore, the Design for Asia Grand Award and the Singapore Good Design Award. An author, heritage researcher and martial arts practitioner, Lynn is committed to making heritage relevant, inclusive and meaningful across generations.

黄钰清是新加坡文化传承与体验设计公司 Bridging Generations 创办人。她将文化研究与社区故事转化为参与式节庆、展览及跨代项目，并创办七夕乞巧嘉年华，以社区共创与当代诠释，复兴和重塑新加坡传统七夕文化。她推动的项目曾荣获新加坡总统设计奖、亚洲最具影响力设计大奖及新加坡优良设计奖。身兼作者、文化研究者与武术传承者，她致力于让文化遗产贴近当代、包容多元，并在不同世代间延续。

PANEL 3 SPEAKER

Binondo: Cross-Cultural Celebrations in Manila's Chinatown

岷伦洛：马尼拉唐人街的跨文化节庆

ABSTRACT

The festivals of Binondo, Manila's Chinatown reflect the history, evolution and changing demographics of a historic ethnic neighbourhood. Established in the 16th century as a settlement for the Christian Chinese community, today, Catholic festivals still find expressions among local Chinese and Filipino devotees. Similarly, Chinese community traditions exist side-by-side from the public spectacle of the Lunar New Year to more intimate folk religious expressions within the community. Over the years, community festivals have broadened beyond religious and ethnic celebrations to include creative expressions among the youth and non-traditional community members. This talk explores the multi-faceted nature of Binondo's cultural celebrations from the historic to contemporary times.

摘要

马尼拉唐人街，即岷伦洛，是历史悠久的族群聚居区，其节庆活动反映该地的历史、发展，和人口结构的变化。岷伦洛建立于16世纪，最初是华人基督徒的聚居地。如今，当地华人与菲律宾信徒仍在此参与天主教节庆活动。与此同时，从热闹盛大的农历新年庆典到规模较小的民间信仰仪式，华人的节庆传统也在此延续。多年来，社区里的庆祝活动已不再局限于宗教与族群节庆，而是逐渐成为年轻人及非传统社群成员表达创意的方式。这场演讲将从历史与当代的视角，探索岷伦洛丰富多元的文化节庆活动。

场次（三）演讲者



Ivan Man DY 李法源
Old Manila Walks

Ivan Man Dy is tourism professional with over 25 years of multidisciplinary experience in historical research, interpretation, publishing, tours, exhibit curation and creative applications of cultural heritage. He is the founder of Old Manila Walks (www.oldmanilawalks.com), an acclaimed specialist outfit that pioneered cultural and historical tours of Binondo, Manila's historic Chinatown. Ivan has served in various capacities as a long-time trustee to various non-profits including the Heritage Conservation Society, the Museum Foundation of the Philippines and Bahay Tsinoy, a museum of the Chinese in Philippine life. He is a third-generation Tsinoy (Chinese-Filipino) based in Manila.

李法源是一名旅游业专业人士，拥有超过25年的跨领域经验，涉足历史研究、解说、出版、导览、策展及文化遗产的创意实践。他创办的专业导览机构 Old Manila Walks (www.oldmanilawalks.com)，率先推出以岷伦洛的文化与历史为主题的导览项目。李法源曾任多个非营利组织的理事，包括菲律宾文化遗产保护协会、菲律宾博物馆基金会，以及菲华历史博物馆。他是第三代菲律宾华人，现居马尼拉。

PANEL 4 SPEAKER

Beyond the Red Lanterns: Cultural Roots, Solidarity Among Merchants, and the Evolution of Chinatown's Heritage Businesses

走出红灯笼：深耕文化根基、商户抱团凝聚与牛车水老字号的演化之道

ABSTRACT

Drawing on the experience of Pek Sin Choon, a century-old tea business in Chinatown, this talk explores three key areas through which heritage businesses can evolve. First, policy advocacy and collaboration among businesses. Heritage businesses in Chinatown can engage relevant authorities to advocate for special rental protection schemes and dedicated online promotional support, while seeking subsidies and assistance with business transformation. Second, market expansion and innovation. Heritage businesses can develop specialty products inspired by Chinatown's food culture and festive celebrations, while creating innovative products for the younger generations. Third, revitalising the precinct's economy. Heritage businesses can work with relevant authorities to develop a Chinatown-themed cultural passport.

摘要

本讲以白新春茶庄的视角探讨牛车水老字号如何从三个方面进行演化。第一是进行政策倡议和商户互通。牛车水老字号可积极向相关部门倡议，争取特别租金保护方案和专属线上推广，获得转型补贴与辅导。第二是市场拓展与创新。老字号可配合牛车水美食和节庆推出特色产品，并推出创新产品吸引年轻一代。比如将传统重焙火茶叶转化为冷萃茶与气泡茶，以清爽、低门槛的形式吸引他们品尝茶饮，进而引导他们了解传统热泡茶艺与茶文化。第三是推动街区经济。老字号可以与相关机构合作，推出牛车水主题的文化护照。

场次（四）演讲者



Kenry PEH Ching Her 白进火
Pek Sin Choon Pte Ltd
白新春茶庄

Kenry Peh is a fourth-generation tea man from Pek Sin Choon, a century-old tea business. Pek Sin Choon has received the Stewards of Intangible Cultural Heritage Award, the inaugural SG Heritage Business Award, and has been recognised with the Friend of the Arts Award on multiple occasions. In 2018, he launched the Nanyang Tea Challenge, collaborating with partners to establish several records in the Singapore Book of Records. In 2021, he was invited to create a Nanyang tea beverage specially for the World Shakespeare Congress, bringing together tea cultures from five continents. That same year, he launched the world's first online Nanyang Tea Challenge in collaboration with the National Heritage Board. Through outreach programmes in schools, hospitals and the community, he continues to revitalise the cultural energy of Chinatown's traditional businesses, while sharing the Nanyang spirit and the belief that tea can inspire life.

白进火，百年老字号白新春茶庄第四代茶人。白新春茶庄曾荣获新加坡非物质文化遗产传承奖、首届文化遗产企业奖及多次艺术赞助奖。2018年起“南洋茶挑战赛”，协同创下多项《新加坡纪录大全》纪录。2021年受邀为世界莎士比亚大会特制首款南洋茶饮，连接五大洲茶文化，并与国家文物局启动世界首个线上南洋茶挑战赛。他走进学校、医院与社区传递“南洋拼搏精神”，践行“以一杯南洋茶后发生活”，持续为牛车水传统商业注入现代文化活力。

PANEL 4 SPEAKER

A Shopkeeper's Town to a Chinese Town: Small Business & Heritage Businesses in Singapore

从牛车水看新加坡的小商贩与文化遗产企业

ABSTRACT

Singapore's Chinatown in the mid-20th century was an historic enclave of small businesses. The diverse mix of shopkeepers, stallholders and vendors who operated in its shophouses, five-footways and streets was central to the richly lived-in experience old-timers have described as "the Chinatown spirit". Four waves of urban redevelopment and heritage conservation later, the town has been transformed into a tourist quarter. With its beautifully conserved shophouses, it is not only Chinese in appearance but also in commerce. Most of the old shopkeepers have moved out or given up, replaced by new enterprises from China and other countries. This talk considers how small businesses were integral to Chinatown, how they were sidelined in the making of tourism and what the certification "heritage business" might mean in the new millennium.

摘要

20世纪中叶的新加坡牛车水，是一个历史悠久、以小本经营为主的商业聚落。各式各样的店主、摊贩与小贩在店屋、五脚基及街道上经营生意，共同构成富有“牛车水精神”的市井生活。经历了四轮城市重建与文化遗产保育项目后，牛车水已蜕变为旅游区。如今，精心修复过的店屋，无论是建筑外观或商业活动，皆有浓厚的中式特色。许多老一辈店主或已搬离牛车水，或已结束营业，取而代之的是来自中国及其他国家的新兴商家。本次演讲将探讨小商贩如何成为牛车水不可或缺的一部分，而后又如何在新加坡转型为旅游区的过程中逐渐被边缘化，以及“文化遗产企业”这一认证在此新世代所承载的意义。

场次（四）演讲者



LOH Kah Seng 罗家成

Independent Historian

独立历史学者

Loh Kah Seng is an independent historian. He is interested in all things that happened in Singapore and in the little histories of its people. His books include *Squatters into Citizens: The 1961 Bukit Ho Swee Fire and the Making of Modern Singapore*; *Tuberculosis – The Singapore Experience, 1867-2018: Disease, Society and the State*; *Theatres of Memory: Industrial Heritage of 20th Century Singapore*; *Pandemics in Singapore, 1819-2022: Lessons for the Age of COVID-19*; and *Shopkeepers of Chinatown: Singapore's Business World in Motion, 1819-2025*.

罗家成是一名独立历史学者，研究兴趣为新加坡发生过的大小事，以及百姓的生活点滴。他的著作包括《从寮屋居民到公民：1961年河水山大火与现代新加坡的形成》（暂译）、《肺结核——新加坡经验（1867-2018）：疾病、社会与国家》、《记忆的剧场：20世纪新加坡的工业遗产》（暂译）、《新加坡的流行病，1819-2022：新冠时代的教训》（暂译），以及《牛车水小商贩：新加坡商业世界的变迁，1819-2025》（暂译）。

PANEL 4 SPEAKER

Centennial Plan: Community Development in Yokohama Chinatown for the Next 100 Years

百年规划：横滨中华街未来百年的社区发展

ABSTRACT

Yokohama Chinatown traces its origins to the late 19th century, when Yokohama emerged as Japan's primary port opening to the world. Today, Yokohama Chinatown has evolved to an urban tourist destination while honouring its Chinese roots. Annual celebrations, lion dances, incense-filled temples, and street markets have become hallmarks, welcoming people from Japan and abroad to experience a living history.

This talk outlines the urban and social challenges faced by Yokohama Chinatown that required careful policy responses, given that it is now the largest Chinatown in Japan and has contributed significantly to Yokohama's economy and multicultural identity. One of the most pressing concerns is waste management. Thousands of tourists purchase street food and beverages daily, generating large amounts of disposable packaging, and littering remains a persistent problem, particularly during weekends and holiday seasons.

Another important issue is the unauthorised use of public roads. Unlicensed street vendors and signboards sometimes interfere with pedestrian movement and emergency access. In addition, overcrowded sidewalks caused by long queues outside popular restaurants have obstructed public spaces and reduce both safety and accessibility. These challenges highlight the difficulties of balancing commercial activity with effective urban management in Chinatown.

摘要

横滨中华街的历史可追溯至19世纪末，当时横滨正作为日本对外开放的主要港口逐渐发展起来。如今，横滨中华街已蜕变成一个都市旅游胜地，同时保留了其华族文化传统。逢年过节的节庆活动和舞狮表演、香火鼎盛的庙宇，以及热闹的街头市集已成为其标志性特色，吸引着日本及海外游客前来体验这段鲜活的历史。

本次演讲将探讨横滨中华街在城市管理与社区发展方面所面临的挑战。作为日本规模最大的中华街，横滨中华街对当地经济发展及其多元文化身份的塑造皆作出了重要贡献。因此，如何制定妥善的政策以应对这些挑战，显得尤为重要。其中，垃圾管理是当前最迫切的挑战之一。这里每天都有成千上万的游客购买街头小吃与饮料，制造大量一次性包装的垃圾。乱丢垃圾的问题依旧存在，尤其是周末及节日期间更为严重。

另一个重要挑战是非法占道的问题。无证街头摊贩及广告招牌，有时会妨碍行人通行，甚至阻碍紧急通道。此外，热门餐馆外经常大排长龙，不仅占用公共空间，还降低了安全性与通行便利。这些挑战的难度，在于中华街如何在促进商业活动与落实城市管理之间，取得平衡。

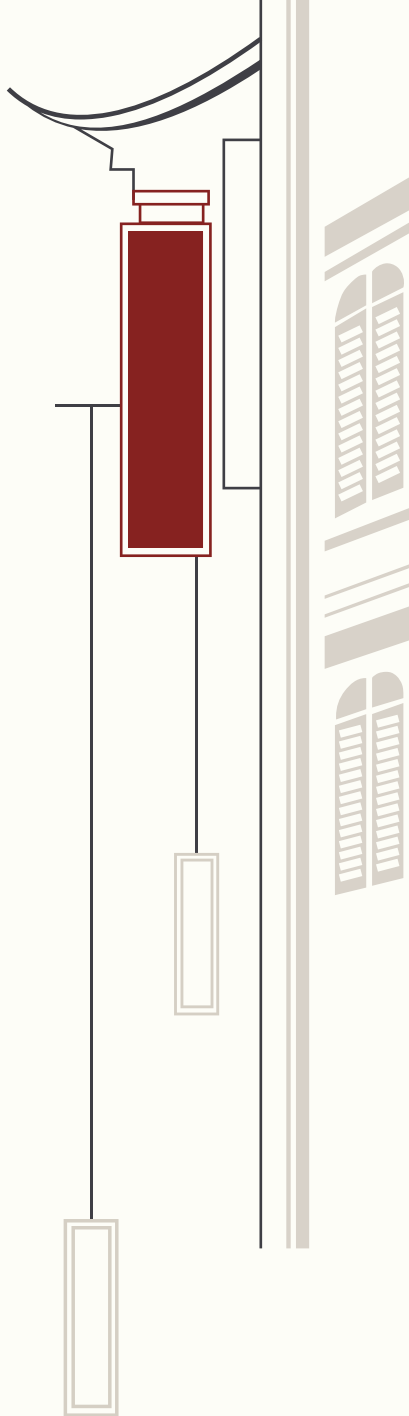
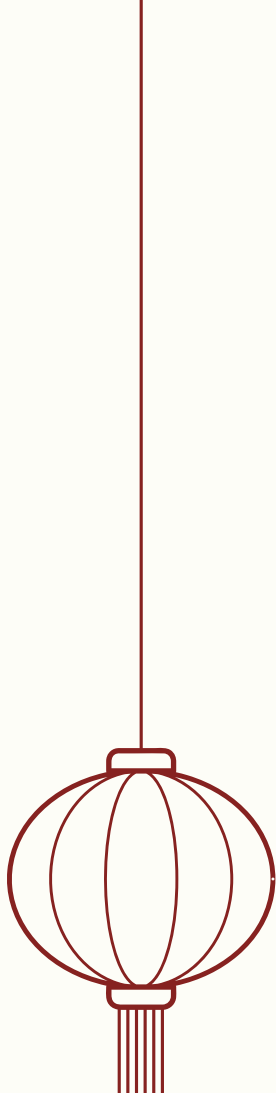
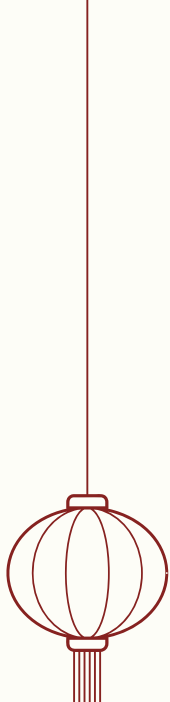
场次（四）演讲者



Jochi SHO 钟上智
Yokohama Chinatown
Development Association
横滨中华街发展会

Jochi Sho graduated in Economics from International Christian University, Japan. He began his career at Bank of Tokyo (now Mitsubishi UFJ) before joining Citigroup Singapore. He is a third-generation Cantonese with Japanese nationality and currently serves as CEO of PJ Catering and Canton Restaurant. In the community, he serves as the Co-Chairman of Yokohama Chinatown Development Association and is in charge of PR and publicity.

钟上智毕业于日本国际基督教大学，主修经济学。毕业后，他先后任职于东京银行（现为三菱日联银行）及花旗新加坡。他是第三代广东裔日本人，目前担任株式会社广东饭店的代表董事，在社区事务方面，他担任横滨中华街发展会联席会长，负责公共关系与宣传工作。



Presented by 呈献



Please note that the programme is subject to changes.

会议议程可能因实际情况有所调整。