



List of Submitted Abstracts

Session 1A: Politics, Media and Identity in Migration Studies

International Student Mobility as Migration in the ASEAN: A Transcultural Approach to Building Student's 'Capital'

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With a population of over 500 million people, Southeast Asia is characterized by diverse peoples deemed integral to the region's development. Guided by the ASEAN motto of "One Vision, One Identity, One Community", plans seek to facilitate the movement of capital as well as skilled labour and talents in the region. To achieve these, the education and training sector becomes a vital cog where student mobility programs have been mooted, alongside other strategies, making student mobility a form of migration industry in allowing students relate to a desire for greater social and cultural capital by imaging their spatial movement as producing new conditions and possibilities for the transformation of themselves and identity re-construction. Transnational mobility thus becomes a resourceful vehicle to help students 'become' the kind of person that they aspire to be. Drawing from Bourdieu's theory of social practice that construes a social field as characterised capitals accumulated of resources, traits, behaviours, titles, skills and knowledge, emerging research indicates that teachers, students, individuals and groups not only passively receive and reproduce capital, but also engage in building, enhancing and transforming kinds of capital in different ways. Ergo, this paper discusses and calls for the adoption of a Transculturation approach to culturally relevant pedagogies such as the Culturally Relevant Pedagogy (CRP) framework, to build students 'capitals' and avert possibilities of cultural misunderstandings, structural inequalities and conflict inherent in the emergence of diverse, multi-ethnic societies. Adopting such pedagogies should be seen as moulding students in 'becoming' because it represents a means to realise aspirations and enhance one's future social and economic positioning in a more culturally competent way. This paper also adds to the discourse on theorising 'mobility as becoming' in its potential to facilitate the re-imagining of the field of international student mobility with new and innovative outlooks.



Rethinking Ethnic, National Identities and Boundary Formation from Cognitive Perspectives: A Case Study of the Korean-Chinese in the North Korean-Chinese Borderland and South Korea

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This fieldwork-based multimodal study aims to explore aspects of national and ethnic identities of the ethnic-minority Koreans in China and South Korea. The ethnic minority Koreans in China, Chosonjok or chaoxianzu, are both overseas Koreans recognized by the South Korean government and a cross-border ethnic minority in China recognized by the Chinese government. Under the special policies of both countries, around 33% of the Korean-Chinese population have been moving back and forth between China and South Korea in recent years and their dual identities as Chinese nationals and Korean ethnicity as well as their sense of belonging began drawing attention.

Drawing on new developments in Cognitive science, psychology and anthropology, a new approach represented by the sociologist Rogers Brubaker provides a new perspective to examine the phenomenon of ethnicity and nationalism. This study attempts to reexamine the identity studies of Korean-Chinese from cognitive perspectives and focus on how people use membership categories (especially with concepts of race, nationality and ethnicity), draw boundaries between “us” and “them” and practice grouping in everyday life. Empirical data collected during a fourteen months multi-sited fieldwork laid out the foundation of this paper. The findings show that various linguistic usages significantly contributed to the formation of ethnic boundaries. On the other hand, in everyday interaction new membership categories emerged based on factors such as same religious practices, similar socio-economic status and political beliefs, which helped to form new groups beyond ethnic or national boundaries.

Keywords: Cognitive Perspective, Boundary Formation, Ethnic Category, Ethnic Minority in China, Chaoxianzu, Chosonjok



Mobility, Social Media and Identity — A Study of Immigrant Youth in Macau

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This study investigates the role of various media use in the intersection of immigration and youth in the context of Macau. New immigrant youth referred in this study points to those who migrated from mainland China to Macau dependent on their families under Macau's investment residency policy (from 1995 to 2007). As a generation shuttling across the border between mainland China and Macau, they were born and raised in mainland until moved to Macau for pursuing post-secondary education. Their special mobility experience enables them to navigate a variety of media in the different media landscapes in mainland and Macau.

Based on in-depth interviews (n=15) with new immigrant youth in Macau and online/offline observation, this study collects original data of immigrant youth's immigration experience and media use on a daily basis. Drawing upon the framework of Polymedia, a theory developed by Madianou and Miller's study (2012, 2013), this study reveals that the polymedia environment fulfills diverse roles for their adaptation and identity reconstruction during a critical period of evolving adulthood and integration to a new society.

Keywords: Media use, Polymedia, Immigrant Youth, Identity



Chinese Minority as the “Middleman” and the Mechanism of Social Exclusion in Madura, Indonesia, 1909~1921

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In the colonial period, the Madura Island was viewed as a society lacking of social solidarity, village relationship and full of mutual distrust. The Madurese once got an opportunity to eliminate their mutual distrust and build social unity and bonds. That was the nationalist movement, Sarekat Islam. In the early 20th century, under the stimulation of the rapid nationalist revolution in various parts of Asia, especially the 1911 Chinese bourgeois democratic revolution, the bourgeois in religious rural inhabitants were gradually getting discontented with the disconnection from economic, religious authority and political status.

The Sarekat Islam, formerly Islamists Trade Union, was founded in Java and spread quickly to other islands. The Madura branch of the Sarekat Islam started in central Sampang in 1913. Its main purpose was to strengthen the Islamic Code of Conduct, including burglary and gambling banning, mutual help and charity. However, since the benefits of various social groups were not easily included in SI's ideology, differences later occurred and led to its decline after 1921. In the early 20th century, the Dutch colonial policy was divide and rule. The Chinese minority was limited to the scope of economic activities between the Dutch and Pribumi Indonesians, as a tool of indirect rule. Due to the fear that Chinese strength was too strong, the Dutch encouraged the formation of various indigenous cooperatives under the slogan of “eliminating intermediate exploitation of the overseas Chinese to contribute to the improvement of indigenous people's life”. The Sarekat Islam decided to take over the economic management rights from the hands of overseas Chinese, for the economic independence of indigenous peoples. The conflict between “aboriginal society” and “Chinese minority” had been deepening to non-reconciliation and conversely promoted crystallization within their own society.

This article deals with the form of social exclusion in Madura through the Chinese minority as the role of “middleman”, who had various functional relationships among all levels of local society, and then I will propose the concept of soft exclusion, which is a cultural exclusion.

Keywords: Sarekat Islam, Chinese minority, Middleman, Social Exclusion, Madura



A Study on Influences of Expatriates' Trust in their Willingness of Purchasing Medical Insurance in Guangzhou

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Background: Guangzhou is an international city, where the expatriate attract scholars studying different subjects from all over the world. The lack of trust is a known barrier, but the policy and effective data that promote the expatriates to join the medical insurance system are limited. **Objective:** The purpose of this study is to explore the expatriates' trust to government, non-governmental organizations and medical institutions on their will for purchasing medical insurance in Guangzhou. **Methods:** Our team had done questionnaire survey for more than one year through the snowball and respondents driven approach in Dengfeng Street, Yuexiu District, Guangzhou. We also join in the Foreigners Service Center of Dengfeng Community's volunteer team, to provide Chinese teaching service for expatriates for our participant observation, depth interview and other qualitative research methods. Finally, the questionnaire data will be analyzed by descriptive statistics and generalized estimation equation with SPSS. **Results:** The analytical data among the government, non-governmental organization and medical institutions and the willingness to buy medical insurance indicates that they have a high degree of correlation. **Conclusions:** The study found that non-governmental organizations have highest trust degree. Government and medical institution provide less targeted language and medical service for expatriates in Guangzhou. Higher degree of trust leads to deeper individual willingness to purchase medical insurance. Therefore, broadening more purchase approaches and providing language assistance will improve the willingness to buy medical insurance among expatriates.

Keywords: Expatriates, Trust, Medical Insurance, Healthcare Communication



**A Study on Appraisal of Guangzhou's International Safety Image from the City's
Expatriate's Perspective**

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The safety image of a city is the specific perception, general view and comprehensive evaluation of the city's internal comprehensive strength. The apparent appearance and urban safety is the prerequisite of urban development and the basis of public life. As a place where people live together, the quality and safety of urban public security services directly determine whether they are stable or not. Therefore, it is very important to create a safe urban image. The expatriates' evaluation of Guangzhou safety image is very important.

The purpose of this study is to explore the city safety image of Guangzhou in the eyes of foreign audiences, which will help improve the relevant measures and tell Guangdong's stories successful and eventually achieve the goal of enhancing Guangzhou's image as an international city. This article specifically put forward three research questions: (1) What are the dimensions of Guangzhou's urban safety image? What are the specific indicators of urban safety image perception? (2) What is the perception of Guangzhou's urban safety image by foreign residents in Guangzhou? (3) How to perfect the safety image of Guangzhou for those target audiences? What can we learn from the result of the assessment of the safety image of Guangzhou by foreign residents? And how can we use this conclusion to improve the city's international image in practice?

This article constructs Guangzhou City Safety Image Evaluation System, distributes and recovers the questionnaires by means of offline payment. After a total of 10 face-to-face interviews and 201 questionnaires were analyzed, we found out the shortcomings of the city safety image construction in Guangzhou. At the end of the study, we gave the relative suggestion and resolutions about how to improve the safety image of Guangzhou.

Keywords: City Safety Image, Urban Safety Evaluation System; Audience Satisfaction; Suggestions and Countermeasures



Session 1B: Labor and Mobility in China

The Study of Immigrates' Identity , Take Active and Passive Immigrates as an Example

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In the process of globalization, immigrants still differ from local residents in distinctive features such as blood lineage and skin, as well as hidden features such as language and religion. However, it must be admitted that Hybrid Cultures is gradually becoming a way of the identity of immigrants. In accordance with the will of immigrants, immigrants can be divided into active and passive ones .Through case studies, the paper indicates that most of the active immigrants are exposure to Critical Hybridity in seek of identity, which not only make some inherent features of immigrants disappear, but also give new features to the immigrants, thus allowing immigrants to form diverse cultural identities, even to form their identity beyond the nation-state. While the passive immigrants usually suffer from Compliant Hybridity that suppress the culture carried by immigrants themselves, even pursue Cultural Assimilation. As a result, the two groups of immigrants are endowed with different cultural discourse power and social status. Therefore, the paper calls for a more inclusive attitude towards the passive immigrants. Respecting their own culture and guiding them to be a part of the new nation will be effective ways to build immigrants identity.



Better Life: Unveiling the Tensions of Educated Youths' Return to their Home Regions in the Era of China's New urbanization Project

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In last few decades, the return of well-educated youths to their home regions is commonly understood as the product of the 'push-and-pull' mechanism between mega-city and home region in post-socialist China. Since the implementation of a new urbanization project in 2014, together with relaxed Hukou systems and the acceleration of socioeconomic development in middle/small cities, the return of well-educated youths to their home regions has been described in an overly optimistic light. My in-depth, reflexive and personal engagement with five young people, all having graduated from the first-tier universities in Wuhan (provincial capital of Hubei), reveals a far more complex situation. In my research, I trace their life trajectories between their university-to-work transition and their current positions as the junior civil servant or state-owned enterprise employee in smaller-size cities located near their home regions. Through conducting this research, I hope to provide a more accurate analysis of the underlying tensions experienced by these youths in terms of identity, desire and employment. Inspired by Bernard Lahire's theory of the plural actor (reiteration of Bourdieusian framework), my inquiry aims to reveal the social inadequacies and the internal contradictions of higher education expansion, Hukou system reform and urbanization in contemporary China.

Keywords: Youth, Return, Plural Actor, Urban Migrant, Education



“Entrapment by Consent”: The Co-ethnic Brokerage System of Ethnic Yi Labour Migrants in China

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Over the past thirty years, China has been witnessing the largest internal migration in the history of the world. Among the studies of sojourning labor migrants in China, ethnic minority labor migrants have been largely ignored. This study fills this research gap by focusing on ethnic Yi labor migrant workers in industrial cities in China. I find that Yi migrant workers are mostly in an internally exploitative co-ethnic brokerage system. This paper inquires the following questions: Why does the exploitative, dependent co-ethnic brokerage system persist among Yi migrant workers? What makes the Yi workers remain confined in the highly exploitative brokerage system instead of escaping from it to become independent workers?

Based on eight-months of ethnographic fieldwork in the Pearl River Delta area of China, This paper unfolds the experience of ethnic Yi workers in cities and illustrates the persistence of the co-ethnic brokerage system from the perspectives of both Yi brokers and workers. I find that while the distinction between rural and urban is blurred through people’s spatial mobility, the original hierarchal social structure, prevalent in their former hometown, is reproduced among ethnic Yi migrants through the migration brokerage system. The co-ethnic brokerage system is a double-edged sword, which on the one hand reinforces the exploitation of Yi migrant workers, on the other hand, provides workers with the protection, the moral economy based on expectations of ethnic reciprocity and the freedom of mobility. By opening the black box of the co-ethnic brokerage system, this paper sheds lights on the dynamics of facilitation, exploitation, and free mobility in general and ethnic minority labor migration in China in particular.



**Body Reform: Influential Factors of the Cosmetic Willingness of Females
in Hair Salons**

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Females in the service industry developed desires of cosmetic surgery under the stimulations from both mass communication and interpersonal interaction. They identify with the mediated image of beauty and behavior according to the metropolitan standard of body consumption. The present research investigated the psychological motivations and external factors that drive the cosmetic willingness of females in hair salons. Under the urban-rural dual structure of the current Chinese society, the present research tried to explore how these females adapt the modern lifestyle and merge into the commercial cultures so as to achieve social identification via the willingness of body reform.

Keywords: Cosmetic Surgery, Marginal Man, Social Comparison, Body Capital, Body Satisfaction



A Study of Female Election Participation Behavior from the Perspective of Gender

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Inequality between men and women is an ancient historical existence. In the male chauvinism absolute dominance of slave society and feudal society, Women, as a group, have basically no qualifications to participate in the political activities of the country. Since the modern era, under the guidance of democracy, equality and freedom, the group consciousness of women, who make up half of the population, has gradually awakened. Especially after the founding of the Chinese Communist Party and the founding of the People's Republic of China, the political status and political participation of Chinese women have been greatly improved. Women play an important role in the political life of the country. However, there are still many problems existing in Chinese women's actual participation in the scale, and the ways of participation in the political field. Looking forward to the prospects for the development of women's political participation in China, there are opportunities and challenges in general. With the building of a harmonious socialist society, the popularization of gender awareness and the improvement of the quality of women

themselves, Chinese women's political participation is bound to go hovering and steadily rising at the same time. But due to political, economic and cultural barriers, the breadth and depth of political participation of Chinese women and the realization of gender equality are still a long way to go.

Keywords: Female Election Participation Behavior; the Perspective of Gender



**Reporting a Changing China to Changing International Communities in China --
Based on Continuous Surveys on Media Use and Information Seeking of Foreigners in
Guangzhou**

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Through the three surveys conducted respectively in 2009, 2011 and 2017 in Guangzhou City, we have found some consistent characteristics of expat's media use habit while also certain changes, which would provide empirical evidences to facilitate further research to better report a changing China to the changing international communities.

Keywords: International Communities; Media Use; Information Seeking; Guangzhou



Session 2A: Migration and Politics

Development and Management of Chinese Immigration System

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Mainland China, traditionally perceived as a country of emigration, starting from the late 1970s has undergone major political and economical reforms, which led to its opening up not only to international cooperation, but also to some extent to the presence of foreign residents: students, businessmen, corporate workers and others.

In my paper I investigate the development of the Chinese immigration system and its current shape and management. In order to better understand the way it operates I reach to the Foucault's (1978, 1997) theory of bio politics and governmentality that allow to discuss immigration policies as a part of greater political project used for governing population: controlling its number, as well as its quality. I claim that even though during last few years the state has put much effort into reforming its immigration policy and started to brand itself as an attractive destination country for so called high-end talents, its immigration system remains very strict (Zou, 2016). Presence of other less desirable foreigners (especially those working illegally) remains usually left to be regulated by the labour market demands.

Monitoring their presence and introducing atmosphere of insecurity could be seen though as yet another form of governmentality. In my presentation I will refer to rules of law and media narrations related to immigration, as well as to data collected due to 15 months of ethnographic fieldwork among foreigners who work legally and illegally in China as English teachers.

Keywords: Mainland China, Immigration Policy, Bio politics, Governmentality, English Teachers



Identity of immigrants in modern Inner Mongolia and the interaction between Mongolian and Han culture

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Immigrants are an active element in cultural interaction. Inner Mongolia has a long and narrow territory with large spans of things. The flow of people and the national integration in history have been complicated and diverse. Initially, "Mongolia" was a nomadic tribe, choosing where to live based on water and pasture. During the years of war, the territory of Mongolia gradually expanded, and they founded the new dynasty and even reached Europe. In the current administrative divisions of China, "Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region" is a province in the northern part of China bordering Mongolia, with Han majority population in the province, and "Mongolian" being regarded as one of the ethnic minorities in China. Han immigrants to the Inner Mongolia region, accompanied by "farming culture" and "nomadic culture" of cultural communication. At present, the development of communication technology provides the possibility of transcending the time and space constraints of cultural transmission. However, this is not a guarantee to prevent misunderstandings and ensure the coexistence of diverse cultures. Inspecting the issue of immigration in Inner Mongolia has practical significance for the current influence of cultural power on cultural interaction.

Keywords: Inner Mongolia, Immigrants, Cultural Communication, Cultural Power



Exercising Citizenship Rights as An Outsider: How and Why Middle-Class Asian Immigrants in the United States Become Politically Engaged in the Globalization Era

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In the American political landscape, Asian Americans have always been easily generalized as apolitical. Although lack of participation at all level of politics is undisputedly apparent according to data, it is nevertheless unsurprising given the fact that 90% of Asian Americans either are immigrants or descendants of immigrant families which heavily value the conflict-free mentality. Therefore, it seems very noteworthy to witness a well-organized group of Chinese and Korean nail salon owners and workers, many of them are undocumented immigrants, proactively lobbied, protested, waged a legal battle against, and promoted a legislation through, the New York State government, together with employing traditional means of political participation including founding and operating trade associations and forming panethnic solidarity through community building. Through the lens of migrant legal status, this preliminary research adopts a normative vision of urban citizenship and transnational citizenship to investigate this unique phenomenon of political participation in the era of globalization. This research further concludes that the expansion of economic rights-sensitive middle-class Chinese and Korean immigrants, which constitutes the majority of immigrants from these two countries respectively in the United States, significantly contribute to this political movement. The research also identifies that the readily availability of smartphone messaging apps as a means of agency against the government. Finally, this research attempts to connect this political movement with other recent incidents of Asian American political participation.

Keywords: Urban Citizenship, Transnational Citizenship, Ingenious Citizenship, Asian American Political Participation, Assimilation.



**We 'Speak out' by Memes: Communication Behaviors, Attitudes and Political Participations among the Mainland Student Migration's Protesting
——The Case of the 'Occupying Democracy Wall Movement' in Hong Kong**

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The unprecedented growth of Chinese international students since the twenty-first century raises questions on many aspects like their in-/out-group interactions and some accompanying impacts on local communities in host countries or regions. Viewing students from the Mainland as an important part of the Chinese community, this paper sheds light on Mainland students' political engagement on campus and beyond, discusses the impacts of their communication behaviors and attitudes toward print-based political memes on students' future political participation willingness in a widely influential movement. It develops a theoretical model which differentiates consumptive communication behaviors from expressive communication behaviors, conceptualizes a general attitude toward memes within five sub-dimensions, and also distinguishes collective, digital and personalized participation. The empirical analysis focuses on Hong Kong's Occupying Democracy Wall Movement occurred in most universities since September 2017. A survey among Mainland students(N=301) from a local university was conducted two months after the height of the Memes protesting. The findings show that communication behaviors around such a movement have strong impacts on students' willingness of future political participations, which could be considered as robust behavioral predictors. Their general attitude toward political memes positively impacted on collective and digital political participation but not on the personalized form. Most important, statistics illustrate that students who thought memes were funny tended to reject future political participations, on the contrary, students who considered memes were political informative, were more likely to engage. It seems like different perspectives left on different people, thus we infer that this movement was not a simple political affair or an entertainment revelry, but a mixture integrated with both sides. Why Mainland students as a group of transitory migration use memes as their first choice in political engagement? How will this approach exert influences on both sides? Theoretical and sociological implications around these questions are discussed.

Keywords: Student Migration, Memes, Political participation, Occupying Democracy Wall Movement, Politics & Entertainment



Status of Ethiopian Jewish Women after Emigrated to Israel

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Modern Israel is a typical immigration country, most of the domestic Jewish immigrants come from Europe and the United States whose economy is more developed, but another also come from Africa, especially in the majority with Jews from Ethiopia. Because of their origin and the particularity of their religious beliefs, the women of Jewish Ethiopian have always been a special group in Israel. Before emigrating to Israel, they are subordinate to both life and marriage in Ethiopia, In addition, religious rituals and religious doctrines to their are severely restricted, so that the women of Jewish of Ethiopia who are illiterate group, this led to their independent consciousness and the consciousness are weakly. After emigrating to Israel, the support of Israeli government, the attention of international society, as well as the influence of the women's movement, The Ethiopian Jewish women gradually broke the traditional subordination, the independent consciousness of women gained development, and the social status was improved. These improvements have had an impact on the development of Ethiopian Jewish women, the improvement of the Israeli government's immigration policies and the bilateral relations between Ethiopia and Israel.

Keyword: Jewish Women of Ethiopia, Social Statu, Immigrant, Transform



Session 2B: Impacts of Migration on Contemporary International Relations

Defending Cultural Sovereignty: Canadian Cultural Policy in the Context of Globalization and Its Enlightenment to China

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During the era of further globalization, immigration and economic exchanges among various countries have become increasingly frequent, and the relations among different nations have further deepened. Today, the potential losers from globalization are no longer special-interest groups but global causes: the environment, democracy, and human rights. In this way, the anti-globalization sentiment is much stronger, especially in culture. Canada is exactly the typical case. As a typical immigrant country, Canada chooses cultural exception policy to defend its very foundation of their cultural sovereignty and at the same time upholds its cultural diversity policy to safeguard its character. The first independent cultural exemption clause which made the culture industry more independent was included in North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA, 1994). As an essential way to protect the national culture under trade globalization and foreign enterprises, the cultural exception policy has essential research value. While in 1971, Canada became the first country in the world to pursue a multiculturalist policy. It recognizes and values the rich ethnic and racial diversity. Canadian multiculturalism promotes the positive and equitable integration of all races into Canadian society and the interaction of individuals and communities of different races. Research on Canada cultural policy can not only help us analyze their tactics and interaction for maximizing benefit in external but also understand how they coordinate cultural conflicts among different races. What is the influence of the cultural policy and how it successfully defends Canada's cultural sovereignty? In this paper, we will mainly discuss these two critical questions. Moreover, China also needs to protect its cultural sovereignty while various cultures are infusing. Through the study of Canada, there will be some inspiration to Chinese cultural policy.

Keyword: Cultural Exception, Multiculturalism, Cultural Policy, Globalization, Canadian Policy



The Influence of Illegal and Forced Migration onto the Unity of the EU: The Prospects of Two Speeds Europe and/or Multiple Europes

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Since the beginning of the “Arabian Spring” and especially since 2015, migration to Europe, whether illegal economic or forced (refugees) has become one of the most important political, economic and security issues for Europe and the EU particularly. The issue has divided the EU (the line is geographically positioned in the center of Europe) to its East and West. Together with the legal, intra-EU migration, the issue played one of the key roles in the outcome of the referendum on Brexit, influencing the decision towards the Leave vote. The ruling elites of some Central European states use the threat of (domestically) non-existent “immigrant waves” to attack the independence of the media and the judiciary, which is opposed to the common values embraced by the EU. The issue of non-EU migration to Europe has become a quintessential issue in the public and political discourse, concurrently clothing the issues of democratic deficits in some post-communist EU members. The existence of two opposed geopolitical and geo-economic blocs in the EU, one composed of the states of the EU Core and the other, mostly pro-USA and firmly anti-immigrant, mainly composed of the Three Seas Initiative states, has become increasingly visible. Therefore, Europe of “two-speeds” seems like a viable scenario that could significantly determine the future of the EU. The non-EU immigration has made the social issues of inequality and overexposure to transnational capital of the workers in the EU less important, thereby making the centrist and center-left parties in most of the EU states weaker, concurrently fueling the populists and/or Euro skeptics. Due to all mentioned reasons, migration has to be continuously studied as one of critical issues for the EU’s future. The persisting crisis of the EU calls upon researchers to critically assess the issue of migration and offer solutions to policy-makers.



The motivation and mentality of Canada in developing a new types of foreign relationship with the People's Republic of China onward 2016.

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Sino-Canadian relations have enjoyed a long history, and are increasingly important in today's modern world. This research studies the development of a new era for Sino-Canadian relations under Prime Minister Justin Trudeau's Liberal Government. By identifying and elaborating on the driving forces behind Canadian efforts to deepen ties with China, we begin to understand the motivations for this new and cooperative relationship. The purpose of this study is to provide theoretical discussion and intellectual support for international relations in the golden age of Sino-Canada relations. This research paper tries to understand what are the motivations of the new liberal Government of Canada in developing a closer tie with China from 2016 onward. Based on the findings, I argue that the Canadian government has chosen to actively develop friendly relations with China is based on a variety of factors: Trudeau family's heritage and liberal tradition, as well as various economic factors, the global power shift, and cooperation on global issues. By recognizing Canada's position in Sino-Canadian relations as well as its position on the international stage, it is wise for Canada to further all-round cooperation with China.



**Rethinking Migration and International Relations from the view of Constructivism:
A Close Look at Migration in the Belt and Road Region**

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As the continuous development of globalization in recent years, the number of international immigrants has been increasing, adding more pins of destinations and overstriking courses of people movements on the world map. Although forced migration remains the spot news, insights on a far-reaching influence of international migration on international relations are supposed to be further discussed. In light of the strengthening consensus of creating a “Community of Common Destiny” of all human beings, the authors try to rethink migration and international relations from the view of the theories of Constructivism, in which idea, identity and approval are stressed in understanding international relations in the new era where traditional approaches may fail us in addressing emerging challenges in international migration. This paper first review the history of the study on migration and international relations, then studies the case of migration in the Belt and Road Initiatives region and analyzes the ways of how identities are built and interdynamic between countries are constructed in the process of migratory movements. Finally, this paper tries to put forward practical resolutions to the problems such as how to promote the healthy and orderly development of immigrants in countries of immigration, and how to balance the uncoordinated development of the countries of immigration and countries of emigration.

Keywords: Constructivism, Migration, Identity, Approval, Globalization



Session 3A: Migration and (Re) interpretation of the Chinese Identity

Constructing Self-Identity interactively: A study of the Hakkanese in the Luodai Ancient Town

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Luodai, now a famous ancient town nearby Chendu, Sichuan Province, was formed as a result of the movement of population migration – i.e., the “Hogan People Fills in Sichuan” – during the late Ming and the early Qing dynasties. In 1928, the “Luodai Park” was built under the leadership of an influential local elite named Liu Huian, and it had since been among the most public spaces in the town. In the past 100 years or so, it has always been playing its unique role in the Hakkanese’s lives. At the turn of the new millennium, the local government began to reconstruct the town as a Hakkanese-oriented tourist destination, leading largely to the marginalization of the park. From the perspective of “site of memory” developed by Pierre Nora, the present article aims to investigate this increasingly marginal yet persistent space of the Hakkanese and their mnemonic practices as well. Based on qualitative data gathered by nonparticipant observations, in-depth interviews, as well as archival materials, the article will address the following questions: How have the power elites been constructing or shaping the sites of memory over time? How do the average Hakkanese collectively remember the Luodai Park based on their personal living experiences by narrating their personal and collective stories at the park in their daily lives? What is the relationship between official and vernacular memories? And furthermore, how certain negative aspects of the park-related memories are so politically repressed as to be forgotten. Compared with the previous studies, the article especially concentrates on non-commercial environments and immigrant memory generated by local Hakka people.

Keywords: Sites of memory, Luodai Park, Luodai Ancient Town, Immigrants



Transformation of Business Model and Localization: Oral History of Overseas Chinese in Northern Thailand

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During 1920s to 1930s, a group of overseas Chinese set out from Bangkok along the construction of railway to Lampang, and highway to further North in Golden Triangle, making up the majority of Sino-Thai in Northern Thailand now. At first, they sell agricultural products and jade from ethnic groups gathering in Northern Thailand to processors and exporters in the Central Thai, bringing back daily use products and cloth to peddle. As intermediate traders, they have played a significant role in the history of Northern Thai trade development which connects the upland Southeast Asia and Central Thailand, thus with other parts of the world, nonetheless failing to attract enough attention of scholars.

Based on 19-month fieldwork in Chiang Mai and depth interviews, this paper tries to explore the history of family business of Sino-Thai families in Northern Thailand and map out their migratory route from Bangkok to the North as overseas Chinese until setting down as Sino-Thai in Chiang Mai at present. This history demonstrates that the business model of overseas Chinese in Northern Thailand has gone through transformation from itinerant peddler to grocery retailer and later into other business fields, along with changing living arrangement.

Further, this paper will discuss how the economic development in Northern Thailand, government policies on overseas Chinese in Thailand, ethnic diversity in this region, social network of overseas Chinese lead to the migration to the North and the business model transformation. At the same time, it is also the outcome of their subjective desire as immigrants. It argues that both the changing circumstances and their family strategy in business model and living arrangement promote the localization process of overseas Chinese in inland Thailand.



Youth Migration: An Emerging Factor in Sino-Africa Relations

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With the development of globalization and Sino-Africa relations, youth migration between China and Africa has been more and more frequent, for instance, exchange of students and scholars. An increasing number of African young people are willing to be an entrepreneur in China, and so is Chinese youth. The growing trend of youth migration will not only facilitate further cultural exchanges between Asia and Africa, enhance economic benefits, accelerate globalization, but also help to reduce youth unemployment, promote national soft strength, and contribute to state capacity building of both side. Meanwhile, it also brings some problems that may affect Sino-Africa relations, such as unlawful presence, ethnic and religious conflicts, or the spread of violence, crime and even terrorism. To analyze the emerging factor in Sino-Africa relations, we should start from the current situation of Sino-Africa youth migration, influence factors, its influence on China-Africa relations, and several pertinent suggestions to celebrate difference.



The People's Ethnic Identity in Frontier Zone between Different Civilizations during the Premodern History

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Chinese college students often take a wrong way in understanding ethnic groups and their identity perspectives especially in ancient frontier zone during ancient history studies. There is a clear territory borderlands line their minds as in real world which delimited in modern times and they take this method back to ancient ages base on high school history education.

However, the national boundary line isn't existing at all in ancient ages and the early local maybe had different ethnic descents with modern local. In ancient times especially before 10th century, the central government of different civilizations can only had an effective administration in their core areas, as regions in the frontier zone between different civilizations which is distant from centers of governmental control and ideological orthodoxy, always had a character of highly dynamic and overlapping so the population and the culture in most frontier areas were easily exchanged. political allegiances are very common there because it's a place where personal relations and self-interest rather than ideologies of loyalty. In modern times, when a powerful migration captured and governed the frontier zone, it could be a new dominant central with single political, economic, and cultural system. It is very different about the frontier zones from ancient ages to modern times which scholars should carefully pay attention to.

Keywords: Migration , Ethnic Identity , Premodern History , Core Areas , The Frontier Zones.



Session 3B: Re-thinking Ancient Sites, Gender & Western Learning in China

Unbearable Worries: The Officialdom Ecology and Western Learning in the Eyes of Provincial Education Governor Ye Changchi: Taking Yuandulu Diary as the Center

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For the year of 1903, it was remembered as a key changing period in terms of the school system and Imperial Examination. Compared with extensive studies on state-level transformation and institutional changes of Imperial Examination, researches concern on the middle or microscale developments are relatively insufficient. In light of this, Ye Changchi comes into our vision not only for his official post as Provincial Education Governor of Gansu, but also for the rich records about officialdom ecology as well as his awareness about Western learning in the dairy called Yuandulu. As a provincial governor, numerous official and private meetings took his large time; some give-and-take in the grey area had to be done, but somehow made him feel guilty; When dealing with administrative issues, Ye tried to keep the balance on insisting or breaking the principles based on Confucius doctrines. But more importantly, after the abolition of bagu writing, current issues take the most part of the imperial examination, thus raising the deep concern of Ye on the survival of traditional Confucius doctrines. The mentality hides behind his exam topic “Discuss the interlinkage of Chinese and Western official system” was exactly his adherence to the “Western systems and Chinese system are the same”, which are both cocksure consequence of Ye’s traditional education and strong beliefs on the unshakable status of Confucius doctrine in the Chinese intellectuals in specific and society in general.



A Study on the Patronage in the Middle and Late Roman Republic

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Patronage is a very important social system in ancient Rome, affecting all aspects of the social life of Roman people. In ancient Rome, patronage was improved and expanded with the development and conquest of Roman force. It grew from the legal contract relationship among different social strata to the comprehensive institutional system involved the fields of politics, economics, culture and military. In the middle and late Republic, with the military expansion of Roman power and the political improvement of Roman society, patronage had been greatly developed. Freedmen, foreigners and even Roman citizens all urgently sought the attention and support from the upper class because of their economic, political and cultural desires. Patrons and clients formed a cooperative relationship called patronage. This relationship was unequal in social position and resources. Besides, it was a bilateral, continuous, nonlegal and moral cooperative relationship which had a profound impact on the Roman society in the transition era. This article devotes attention to the patronage in the middle and late Republic to analyze the origin and the fundamental concepts of patronage. It will also explain the social background of patrons and clients and discuss their mutual communication and cooperation mode, thus showing impact of patronage on the Roman society in the middle and late Republic.



The Role of Aulêtris in the Classical Athenian Symposium

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Symposiasts in the late archaic period began hiring trained female slaves to play *aulos* in the Athenian Symposium. The profession grew so pervasive that the female *aulos* player, the *aulêtris* (female pipers), came to seem as necessary to symposium as wreaths and wines in the classical period, whose main function was to offer mental and physical pleasure to symposiasts. In the Athenian symposium, female pipers not only brought music enjoyment to symposiasts by playing the *aulos*, but also provided sexual service for the guests to satisfy their physical desire. Symposium is both an important social place for male citizens and a major stage for female pipers. Therefore, the female pipers' role in the Athenian symposium will suggest the class hierarchy and gender relations in Athens. On the one hand, on the background of the development of democracy-and the weakening of the traditional aristocracy in the classical period, the participants in the symposium extended to include more classes of male citizen, but excluded slaves and foreigners from the "Elite Club". On the other hand, in Athens, women were submit to men: female citizens were also excluded from the symposium, and even female pipers who attended the symposium were just the ones who please the male symposiasts to meet their needs.

Keywords: Symposium, Aulêtris, Class Hierarchy, Gender Relations



The Delphic sanctuary and the Sacred War

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Abstract: The Delphic sanctuary is the most prestigious sanctuary in ancient Greece. It is a quite important religious center during that period, and is the only sanctuary near which many wars broke out. This paper starts with an analysis of the unique characters of the Delphic sanctuary including geographic location, economic condition and religious tradition to explain the reasons behind the Sacred Wars. The following part is mainly about the process of Sacred Wars, then the influences of those wars upon the Delphic sanctuary. After a thorough study of the connection between the Delphic sanctuary and the Sacred Wars, we can finally come to the conclusion that the Delphic sanctuary was implicated in the struggle fighting for its ownership because of its unique prestige, and the Delphic sanctuary gradually lost its independence. The process of Sacred Wars was also the decay of the Delphic sanctuary.

Keywords: The Delphic Sanctuary, The Sacred War, Prestige, Independence



Session 4A: Education Studies

Better Performance? A Comparative Study of Academic Performance between New Immigrant and Nonimmigrant Students with Disabilities

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Background: In the last two decades, transnational marriages have been growing in Taiwan. Increasing numbers of Taiwanese men have married bride immigrants from Southeast Asian countries (Vietnam, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Cambodia) and China. These women usually are from low socio-economic class and have a little formal education. Their offspring is the so-called “New Immigrant Women”. The academic performance of their children has become a contested issue in Taiwanese society. If their family have a child with disabilities, they might face huge burden.

Purposes: The purpose of this study was threefold: (1) Explore the demographic information concerning new immigrant students with disabilities in Taiwan; (2) Examine the academic performance between new immigrant and nonimmigrant students with disabilities; (3) Investigate the academic achievement between new immigrant and nonimmigrant students with disabilities.

Methods: This study adopted the empirical data from Special Needs Education Longitudinal Study (SNELS) in 2012. The subjects were 2,129 third graders in elementary schools, among whom 359 new immigrant students with disabilities. The data were analyzed by means of descriptive statistics, Chi-square test and independent sample t test.

Finding: A total of 359 families of new immigrant students with disabilities participated in this study. There were three major findings in the study as follows:

(1) They were 16.86% of the third graders in elementary schools from SNELS in 2012. They were no difference between new immigrant and nonimmigrant students with disabilities in gender. New immigrant students with intellectual disabilities and learning disabilities proportion was higher than nonimmigrant students.

(2) The result of learning situation indicated that new immigrant students with disabilities were significantly lower than nonimmigrant students with disabilities. Especially in these four indicators: “will be able to participate in class discussions”, “ask questions in class”, “answer questions in class”, and “the sums of learning situation”.



Go to Teach in Tibet: Desires, Moralities and Dilemmas of China's Inland Teachers

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As one of China's least developed lands, Tibet is of high concern in the state's civilizing agenda. Geographic remoteness, high altitude, and lack of oxygen, nevertheless, have posed great challenges to this civilizing effort. In order to promote national integration and educational development in Tibet, the state has gradually developed a comprehensive "Educational Aid for Tibet" program, to either recruit Tibetan students to receive secondary education in inland schools, or to dispatch inland teachers to teach in Tibet schools over the past 30 years. Since 2016, an "Educational Aid for Tibet in Groups" plan (组团式教育援藏) has been initiated, which the state considers an important political task and a critical move to "Gathering Support of Civilians" (聚民心). Every year, 800 teachers from key primary or secondary schools in 17 inland provinces (municipalities) are to teach in 20 Tibet schools for a short rotation varying from one to three years. Through this act, the state aims to significantly improve educational quality of certain local key schools in Tibet and expand its aid effect. Situated in the current educational aid for Tibet context, this study examines the incentives, moralities and dilemmas of Inland teachers teaching in Tibet schools. Document analyses, interviews with Tibet and inland teachers and school observations suggest two parallel lines of logic in their going to teach in Tibet decision-making: the pragmatic and the moral, both of which have confronted dilemmas when they were actually teaching in Tibet.



Counter-hegemony: A Complicity

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The different kinds of violence which stem from the hegemony of Western epistemologies have triggered thinkers from every corner of the globe to challenge or perhaps overthrow the said 'great' Western paradigms through postcolonial discourses. This resulted to the clamor for decolonization and for the 'retrieval' of the long lost voices and identity or emancipation of the marginalized through interdisciplinary means such as critical theory.

However, this paper argues that entering a discourse against the hegemon, which is the West, would only cause further solidification of its power through complicity since a critique with a counter-hegemonic stance entails the very use of the concepts and therefore the language of the hegemon itself. In other words, a critique against the West uses western paradigms which only promotes it rather than de-centralizing it.

As seen above, this paper problematizes whether the act of engaging in discourses with the West really helps or it just promulgates further the solidification of its power. Hence, it mainly wants to answer the question; "does counter-hegemony result to complicity?" as particularly seen in Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak's framework and other thinkers. Thus, this paper would not only present the problematic scheme of critique, but also the implications of such act.

Keywords: Decolonization, Power, Identity, Hegemony, Subaltern, Representation



Learning and living: Exploring of young visual artistic identity from the perspective of higher education students in Shanghai

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Young artists are the fresh blood in artist communities and also are the significant part of migration in the case of cities. In mainland China, these young artists are often defined as the students who do not perform well in Chinese, math and other common subjects during their student days, which is the marginal group in the students. After passing the YiKao, most of them will enter into a strange city to continue their college studies in accordance with their exam results and preferences. Therefore, when they begin to receive higher education in a relatively unfamiliar environment, especially after entering the master's or doctoral studies, it is worthwhile exploring about their identities in the face of multiple pressures came from studies, creative activities, work and ordinary life.

By using interviews, questionnaires and data analysis, this paper chooses senior students from three academies of fine arts in Shanghai whose hometown are not Shanghai to analyze and explore that how these young visual artists gradually build their identity when they are learning and living in Shanghai and how they present Chinese young people's images through their works. Meanwhile, as the new migration of Shanghai, they contribute to the Shanghai's urban cultural construction while perusing their identities, their innovation and passion cannot be ignored as well.

Keywords: Young Artistic Identity, Higher Education, Migration, Urban Cultural Construction



Session 4B: Migration, Geography and the World

Relationship between Young People 's Cultural Consumption and Subjective Well - being- Based on the 2015 CGSS survey data

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With the improvement of the quality of life, many researches have shown that residents have high quality, diversified and convenient modes of cultural consumption, and the proportion of cultural consumption in the total amount of citizens' consumption has been gradually increased, thus realizing the balance between citizens spiritual consumption and material consumption. Meanwhile, cultural consumption also further determines the subjective well-being of residents. Youth groups are a special group involved in cultural consumption and also the main force of cultural consumption. Understanding the relationship between youth culture, consumption habits and subjective well-being is a topic worth further exploration. Based on the youth data (N = 1806) from the 2015 CGSS survey , this study constructs the regression model of orderly probability of cultural consumption and subjective well-being, and analyzes the cultural consumption dimensions that affect the subjective well-being of residents. . The results showed that there was no significant difference in the subjective well-being among young men and women ($p > 0.05$). The subjective well-being of different age groups was significantly different ($p < 0.05$) Higher education was more subjective than lower education ($p < 0.000$), urban youth were more happy than rural youth ($p > 0.05$); frequency of cultural consumption such as listening to music, participating in physical exercise and watching sporting events on site The higher the subjective well-being of young and middle-aged groups, the frequency of participation in watching cultural activities such as movies has no significant relationship with the subjective well-being.

Keywords: Cultural Consumption, Subjective Well-Being, Youth



Affective migration: An exploration of visceral experience for East Asian migrants in Auckland

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Human's visceral experiences of food – the tastes, textures, and aromas – inform us a lot on the emotional and affective relations with locality. Questions of bodies and embodiment are increasingly becoming a concentration for geography and migration studies. This study examines East Asian migrants' experiences in New Zealand via a visceral approach and intends to initiate a discussion concerning the personal experience of transnationalism and the value of the body as an instrument of research. In-depth, semi-structured interviews were conducted with seven migrants from China, Japan, Korea, North Korea, and Mongolia in their new home, Auckland, New Zealand. The approach evokes the deep personal thoughts, experiences, and sensations in response to questions surrounding East Asian migration to New Zealand through performative acts of cooking and the visceral experience of eating in the private space of the migrant kitchen. Through grounded theory, several adaptive mechanisms that migrants use to establish a sense of place in the host country were identified, such as the creation of manageable daily routines, the openness to new tastes, ideas, and experiences, and establishing a sense of community. Although migrants wish to embody experiences of 'home' in the host country, authenticity is willingly compromised to create a sense of comfort, or the feeling of being 'at home'. Creating a domestic space where the body feels 'at home' can help resituate and reconstruct the diasporic subject. This study fills a gap in the geographical literature by discussing the dynamic relationship between food, affect, embodiment, and the personal experience of transnationalism.

Keywords: Transnationalism, Visceral Approach, Sensation, Geography, Migration



Session 5: Sport & Physical Education

Outgoing Experience, Farmland Transfer Behavior and Rural-urban Migration: An Empirical Analysis Based on CHIP2013

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Rural-urban migration has become an inevitable trend in the process of urbanization, industrialization and economic structure adjustment in China. Based on the theoretical framework of Todaro model, using the data from Chinese Household Income Project (CHIP) in 2013, we use the Logistic regression model and the "Propensity Score Matching" (PSM) method respectively to measure the impact of outgoing experience and farmland transfer behavior on rural-urban migration. The research shows that there is a bias between Logistic regression and PSM, and Logistic regression underestimates the effect of farmland transfer on rural-urban migration. However, both methods have proved that outgoing experience and Farmland transfer behavior have a significant impact on rural-urban migration. The outgoing experience has a significant positive impact on rural-urban migration. And it promote the rural-urban migration. There is a higher probability that a migrant worker who has gone out to work will be transferred to a city than a migrant worker who has not gone abroad. There is a positive correlation between the farmland transfer behavior and rural-urban migration. The farmland transfer behavior is more conducive to the rural-urban migration. Farmers who participate in the transfer of farmland are more willing to move to urban areas. Therefore, in order to promote the rural-urban migration, government departments should first strengthen the training of rural labor force, encourage them to go out to work and enrich their experience of going out. Second, we must standardize the transfer of farmland market to protect the interests of rural households turned out in order to promote the transfer of farmland.

Keyword: Outgoing Experience; Farmland Transfer Behavior; Rural-urban Migration; Todaro Model



China's Labor Geographies: Mobilities Matter

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Setting in China's context, this paper calls for an expanding and heterogeneous understanding of labour geographies and stresses the importance of mobilities in labour geographies studies. First, the terms of workers and labour geographies are explored as a way to figuring out the implied power geometries in oriental industrial world. Second, it ontologically links mobilities with labour geographies as a relational and affectual approach to disentangle the power geometries, drawing on Sheller and Urry's (2006) "new mobilities paradigm". Third, focusing on labour (im)mobilities, it identifies the important role mobilities play in shaping labour geographies of China through investigating mobility multiplicities and mobility subjectivities. This paper argues that we should shift focus from the counterbalancing relation between capital and labour to a more diverse labour geographies and virtualize workers' proactivity in making geographies via the lens of mobilities.



Session 5A: Physical Education & Sport

The Association of Park-based Physical Activity with Their Correlates Among Elderly People in Wuhan

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Purpose: This study aims to explore the relationship between park-based physical activity(PA) of elderly people in Wuhan and psycho-social factors and perceived park environmental factors by using face-to-face questionnaires and mathematical statistics.

Methods: 320 elderly people(Mean age=67.09,SD=5.56) from selected parks were invited to take part in the face-to-face questionnaires which include the questions about demographic factors 、psycho-social factors 、perceived park environmental factors and park-based PA during spring and autumn.SPSS22.0 was used to analyzed the collected data.

Results: It showed that benefit and perceived barriers in psycho-social factors were significantly associated with park-based PA among elderly people in Wuhan($p < 0.001$; $p < 0.05$). Additionally, no perceived park environmental factors were found significantly related to park-based PA among elderly people in Wuhan($p > 0.05$).

Conclusions: For the elderly people in Wuhan, internal factors have greater effects on promoting park-based PA than external factors.Health awareness of elderly people in Wuhan influences their park-based PA a lot. It should strengthen the benefit of park-based PA among elderly people in Wuhan and lower perceived barriers to promoting park-based PA of elderly people in Wuhan. Future research should focus on the association of perceived park environmental factors with park-based PA of elderly people.

Keywords: Park-Based Physical Activity, Elderly People, Psycho-Social Factor, Perceived Park Environmental Factors



Psychological Intervention Study of Resilience Training on Adolescent Athletes

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Purpose: Based on the conceptual model of sports resilience proposed by Galli and Vealey (2008), a resilience training program was conducted on adolescent athletes with 4 participants ($M=16.25$, $SD=0.96$) who were recruited from Badminton teams of Hubei province. The purpose of this study was to examine the effectiveness of the resilience intervention on improving the abilities of resilience of adolescent athletes. **Method:** This study used single-case design to examine the effect of intervention. The Resilience Scale for Chinese Adolescents (Hu & Gan, 2008) and the Observation Form from Coach were conducted as evaluation tools. The Resilience Scale for Chinese Adolescents comprises five dimensions: positive thinking, goal planning, family support, affect control, and help-seeking, also adopted to assess the resilience quality.

Results: Experimental data showed that athletes all enhanced their resilience level, Moreover, there was not significant enhancement in the dimension of affect control in this study. Furthermore, it was believed that the effectiveness of resilience training was proved, not only in the scores of total points, but also in all five dimensions, from the Observation Form from Coach.

Conclusion: It was demonstrated that the resilience training could improve the athletes' levels of resilience abilities for both participants.

Keywords: Adolescent Athletes; Resilience; Psychological Intervention



Internet-based Promotion of Chinese Traditional Health-preserving Sports: Take Health Qigong as an example

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Recently, lack of public attention has becoming a major impediment to the inheritance of Chinese traditional health-preserving sports. However, reports on the mobile-internet-based promotion of Chinese traditional sports are scare, and there is limited information regarding its inheritance situation and social cognition.

Because Health Qigong is among the most widely accepted ones of Chinese traditional health-preserving sports, this paper aims to investigate the inheritance situation and influence of Health Qigong among practitioners on Mainland China. Related cognitive factors of the public are surveyed as well. A mechanism of mobile-internet promotion for Chinese traditional health-preserving sports is also identified.

A cross-sectional survey was conducted of 362 people from mainland China, including 216 practitioner and 146 general people. A 40-item questionnaire was designed to assess sociodemographic characteristics, practice/contact situation, transmission channels, cognition factors and the internet use behaviors. Six individuals were also interviewed, including 1 successor of the Daoyin Yangshenggong creator, 1 world champion of Chinese Martial Arts, 2 Wushu students from Beijing Sports University, and 2 participators of the 13th international Daoyin Yangshenggong Competition.

It is found that for Chinese traditional health-preserving sports, the loyal audience is mainly composed of the elderly; the main promotion methods are social sports site and school, and the main attractive poles are health-preserving function and culture connotation. Some problems also identified as below: the age structure of current audience lacks the ability of sustainable development; a deviation existed in the recent audiences' cognition; the communication channels are lack of variety, and there is seldom effective promotion for the sports culture.

Based on the problems showed above, some strategies are proposed as following: distinguish different audience groups during promotion; enrich the sports culture to build a unique brand; make the differentiation of the sport as the core competence to sustain the future value creation.

Keywords: Chinese traditional sports; Internet-based; Health-preserving sports; Sports promotion



Stigmatization and Honor Outsourcing: The Construction and Evolution of the Media Image of Chinese Naturalized Athletes

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Under the background of sports globalization, in order to realize self-worth better, athletes obtain the nationality of other countries to participate in international competitions like Olympics through immigration. There are many controversies, however, about the transnational mobility of talent and the naturalization of athletes. In 1994, since Chinese-born table tennis player He Zhi Li became a naturalized Japanese, some athletes engaged in Chinese traditional dominant sports such as table tennis and gymnastics have been naturalized by other countries. The special "overseas corps" phenomenon of immigration involves issues of national honor and national identity, sportsmanship and law as well as national interests and personal values.

This study is based on the content analysis of "People's Daily" and Tencent's coverage of the Chinese naturalized athletes from 1994 to 2017. This study is aimed at discussing the Chinese media's construction and evolution of the overseas corps media image and exploring the culture dilemma behind the phenomenon of sports immigration.

The study found that the media image of the Chinese naturalized athletes constructed by the Chinese media has gone through a process from stigmatization and honor outsourcing: In the early days of the phenomenon of sports immigration, the Chinese media created a stigmatized image of "Traitors" through prejudiced appeals such as "Quisling" and "Castoffs" and a large amount of negative emotional reports. After the Beijing Olympics, the appellations and themes in the media coverage showed diversification and tended to be neutral in attitude, constructing an "Allies" image of honor outsourcing. For naturalized athletes who walk between nationalism and rational values, sports immigrants themselves have the plight of cultural adaptation and identity. For the Chinese people who have always had high national sentiments, it is also more rational to define the national borders in the immigrant age.

Keywords: Sports Immigration; Media Image; Naturalized Athletes; Identity; Olympics;



Association between Stages of Change for Physical Activity and Psychosocial Correlates among Chinese Mongolian adults

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Background: Based on the Four Steps from Inactivity to Activity (FIT) Model, this study aimed to test the association between stages of change in physical activity (PA) and psychosocial correlates among a sample of Chinese Mongolian adults.

Method: 657 adults (Mean age =37.87 yrs , SD=7.19, age range: 27-55 yrs) from three cities in Mongolia Autonomous Region of China were recruited to fill in the questionnaires. PA behavior survey, stages of change for PA and 10 psychosocial correlates from personal and environmental aspects (barriers, self-efficacy, outcome expectation, body concept, plans, affective attitude, intrinsic motivation; assessment of activity situation, activity emotions, and social support) were measured. X² test, t-tests, ANOVA and ordinal logistic regression analyses were performed with SPSS 22.0.

Results: Except the assessment of activity situation, all other 9 psychosocial correlates significantly differed across the stages of change. Furthermore, education level, barriers, self-efficacy, outcome expectation and social support explained 45.3% of the variances of the stages of change for PA.

Conclusion: This study provided empirical evidence of the links between psychosocial correlates and stages of change for PA among Chinese Mongolia adults. Future intervention should address the most critical psychosocial correlates including barriers, self-efficacy, outcome expectation and social support.

Keywords: Chinese Mongolian Adults, Stages of Change for Physical Activity, FIT Model, Psychosocial Correlates



Rural-to-Urban Migration and Health in China: The Role of Subjective and Objective Relative Deprivation

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Previous studies have revealed that migrants may experience a health depletion and have health-damaging behaviors with longer stay in the migration destinations, and individual perceived relative deprivation is associated with poor health via psychosocial factors. During the migration process, it is highly possible that rural-to-urban migrants perceive relative deprivation influenced by China's urban-rural gap. Therefore, it is of interest to examine the role of migrants' perceived relative deprivation in the relationship between migration and health outcomes. Two research questions are: Do subjective and objective relative deprivation mediate the associations between rural-to-urban migration and self-reported health? Do subjective and objective relative deprivation mediate the associations between rural-to-urban migration and health-damaging behaviors? China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) provides nationally representative, longitudinal and comprehensive data. Employing data from CFPS 2014 via STATA 13.0, this research will test whether subjective and objective relative deprivation mediate the associations between rural-to-urban migration and health, namely self-reported health and health-damaging behaviors, with mediation analysis. Anticipated outcomes and implications: This research will find the inter-relationship between rural-to-urban migration, subjective and objective relative deprivation, self-reported health, and health-damaging behaviors, using cross-sectional data, which may provide references for policy makers to improve health status of rural-to-urban migrants.

Keywords: Rural-to-Urban migration, Self-Reported Health, Health-Damaging Behaviors, Relative Deprivation