

11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHAOZHOU STUDIES

AUGUST 17 – 19, 2015

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA



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**University
of Victoria**

Centre for
Asia-Pacific Initiatives



WELCOME TO THE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHAOZHOU STUDIES



ON BEHALF OF THE CENTRE FOR ASIA-PACIFIC INITIATIVES AND THE UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA, WELCOME TO THE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHAOZHOU STUDIES AND TO BEAUTIFUL VICTORIA, BC.

Established in 1988, the Centre for Asia-Pacific Initiatives (CAPI) provides a supportive environment for scholarly excellence, student mobility and community engagement as key components of the University of Victoria's efforts to deepen our connections with the Asia-Pacific region.

Through the work of CAPI's three research Chairs (China, Japan, Law) and responsive and highly innovative programming, CAPI is a catalyst for the creation and mobilization of knowledge about issues affecting

the region, and for deepening our understanding of the implications for Canada and the rest of the world.

CAPI and the University of Victoria are delighted to be hosting this important research symposium as part of the 18th Convention of the Teochew International Federation. Your participation and the generous support of our key sponsors are very much appreciated.

I look forward to meeting all of you over the next few days and wish you all the best for a successful symposium and an enjoyable visit to Victoria.

Andrew Marton

Director, Centre for Asia-Pacific Initiatives, University of Victoria



THE 11TH CONFERENCE ON CHAOZHOU STUDIES WILL BE HELD AT THE BEAUTIFUL UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA. WE SINCERELY WELCOME CHAOSHAN RESEARCH EXPERTS AND SCHOLARS FROM AFAR TO THIS EVENT, AND WE APPRECIATE THE COOPERATION FROM UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA, WHICH MADE THIS EVENT POSSIBLE.

Over 200,000 Teochewese resident in Canada proudly live in Canada's multicultural society, which have allowed them to work hard and dedicate themselves to the community while maintaining Teochew's

cultural traditions. The purpose of the symposium is to focus on the inheritance of Teochew culture and oversea disseminate. This is an important milestone in Canadian Teochewese as it will improve the awareness of the Chaozhou culture to younger Teochew population.

May the 11th International Conference on Chaozhou Studies be completed successfully!

Sui Ngai Lam

Chairman, 18th Convention of the Teochew International Federation



WE ARE MOST PLEASED TO HAVE THE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHAOZHOU STUDIES (ICCS) HELD IN THE BEAUTIFUL CITY OF VICTORIA, IN THIS EARLY FALL SEASON. WE ARE ALSO HONORED TO BE ABLE TO INVITE SCHOLARS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD TO ATTEND THE CONFERENCE.

The Chinese studies master, Prof. Jao Tsung-I established International Society of Teochew Studies in Dec 1993. Since then, teb Conferences were held in different parts of the world, producing numerous high quality works. ICCS focuses its studies on the Eastern part of Guangdong Province, its people and its culture. Its heritage comes from ancient mainstream Chinese culture, hence offering rich and valuable resources for the research of the subject.

Holding this year's conference in Victoria has its special meaning. Chaoshan people while blending into the local community can also introduce its cultural tradition to other ethnic groups. At the same time, it can help promote harmony and understanding among different peoples and enhance the relationship between Canada and China.

Finally, let me thank the University of Victoria for the effort and contributions made towards the organization of this conference and wish the conference a resounding success.

Ian Chan

Chairman, International Teochew Doctors Association

PROGRAM & ITINERARY

MONDAY, AUGUST 17

6:30 pm	Registration UNIVERSITY CLUB
7 – 9 pm	WELCOME RECEPTION & DINNER UNIVERSITY CLUB DRESS CODE: BUSINESS CASUAL
	Welcomes from: Andrew Marton DIRECTOR, CENTRE FOR ASIA-PACIFIC INITIATIVES, UVIC Ian Chan DIRECTOR, GLOBAL CHAOZHOU RESEARCH COMMITTEE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18

7:30 am	Breakfast FRASER 142
8 am	OPENING PLENARY FRASER 159 DRESS CODE: BUSINESS FORMAL
	Introductions: Saul Klein DEAN, GUSTAVSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, UVIC Keynote Speech: Ting Huang SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF TEOCHEW STUDIES
9 am	CONCURRENT SESSIONS – A
	A1 Economic History FRASER 157 A2 Dialect #1 FRASER 158
11 am	Coffee Break FRASER 142
11:30 am	CONCURRENT SESSIONS – B
	B1 Characters FRASER 157 B2 Dialect #2 FRASER 158
1:30 pm	Lunch FRASER 142
2:30 pm	Back to UVic Housing to prepare for afternoon/evening events DRESS CODE: BUSINESS CASUAL
4 pm	City Tour BUS PICKUP AT UVIC HOUSING
7 pm	Dinner at the Oak Bay Marina

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19

8:30 am	Breakfast FRASER 142
9 am	CONCURRENT SESSIONS – C DRESS CODE: BUSINESS FORMAL
	C1 Religion FRASER 157 C2 Social Organization FRASER 158
11 am	CLOSING PLENARY FRASER 159
	Closing Ceremony and Best Paper Awards
11:30 am	Lunch VILLAGE GREENS
12:30 pm	Back to UVic Housing to prepare for afternoon events and return to Vancouver DRESS CODE: BUSINESS CASUAL
2:30 pm	Check-out from UVic Housing and depart for Butchart Gardens
3 pm	Butchart Gardens BUS PICKUP AT UVIC HOUSING
6 pm	Ferry to Vancouver

OPENING PLENARY
TUESDAY | 8 – 9 AM

INTRODUCTIONS

SAUL KLEIN DEAN, GUSTAVSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, UVIC

KEYNOTE SPEECH

TING HUANG

SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF TEOCHEW STUDIES

About Mr. Ting Huang

After graduating from the Chinese Department of South China Normal University in January 1982, Mr. Ting Huang worked in the Chinese Department of Hanshan Normal University and was awarded the title of Associate Professor of Ancient Chinese Literature in 1991. In 1993 he transferred to work at the Centre of Chaoshan Cultural Studies at Shantou University. In 1999, he won the title of regional history researcher and served in the Chinese Department as the graduate mentor of “Chinese dialects and culture”. At Shantou University, he has served several posts, including as the director of the Centre of Chaoshan Cultural Studies, the director of the Chinese Department and the head of the University Library. In October 2003, he came back to work at Hanshan Normal University to serve as the head of Chaozhou-Shantou Culture Research Society. Now he is Vice-President of Chaozhou-Shantou Culture Research Institute of Hanshan Normal University and the chief editor of *Chaozhou-Shantou Culture Research*. Concurrently, he is the Deputy General Secretary of the China Maritime Studies and the Secretary General of the Academic Committee of the International Society of Teochew Studies.

Before 1990, his main academic interest was ancient Chinese literature collation and interpretation, and since 1990, he has focused on Chaoshan social and cultural history. His well-received research into Chaoshan history and culture has resulted in 13 books and more than 100 papers.



A CONCURRENT SESSIONS
TUESDAY | 9 – 11 AM

A1 ECONOMIC HISTORY

FRASER 157

PANEL CHAIR: LINDA SHI

New Perspectives on Chaoshan Society from the Japanese Archives: Focusing on Water Supply Systems

KABA TOYOHICO PROFESSOR, KYOTO TACHIBANA UNIVERSITY, JAPAN

Chaoshan district was repeatedly attacked by epidemics during the late 19th and early 20th centuries: cholera at first, then bubonic plague. It was only after the 1911 Revolution that these epidemics faded out slowly, thanks to the development of a new public water supply system in 1914. Before 1914 people in Swatow (Shantou) had drunk well water and river water, or bought drinking-water from the fountain in Queshi. Meanwhile, the Messrs. Macdonald and Company in Hong Kong was contracted to build the water supply infrastructure. Nonetheless, the company had difficulty improving the poor quality of drinking-water and ensuring its steady supply.

Due to the lack of Chinese historical documents no one has studied the early stage of the water supply system in Chaoshan. We can fill this gap by consulting Japanese archival materials that were produced by the Japanese consulate and Imperial Japanese Navy in the treaty port of Swatow. This paper draws on these Japanese historical materials to reconstruct the early development of water supply infrastructure in early twentieth-century Chaoshan, and in doing so, it hopes to highlight the historical value of using Japanese archives to study the regional history of South China.

Keywords: Modern Chaoshan Society, Water Supply, Japanese Archives



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The United States Consulate and the Chaoshan Linen Industry, 1937–1939

STEPHEN M. LEAHY ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, CENTER FOR GLOBAL STUDIES,
SHANTOU UNIVERSITY

As Japan occupied Shantou in 1939, the US Consulate attempted “to keep a foot into the Open Door”. Evidence from the US diplomatic reports reveals that before Pearl Harbour, American linen merchants attempted to conduct business in Shantou as usual. While reporting Japanese military movements in the Chaoshan area, the US Consulate in Shantou aided these commercial efforts. The consulate always opposed any Chinese and Japanese policies that hindered the linen trade—even if military necessity motivated these policies. The consulate even compromised American diplomatic goals to recognize Japan’s de facto control of the Shantou harbour in order to make sure that a politically well-connected linen merchant in the US received his handkerchiefs.

The Commercial Network of Singapore Teo Chew’s Rice and Local Products Industry—Taking Tan Guan Lee as an example (1900–1960)

JINGLING WU

The trade circle of “Shantou—Hong Kong—Thailand—Singapore”, developed by Teo Chew merchants, was closely related with rice and local products industry. This article argues that Singapore is not only one part of this trade circle, but also develops a secondary trade circle among Southeast Asian countries. This article has two main parts. The first part will take Tan Guan Lee as an example to discuss its commercial network. Tan Guan Lee was a branch business firm in Singapore of the Tan Wang Lee Family, mainly selling rice and local products. As a representative of the Tan Wang Lee family’s business in Singapore, Tan Guan Lee is one important part of the family’s “Shantou—Hong Kong—Thailand—Singapore” trade circle, and it also develops a secondary trade circle from mainland Southeast Asian countries to island Southeast Asian countries. The second part will discuss the condition of Singapore Teo Chew’s rice and local products industry. Since most of the businessmen did not have the financial resources of Tan Guan Lee, their commercial network was always much smaller than Tan Guan Lee’s. The commercial network of Tan Guan Lee can be regarded as a representation, or a typical example of the Singapore Teo Chew’s rice and local products industry commercial network.

Keywords: Tan Guan Lee, Commercial Network, Rice Industry, Local Products Industry, Singapore, Teo Chew

An Analysis of the Redistribution of Fish Taxes and Liquidation of Sea Boundaries on Nan’ao Island during Kangxi Period

PEINA YANG

This paper takes Nan’ao Island as an example to discuss the actual situation of fishery tax collection in Guangdong coastal area. In Guangdong, the fishery taxes were collected under the name of yuke which held a relatively fixed amount. Yuke was apportioned to ports, and in each port the tax was levied on boats classified by fishing method. The Guangdong provincial officials attempted to eliminate the maritime authorities control over coastal resources by means of boat registration and redistribution of fishery taxes, indicating the Qing’s endeavour to establish a new maritime order.

Keywords: Guangdong coastal area, Nan’ao Island, fishery tax, sea boundary

A2 DIALECT #1

FRASER 158

PANEL CHAIR: HUA LIN

The borrowing words from the Chaozhou Dialect in Southeast Asian Chinese societies

XIAOJIN CHEN

There are many Chinese speakers living in Southeast Asia, among which, some were from Chaozhou, Guangdong, China. The Chaozhou Dialect’s influence depends on the number of residents from Chaozhou in each country. In everyday contact, other Chinese dialects learn from the Chaozhou Dialect and the Chaozhou Dialect also learns from the different country’s official language. From the Dialect’s borrowing of words, we can probably find some changes in overseas Chinese and Chaozhou dialects.

Keywords: Southeast Asia, Chaozhou dialects, borrowing words

The introduction of “Chaoshan Dialect” by Weng

FEN DU THE INSTITUTE OF CHAOZHOU CULTURE, HANSHAN NORMAL UNIVERSITY

A book concerning the earliest studies of Chaozhou Dialect words by Mr. Weng Huidong was published in 1943. The book follows a style of Zhang Taiyan’s “dialect”, and is divided into sixteen volumes with more than 1,000 entries (a total of 11,000 words). This paper has introduced the thoughts and methods, the construction and style and main academic accomplishments of the study of the Chaozhou Dialect. These accomplishments include providing valuable data for the study of Chaozhou Dialect words, recovering the words of Chaozhou Dialect about 70 years ago, establishing new dialect words system and achieving excellent development in the study of the dialect.

Keywords: Chaozhou Dialect, Weng Huidong, Book Reading

Dialect geography and the survey of Tie-Chiu Dialect

FANG WU & ZHIFENG PENG

Based on previous research, we are establishing a database of Tie-Chiu Dialect using a geographic information system (GIS). This Tie-Chiu Dialect GIS will show three-dimensional distribution and presentation and will provide a platform for comparative research of the dialect.

Keywords: GIS, Tie-Chiu Dialect, Arc map, the audio database

B CONCURRENT SESSIONS TUESDAY | 11:30 AM – 1:30 PM

B1 CHARACTERS

FRASER 157

PANEL CHAIR: LINDA SHI

Rao Zongyi's Contribution to the Dissemination of Chinese Culture in Foreign Countries

SHAOCHUAN ZHOU

As a leading academic authority in China, especially among Teochew people, Mr. Rao Zongyi, compared with other modern scholars, has made great achievements in disseminating Chinese traditional culture and Chao culture in foreign countries. Firstly, in academic research, Mr. Rao has paid special attention to the interrelation and interaction between the developments of Chinese and foreign histories and cultures and discussed the unique status and achievements of Chinese culture during the development of world civilization from a wide global perspective. Secondly, Mr. Rao has become a leading authority and won respect in international academic circles because he developed academic activities in Europe, America, and Asia, and exchanged research with scholars around the world. His significant achievements have had a profound impact. Thirdly, Mr. Rao was the first person to advocate for the field of Chaoshan Studies. He did so much research work on Chao culture's position and function among different countries' transportation history, and at the same time, he proposed personnel training to carry on Chao culture, studied the history of its colonization and venture, from that he promoted the spreading of the township culture, and created the current prosperity of the international Chaoshan community.

Keywords: Rao Zongyi; Dissemination abroad; Chinese traditional culture

What was the image of Professor Jao Tsung-I in Mr. Uthon Techaphaibun's mind?

XIMING YANG

Professor Jao Tsung-I (饶宗颐) enjoys a very strong, long and profound relationship with the overseas Chinese in Thailand. The Thai-Chinese regard him as a symbol of Chinese culture, especially Chaozhou (also known as Tiochew or Chiuchow) culture. Mr. Uthon Techaphaibun (郑午楼) was not only an outstanding businessman, philanthropist and social activist in Thailand, but also a facilitator of the revival of the Chinese language and cultural education in Thailand. He ran the Thailand Huachiew Chalermprakiet University (泰国华侨崇圣大学) that made him well-known in the world. As for Chaozhou cultural research, he made his contribution as well. Mr. Uthon Techaphaibun invited Professor Jao Tsung-I several times to Thailand to hold Chinese calligraphy and painting exhibitions, to give lectures, to serve as an adviser of the Thailand Huachiew Chalermprakiet University and to be the first dean of the Chinese Culture Research Academy of the university. The friendship between Professor Jao Tsung-I and Mr. Uthon Techaphaibun was very strong and lasted several decades, which has made a very long and deeply constructive effect on the Thai-Chinese community. What was the image of Professor Jao Tsung-I in Mr. Uthon Techaphaibun's mind? Based on the relative materials and what I know and understand of both persons, this paper tries to introduce the friendship between Professor Jao Tsung-I and Mr. Uthon Techaphaibun, hoping it can help to understand the relationship between Chaozhou people in the world, and the Thai-Chinese community.

Keywords: Professor Jao Tsung-I, Mr. Uthon Techaphaibun, Friendship, effect, in Thailand

A Study of the Letters from Famous Authors and Social Network of Chen Buchi' Xiushi Lou

WONG KUAN IO UNITED COLLEGE, THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

Chen Buchi (1870–1934), alias Zidan, hailed from Raoping, Guangdong. After repeated failure in the civil service examination, he abandoned the effort and classical studies to turn to his family rice import business in Hong Kong.

In 1905, Kin Tye Lung Company was established at 27 Bonham Strand West, Central and Western, Hong Kong Island, and was registered with the Hong Kong government. The business kept on expanding with extraordinary successes in Bangkok and Singapore. His dedication to the promotion of charity led to his appointment to the board of Po Leung Kuk. In 1908, a serious flood in Guangdong rendered countless residents homeless, inspiring him to compose thirty poems entitled "Poems to Save Lives". He worked with female socialites to produce knitting of his poetry to sell for charity, raising a great number of donations. The fame of his studio name "Xiushi Lou", renamed "Suihan Tang" later on, spread throughout the country and beyond. Approximately one hundred photographs of his lifestyle have been preserved.

His eldest brother Chen Bulan (1843–1921), alias Cihong, was also a famous merchant in Hong Kong and Southeast Asia. Chen Bulan built a impressive residence in his native village. It is named the "former residence of Chen Cihong" and is a famous landmark in Shantou.

Chen Buchi was a disciple of Chen Botao (1855–1930), and was particularly close to Xiao Jingchang (1836–1915), Pan Feisheng (1858–1934), Lai Jixi (1865–1937), Wen Su (1878–1939), Liu Jingtang (1887–1963), with whom he always communicated through poetry and prose.

He published thirty-six individual works of Xiushi Lou congshu, which contains a large number of distinctive and rare items of literature and calligraphy written between the end of Qing and the beginning of Republic. Among them *The Letters of Thirty Famous Authors* (1914), *The Second Collection of Letters* (1916), *The Third Collection of Letters* (1919), *The Birthday Greetings Record of Suihan Tang* (1920), *The Mournful Record of Madam Liu* (1923) are his own collected works. They are rarely known because of the disruption of the chaos of war. All these letters depicted the current affairs of that time, reflecting the earlier picture of Hong Kong society. The letters wrote to the renowned literati of the time are all precious examples of Hong Kong's cultural heritage. In a nutshell, Chen Buchi and his friends established themselves in the Hong Kong literary arena of the 1910s and 1930s through their poetic accomplishment and their works deserve closer investigation and appraisal.

This essay covers all these letters from famous authors and includes descriptions of the role of realism in the themes and content, and comments on their literary techniques. It intends to arouse the awareness and interest of the reader towards literary compositions of Hong Kong during the modern period in order that this literary heritage would not be amiss to future generations.

Keywords: Chen Buchi, Xiushi Lou Ji, Xiushi Lou congshu, *The Letters of Thirty Famous Authors*, Kin Tye Lung Company, Former residence of Chen Cihong

B2 DIALECT #2

FRASER 158

PANEL CHAIR: HUA LIN

The Phonological System of the Second Generation Chaozhou Dialect in Hong Kong

DR. HOMMY YU-HANG XU THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

There are many Chaozhou people living in Hong Kong. The first generation of these people can speak Chaozhou dialects very well, but the second and the third generation's ability is weak. As a result, there are differences in the dialects spoken in Hong Kong and Chaozhou. This paper conducts a phonological study of the Second Generation Chaozhou Dialect in Hong Kong. It compares the phonological differences of the Chaozhou dialects between HK and Simapu in Chaozhou, analyzes the phonological features and their variations, and concludes the rules and trends of these changes in the Second Generation Chaozhou Dialect in Hong Kong.

Keywords: Chaozhou Dialect in Hong Kong, Phonological System, Comparison

Diachronic Sound Changes in the Chaozhou Dialect as Evidenced in Related Documents

PING-SHENG CHANG & MING-FEN LU

Chaozhou Dialect, also called Chaoshan Dialect or Min Dialect of Eastern Guangdong, belongs to a subcategory of the Southern Min Dialect in that region. The dialect, due to the complicated temporal and linguistic backgrounds surrounding its formation, differs greatly from the Southern Min Dialects in Fujian and Taiwan in terms of sound, lexicon and grammar. The unique phonological composite it maintains enables us to free ourselves from a blind point in thinking when posed with the mission to compare Southern Min Dialects at the phonetic level. For instance, the dialect is noticed for the presence of 18 initials or syllable-

beginning consonants and an absence of finals containing alveolar sounds [n, t]. Through comparisons and analysis of documents at different ages, we intend to establish tenable pronunciation of example words. The documents mainly consist of Romanized glossaries with reliable sound transcription and other corpora. Furthermore, we will engage in dynamic explorations of the diachronic sound changes occurring to the dialect. Through efforts like these we attempt to solve two issues:

1. The diachronic sound changes that transformed the dialect from 18 to 15 initials for its sound inventory.
2. The diachronic sound changes that caused [n] to become [ŋ] and [t] to become [k].

Keywords: Chaozhou Dialect, Southern Min Dialect, glossary study

Special “k^hoi i” Structure in Yun’ao Southern Min Dialect

JINGFEN ZHANG

In Yun’ao Southern Min dialect, spoken in Nan’ao County, k^hoi is considered to have various usages including given verb, causative marker, passive marker, while the corresponding pronunciation of this given verb in Shantou dialect is k^hik. Special “k^hoi i” (乞伊) structure, with k^hoi followed by pronoun i, which does not demonstrate causative and passive, is not a pure unaccusative construction as claimed in literature either, since some unergative verbs and transitive verbs can enter this special structure as well. The two semantic features, to illustrate a change of state and to denote adversity, are the essential motivations to bring forth this special “k^hoi i” structure. A complement, often comprising a k^hi (去), is obligatory in this structure, so as to satisfy the semantic requirements of the structure. This paper proposes that the semantic feature of adversity is a bridge connecting special “k^hoi i” structure and passive structure, and “k^hoi i” as a whole is an adversative marker, which is a further development from “passive marker + agent”.

Keywords: Special “k^hoi i” structure, change of state, adversity, passive construction, Complement



C1 RELIGION

FRASER 157

PANEL CHAIR: MARY YOKO BRANNEN

Old bottle with new wine: Qing Ming salvation ritual and hungry ghost festivals organized by the Chaozhou Ngee Ann Gongsi and Chui Huay Lim club in Singapore

CHI-CHEUNG CHOI HISTORY DEPARTMENT, THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

Chui Huay Lim and Ngee Ann Gongsi, both established in 1845, are the oldest Chaozhou Chinese organizations in Singapore. The former is a club formed by the Chaozhou Chinese in the higher social strata and the latter is a property holding organization. From the beginning of the 21st century, these two elite Chaozhou Chinese organizations started to engage the Chaozhou Shantang charity hall to perform salvation rituals at the Qing Ming and Hungry Ghost festivals. The ritual is organized consecutively for three years and stopped for another three years before the ritual is resumed. This paper analyses the re-invention of these “traditional” rituals in order to find out how the salvation rituals are related to the building of overseas Chaozhou Chinese’s culture and identity and the role of homeland culture in the process of localization. It will further discuss the negotiation and adjustment of homeland tradition in the overseas environment, and the implementation of cross-ethnic standardizing rituals in the re-invented ethnic “tradition”.

Maritime Christianity: The Long Century of Chaoshan-Western Cultural Interactions (1860-Present)

JOSEPH TSE-HEI LEE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, PACE UNIVERSITY IN NEW YORK, US

This paper examines three major themes underlying the maritime century of Chaoshan Christianity (1860s–1990s) in a globalizing Chinese society: the importance of transnational network to the local Christian movement, the challenges of a secular nation-state on the Christian communities and the impacts of historical contingency on the church-state relations. It argues that Chaoshan Christianity was characterized by a complex movement involving Chinese Christians and Western missionaries in their efforts to build global religious connections. It highlights the role of Chinese converts in spreading Christianity through transnational migration routes, native place networks, and kinship and village ties. The integration of transnational, regional and local church networks was significant because these links were outside the state control and created a religious sphere that facilitated cross-cultural encounters across the South China Sea and empowered the churches in times of crises.

Covert and Overt Activism: Christianity in Chaoshan and Wenzhou

CHRISTIE CHUI-SHAN CHOW PHD CANDIDATE PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, US

In the last three decades, the phenomenal growth of Christian communities—both officially registered Three-Self patriotic churches and unofficial house churches—in China has drawn attention to the underlying dynamics of Chinese Christianity. Using the idea of “secret societies” as an analytical category, this paper draws on archival research and fieldwork to investigate the ecumenical efforts by Catholics and Protestants of different denominations to overcome sectarian divide and support each other in dealing with state-controlled patriotic religious organizations in Shantou (Guangdong province) and Wenzhou (Zhejiang province), respectively. In the Maoist era, the Chaozhou-speaking Catholics, Baptists and Presbyterians had transcended sectarian boundaries and helped one other cope with religious persecution in rural and urban Shantou. The Seventh-Day Adventists in Wenzhou did likewise by

organizing clandestine house gatherings with other Protestants. During the Reform period, these “secret” house churches resurfaced to engage with the state-controlled religious patriotic organizations. They consolidated their ecumenical efforts to rebuild their congregations and protect the church properties against anti-Christian village officials. These examples reveal that as a collective force, Chinese Christians have employed congregational and kinship networks as conduits for religious mobilization. Their covert and overt activism highlight the need to combine archival research and ethnographic observation to assess the remarkable revival of Protestant movements in China today.

Behind filial piety and spiritual redemption: Historical change of Hungry Ghost festival in Chaozhou

TING HUANG HANSHAN NORMAL UNIVERSITY

This paper, using historical records such as local gazetteers and cases from the author’s field research, attempts to illustrate changes in Chaoshan people’s ritual practice during the Hungry Ghost festival since the 18th century. It will analyze the factors leading to such changes and discusses social concepts that come along with such change.

C2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

FRASER 158

PANEL CHAIR: ZHONGPING CHEN

Jieyang Folks’ Social Capital Establishment with their Community Culture: A Case Study on the Reorganizing of Jieyang Folks Association of Shantou Residents during 1945–1949

CHEN YING HSUN ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, OVERSEAS CHINESE UNIVERSITY, TAIWAN

Jieyang Folks Association of Shantou Residents was founded in 1929. It did not operate for six years from June 1939 due to the Japanese occupation of Shantou City. When demobilization of Shantou began after the victory of Anti-Japanese War in September 1945, the association quickly prepared for the re-election of directors. The restructuring was completed within three months. In this paper, according to the membership information of the first and second sessions after the restructuring, Lin Nan’s social capital theory is adopted to survey how Jieyang community re-built social capital during the demobilization period from 1945 to 1949 in Shantou City. At first, the backgrounds of the directors and supervisors of the first and second sessions are analyzed. Then profession and age of the members based on the rosters of the first and second sessions are analyzed. The social network patterns of the association are also analyzed along with occupational classification of members. Finally, the directions for the use of social capital by the association are investigated. We find that community features of the association were exposed during the course of gathering social resources. In addition, the content of their work had community culture.

Keywords: community culture, Jieyang folks, Jieyang Folks Association of Shantou Residents, Postwar Demobilization Period, social capital

Amazing Power of Teochews Derived from their Fellow Care: A Case Study on Teochew Folks Association of Hsinchu City in Taiwan

HSIEN-CHUN WU (JOHN) ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, OVERSEAS CHINESE UNIVERSITY, TAIWAN

In 1983, Teochew Folks Association of Hsinchu City was founded in Taiwan. Eleven out of twenty founders were soldiers, policemen, civil servants and teachers. Four of them had retired already. The other nine founders had low education levels. Though they were not wealthy, they donated

money enthusiastically, and the association was well run. It is impressive that an illiterate founder, who had never acted as a director or supervisor of the association, sold three-storeys of a building to the association and donated the fourth-floor. NT\$100,000 was also donated to the association as required for the items that should be purchased. Consequently, the association had possessed a permanent clubhouse just three years after its establishment. That the clubhouse was completed so quickly is a testament to the capability of the associations council. They also raised charitable funds and set up charitable subcommittee to provide funerals for single deceased fellows. With the creation of an ancestral hall on the fourth floor of the clubhouse, these deceased fellow members were memorialized. It is touching that non-member deceased fellows who encountered the same dilemma are served without discrimination. Furthermore, the association chairman privately sent money to console veteran fellows and set up a scholarship fund. The council worked hard to ensure that tourism grant funding was applied fruitfully to promote the welfare of fellow members. All the above makes obvious that the power of the Teochew community is derived from their fellow care.

Keywords: Ancestral hall, charitable fund, fellow care, Teochew Folks Association of Hsinchu City, permanent clubhouse

Research on Innovation of Shenzhen Chaoshan Chamber of Commerce's Operation Mode

SHUNLONG XIE & BO LIN

At present, China's non-local chambers of commerce (NCCs) are unprecedentedly active. The traditional mode of NCCs is faced with new challenges, and some NCCs are exploring novel operation modes. The Chaoshan Chamber of Commerce in Shenzhen (one famous NCC) has been inheriting and carrying forward Chaoshan culture, breaking through the traditional operation mode of a NCC, and has created a novel path of development by becoming economic entities. Through a case study approach and data from deep interviews and field research, the current paper analyses the plausibility of NCCs as an economic entity, and clarifies the implications of this operation mode for promoting new development of NCCs from the perspective of a combination of power source and resistance source.

Keywords: Chaoshan Chamber of Commerce, non-local chamber of commerce, economic entities, operation mode

Establishment, Development and Relative Reflection of Guangdong Teochew Overseas Friendship Association

CHANGMIN XU CHIEF EDITOR OF TEOCHEW PEOPLE OF THE TIMES, MEMBER OF THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF CULTURE AND HISTORY, GUANGDONG PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

1.The Establishment, Development and Influence of GTOFA

In 2015, it has been 27 years since Guangdong Teochew Overseas Friendship Association's (GTOFA) establishment in 1988. The past 27 years have witnessed its perseverance with its mission: based on Guangzhou, facing the world; offering Teochew people as well as other Chinese at both home and abroad and Teochew associations platforms for promoting friendship and co-operation; encouraging the dissemination of Chaozhou and Shantou culture as well as other Chinese cultures; driving home economic and social progress.

Two development phases of GTOFA:

1. Emphasising on self-improvement, GTOFA was an active part in international activities for Teochew associations (1988-2008).
2. Keeping abreast of the times, GTOFA achieved rapid development (2009-2012).

2. The Innovation of GTOFA Under the New Development Backdrop of the International Society (2013-2015)

With the continuous development of society, Teochew associations at both home and abroad are now showing new features and changes. Based in Guangzhou and facing the world, GTOFA has adapted itself to the new development and features of the international society and placed emphasis on innovation.

1. As a council member, GTOFA has actively involved itself in the annual meetings of the International Teochew Federation.
2. Taking advantage of *Teochew People of the Times*, GTOFA has, together with talented people with the "four qualifications" from domestic and foreign Teochew associations, promoted the dissemination of Chaozhou and Shantou culture in and outside China.
3. GTOFA has made joint efforts with new media to set up platforms for global connections.

3.Reflection

First, GTOFA should pay attention to self-development, top-down design, system planning, and modern management. Despite fierce competition, it should keep moving forward and advancing with the times by innovating the management patterns, fostering awareness of transforming traditional management to modern one and taking relative actions.

Second, GTOFA should attach importance to the training and team-building of full-time employees, so as to extend influence and to meet international standards. A leader with international perspective is the soul of GTOFA and excellent staffs are guarantee for the association's internationalization.

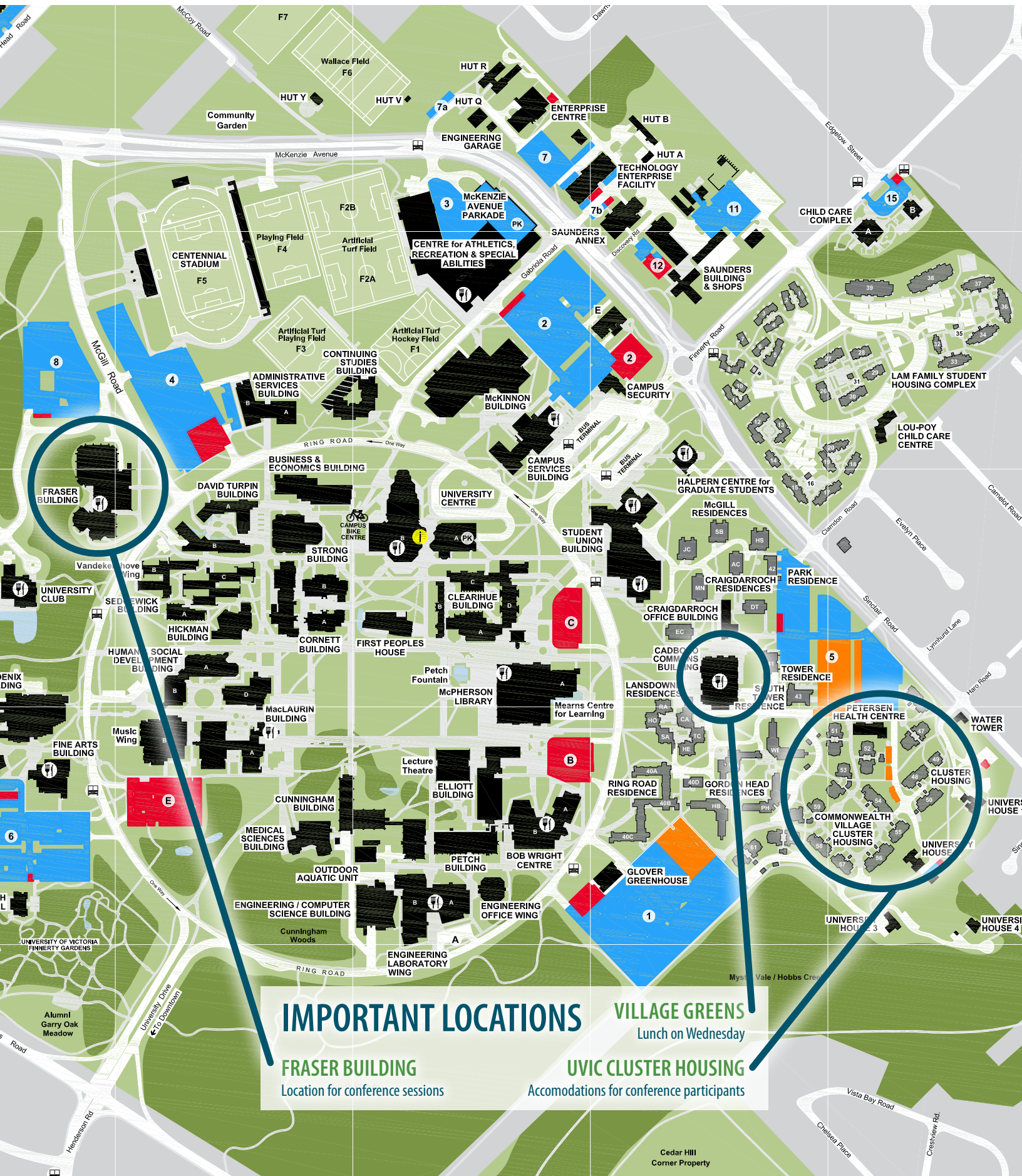
Third, "foreign friendship" should be added as a new part to the mission. GTOFA should progress with the times through innovation and reformation, establish contacts with new associations and promote scientific and cultural communications, etc. so as to bring new vitality to its foreign friendship.

Keywords: Teochew association, establishment, development, innovation, reflection



The City Tour on Tuesday afternoon will feature a guided visit to Victoria's Chinatown.

CAMPUS MAP



IMPORTANT LOCATIONS

FRASER BUILDING
Location for conference sessions

VILLAGE GREENS
Lunch on Wednesday

UVIC CLUSTER HOUSING
Accommodations for conference participants

A1 ECONOMIC HISTORY

KABA TOYOHICO



KABA Toyohiko, a professor at Kyoto Tachibana University, Japan. Major fields: History of the Chaoshan area in the late 19th and early 20th centuries; the second Sino-Japanese war in Guangdong.

STEPHEN M. LEAHY



Stephen M. Leahy received his PhD from Marquette University (Milwaukee, USA) in 1994. He currently is an Associate Professor of History at Shantou University, Guangdong Province, China. He has published an award winning

biography of Clement J. Zablocki, the legislative architect of America foreign policy in Asia.

JINGLING WU



Wu Jingling, a graduate student (MA) from National University of Singapore, has strong interests in the commercial network between Southeastern Asian and China during 19th and 20th centuries.

PEINA YANG



Born in 1980, Raoping, Guangdong. PhD in History. Lecturer at the Centre for Historical Anthropology, Sun Yat-sen University. Research mainly focused on history of Southeast China, Ming-Qing Social and

Economic History and Chinese maritime history.

A2 DIALECT #1

XIAOJIN CHEN



Xiaojin Chen, professor, PhD China Jinan University, college of liberal arts, Chinese language and literature department, institute of Chinese dialects. Main research in the Chinese Yue dialect, Min dialect, Hakka dialect, and overseas Chinese dialects.

FEN DU



The Institute of Chaozhou Culture, Hanshan Normal University, GD, China, Master, studying dialect and culture of China.

FANG WU



Jieyang native, Associate Professor, Chinese Linguistics and Philology PhD, Graduate in Jinan University, Post Doctorate from Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, a teacher from College of Arts in Shenzhen University.

B1 CHARACTERS

SHAOCHUAN ZHOU



Mr. Zhou Shaochuan, who was born in 1954 in Shantou, Guangdong province, works for the Institute of Chinese Classic Books and Traditional Culture in Beijing Normal University as a professor, a PhD supervisor, and

the director of the research section of Mr. Chenyuan. He is also an executive director and honorary president of China Historical Literature Association.

XIMING YANG



Mr. Yang Ximing, Chairman of the Returned Overseas Chinese Federation of Chaozhou City, GD, P.R. China. visiting Professor of Hanshan Normal University, Vice Secretary-General of the International Society of Teochew Studies.

WONG KUAN IO



Senior College Tutor of United College, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, and visiting Professor in the Department of Chinese at the Hong Kong Nang Yan College of Higher Education.

B2 DIALECT #2

DR. HOMMY YU-HANG XU



PhD from Department of Chinese Language and Literature, the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Research Interests: Phonology, Historical Linguistics, Dialectology, Sociolinguistics, Etymology

PING-SHENG CHANG



Professor, Department of Chinese Literature, NSYSU, Taiwan. Subject: Phonology, Chinese Dialects, Fieldwork, Research of Taiwanese, Hakka, Mindong Dialects.

MING-FEN LU



Research Assistant, Department of Chinese Literature, NSYSU, Taiwan. Subject: Chinese Dialects, Fieldwork, Sociolinguistics.

JINGFEN ZHANG



I received my BA and MA degrees in Chinese linguistics from Peking University. My research interest is dialectology and experimental linguistics. Currently, I am a PhD student in the Hong Kong University of Science and

Technology. My dissertation mainly focuses on the tonal patterns and tonal evolutions of Chaoshan dialect.

C1 RELIGION

CHI-CHEUNG CHOI



Professor in the History Department of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Academic Panel Member for the International Chaozhou Studies Society.

JOSEPH TSE-HEI LEE



Joseph Tse-Hei Lee is professor of history, director of the Confucius Institute, and co-director of the BA program in Global Asia at Pace University in New York, US. He is the author of *The Bible and the Gun: Christianity in South China, 1860-1900* (New York: Routledge, 2003, 2014).

CHRISTIE CHUI-SHAN CHOW



Christie Chui-Shan CHOW just received her PhD from Princeton Theological Seminary in 2015. Her research focuses on religious sociology and ethics in contemporary China, and she has published journal articles and book chapters on Chinese Christianity.

TING HUANG



Ting Huang, born in October 1954 in Chaozhou, Professor of Hanshan Normal University, Secretary-General of the Academic Committee of the International Society of Teochew Studies.

C2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

CHEN YING HSUN



Associate Professor, Applied Chinese Department, Overseas Chinese University; PhD in Tourism Development, Maejo University, Thailand; PhD in History, Xiamen University; Master of Design in Cultural Industries, Dayeh University; MA in History & Philology, National Cheng Kung University.

HSIEN-CHUN WU (JOHN)



Associate Professor, Applied Chinese Department, Overseas Chinese University; PhD in Chinese, National Changhua University of Education; Master of Design in Cultural Industries, Dayeh University; MA in Ph.,

National Central University; BA, MA in Chinese, National Taiwan Normal University.

SHUNLONG XIE



Associate Professor, Business School, Shantou University; Vice Director, MBA Education Centre, Shantou University; Research Interests: Decision Making of Management, Business Culture.

CHANGMIN XU



Member of the Research Institute of Culture and History, Guangdong Provincial Government, Editor-in-chief of *Teochew People of the Times*, Vice Secretary of International Institute of Chaozhou Studies.

ABOUT THE CENTRE FOR ASIA-PACIFIC INITIATIVES

The Centre for Asia-Pacific Initiatives (CAPI) is based at the University of Victoria (UVic). Established in 1988, CAPI is a research centre that recognizes the importance of the Asia-Pacific region to Canada and works to deepen the connection between UVic and the region.

Since its inception, CAPI has acted as a vital link between the University of Victoria and the Asia-Pacific region, providing programming and research initiatives that have brought together scholars from the Asia-Pacific region with those from UVic. Over two decades later, the Asia-Pacific region not only continues to be of importance to Canada, but has grown in its significance. We engage with institutions, civil society and leading scholars at UVic and across the world to deliver research and programming that connects academics, students and members of civil society with opportunities throughout Asia and across Canada.

RESEARCH AT THE CENTRE

RESEARCH CHAIRS

CAPI is home to three research chairs, each with their own projects and areas of focus:

- **Dr. Mary Yoko Brannen**
Jarislowsky East Asia (Japan) Chair
- **Dr. Victor V. Ramraj**
Asia-Pacific Legal Relations Chair
- **Dr. Guoguang Wu**
China and Asia-Pacific Relations Chair

RESEARCH PROGRAMS

CAPI houses two long-term interdisciplinary research programs. The **Migration & Mobility Program** (MMP) explores the processes and impacts of the Asia-Pacific's place in global migration. The program houses two SSHRC funded research projects and is publishing an online, peer-reviewed, open-access journal: *Migration, Mobility & Displacement* (www.mmduvic.ca). The MMP hosted a very successful international cross-disciplinary conference in June 2015 – *Migration & Late Capitalism: Critical Intersections with the Asia-Pacific and Beyond*.

The **Landscapes of Injustice** is a seven-year, multi-partner research project exploring the forced dispossession of Japanese Canadians during the Second World War.

CAPI EVENTS, PROGRAMS & INITIATIVES

PUBLIC EVENTS

CAPI holds regular events about topics and issues related to the Asia-Pacific. From major international conferences, to workshops, arts events, and lecture and seminar series – including the new *Japan and the Other* series led by Dr. Mary Yoko Brannen – our events aim to inform and promote discussion. The *Albert Hung* and *Neil Burton* lecture series provide an opportunity for distinguished visitors to address a community audience on a topic of current public interest.

INTERNSHIP & SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS

Every year since 2003, CAPI has offered a variety of opportunities to current UVic students and young Canadian graduates from across the country. So far over 100 students have taken part

in our internship program working with civil society organizations across Asia. Recently, our interns have worked with organizations in Bangladesh, India, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal and the Philippines – many students return and say their experience has been life-changing. We also provide research scholarships for UVic students doing fieldwork in the Asia-Pacific region and for students from Commonwealth countries studying at UVic.

Our internship programs continue to expand – this year we will be sending a total of 30 interns to support the work of 12 migration-focused civil society organizations in seven countries

LEADERSHIP PROGRAMS

CAPI currently runs two leadership programs – the **China Youth Leadership Program** provides an international experience to undergraduate students from China. The program provides students with an experiential learning opportunity through a balance of on-campus academic lectures and off-campus field trips.

The **Early Career Leaders in China Program**, offered in partnership with the School of Public Administration, offers an intensive development program for professionals working in the private and public sectors in China and Hong Kong. This year the program has a special focus on environmental sustainability.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

Led by our Asia-Pacific Legal Relations Chair, Victor V. Ramraj, our Legal Professional Development Programs include two international conferences this year:

- Asia Desk Forum & Asian Law Academy
- Trans-Pacific Aviation Law & Policy Conference

Dr. Mary Yoko Brannen, Jarislowsky East Asia (Japan) Chair, has developed a day-long professional development workshop, "Management and the New Demographic" that is being presented alongside the 2015 Academy of Management Conference.



Linda Tuhiwai Smith, Tings Chak and Sandro Mezzadra each presented keynotes at the Migration & Late Capitalism Conference held at UVic in June 2015 图中分别为于2015年6月在维多利亚大学举办的“移民与晚期资本主义”会议的三位主讲人 Linda Tuhiwai Smith, Tings Chak 和 Sandro Mezzadra