The 11th Engaging With Vietnam: An Interdisciplinary Dialogue Conference

15-18 July 2019

In Conjunction with ICAS 11

16-19 July 2019

Leiden
The Netherlands













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Acknowledgements

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to Dr. Philippe Peycam and Dr. Paul van der Velde of the International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS) for graciously welcoming us to hold EWV in conjuction with ICAS.

We also wish to recognize and express our extreme appreciation to Martina van den Haak and her team of staff at IIAS for their incredible dedication and hard work. We would not have been able to organize this conference without their boundless assistance and support.

Last but not least, we would also like to recognize and thank Dr. Le Thuy Linh who has served as EWV secretary since its inception. Thank you once again, Linh!

There are of course many others who we wish to thank, but we will save that for the conference.

Phan Le Ha and Liam C. Kelley, Founders, Organizers and Convenors of Engaging With Vietnam





Engaging With Vietnam: An Interdisciplinary Dialogue (EWV)

Engaging With Vietnam: An Interdisciplinary Dialogue, founded in 2008, is an annual multi-disciplinary conference that examines issues of knowledge production and knowledge mobility concerning Vietnam (in the broadest and most inclusive sense of that term).

The conference series is the brainchild of Dr. Phan Le Ha, a scholar of the sociology of education and language, international education and globalization studies, formerly lecturing at Monash University in Australia and currently a Professor at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa and a Senior Professor at Universiti Brunei Darussalam. Since 2011, Liam C. Kelley, an Associate Professor of history at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa and an Associate Professor at Universiti Brunei Darussalam, has been assisting as a co-organizer.

Each EWV conference focuses on a theme and welcomes participants from any field to address the theme and to engage with each other's work. The first two conferences were held in 2010 at Monash University in Melbourne, Australia and at the University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Vietnam National University in Hanoi where the core issues of knowledge production and knowledge mobility with regards to Vietnam were examined.

The conference then examined such topics as East-West binaries in knowledge production in and about Vietnam (#3, Hanoi, 2011), how knowledge production in and about Vietnam has been affected by Vietnam's integration into the global world of academia (#5, Thai Nguyen University, 2013), and the role that the mobility of knowledge has played in this transformation (#7, Ha Noi University of Business and Technology, 2015).

It has also looked at "Vietnam beyond the boundaries" (#4, The East-West Center, Honolulu 2012) and the "frontiers and peripheries" of Vietnam (#6, University of Oregon, Eugene 2014) in both the literal and symbolic senses of these terms.

The conference has also focused on "scholarship and the arts" (#8, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, 2016) and examined the intersections between these two forms of knowledge production, as well as knowledge production in tourism, development and sustainability (#9, University of Social Sciences and Humanities HCMC, Thu Dau Mot University – Binh Duong, and An Giang, 2017/2018).

Finally, to mark its tenth anniversary, EWV re-engaged with one of its core interests, dichotomies in knowledge production (#10, USSH VNU HCMC and University of Phan Thiet, 2018).

Each EWV conference brings together invited speakers and conference participants from multiple disciplines, including sociology, education, anthropology, sociology, language studies, philosophy, development, literature, politics, history, economics, and the arts.

What is more, EWV is designed in a way that encourages participants to take part in the entire conference, which now can often run for several days of keynote presentations, panels, talk shows, activities and events. Such engagement enables the conference's wide range of participants, from PhD candidates and independent scholars to senior professors and professionals, to engage in extensive and constructive dialogues in an environment that is simultaneously rigorous and convivial. Indeed, for many participants, EWV has become much more than a conference. It is now for many a "family."

This year, held in conjunction with ICAS 11, we welcome participants of ICAS to join the Engaging With Vietnam family as we focus in this 11th EWV conference (15-18 July) on the theme of "Vietnam in Europe, Europe in Vietnam: Identity, Transnationality and Mobility of People, Ideas and Practices across Time and Space."

See you in Leiden in July!

Warmest regards,

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Phan Le Ha and Liam C. Kelley, Founders, organizers and convenors of Engaging With Vietnam And the organizing team and our collaborating partners

engagingwithvietnam.org / engagingwithvietnamconference.org

CONFERENCE THEME

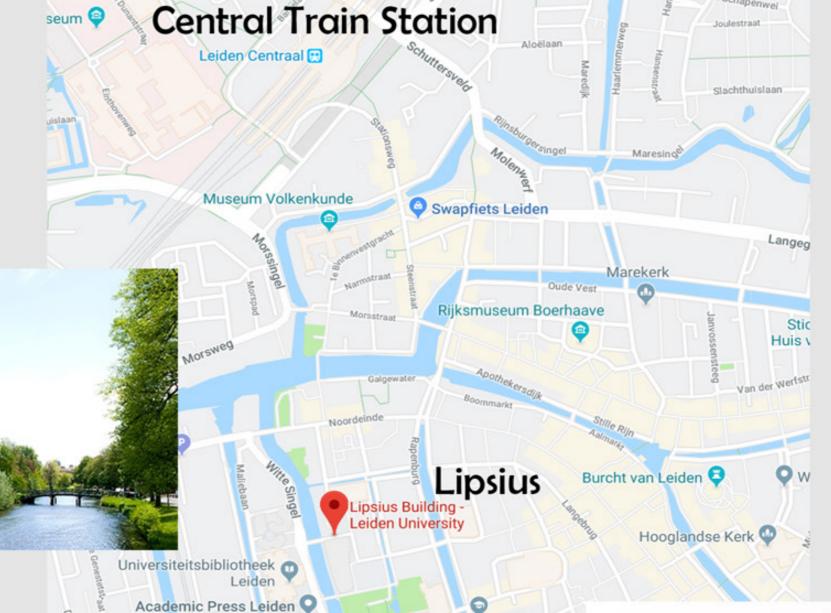
"Vietnam in Europe, Europe in Vietnam: Identity, Transnationality and Mobility of People, Ideas and Practices across Time and Space"

Having just completed its 10th Conference that sought to examine and move beyond dichotomies in knowledge production about and on Vietnam, Engaging With Vietnam is pleased to announce that the 11th Engaging With Vietnam conference will focus on one particular, and particularly complex, dichotomy/relation: Vietnam and Europe. This particular focus of EWV 11 intersects with ICAS 11's theme "Asia and Europe. Asia in Europe."

While the equation of "Europe" with "France" is a phenomenon that was prominent in Vietnam in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, over the past 70 years there have been numerous different "Vietnams" that have engaged with numerous different "Europes," and vice versa. From students, immigrants and refugees from the Republic of Vietnam, to students, workers, immigrants and migrants from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to the wide population of Vietnamese who travel by different means and routes to work, tour, build, invest, live and study in Europe today, there has been a constant flow of different Vietnamese to different Europes for decades now. Moving in the other direction has been a flow of people, ideas, technologies that have likewise brought different "Europes" to different "Vietnams." The 11th Engaging With Vietnam conference will examine these issues under the theme of "Vietnam in Europe, Europe in Vietnam: Identity, Transnationality, and Mobility of People, Ideas and Practices Across Time and Space."

EWV will take place in two locations:

- 1. Oude Sterrewacht (Old Observatory),
 Sterrewachtlaan 11, 2311 GP
- 2. Lipsius Building, Cleveringaplaats 1, 2311 BD



Oude Sterrewacht

Oude Sterrewacht

It is just a short walk to go from one building to the other.

For more information about Leiden, please consult the ICAS 11 website:

https://www.iias.asia/event/icas11-leiden



THE CONFERENCE AT A GLANCE

day one (15 July, Oude Sterrewacht)

8:00-9:00 Registration 9:00-10:00 Keynote Address 10:00-10:30 Welcome & Opening 10:30-10:45 Morning Break 10:45-13:00 Parallel Sessions 13:00-14:30 Lunch & Tour of Ongoing **Exhibitions**

14:30-15:30 Publications on Vietnam & Meeting with NIAS Press

15:30-16:30 Keynote Address 16:30-16:45 Afternoon Break 16:45-19:00 Parallel Sessions

day two (16 July, Lipsius & Oude Sterrewacht)

9:00-9:10 Opening of ICAS Film Festival 9:10-11:15 Screening of "Công Binh: Đêm dài

Dương/La longue nuit indochinoise" 11:15-11:30 Morning Break

11.30-12:30 Featured Talk Following the Screening

12:30-13:30 Lunch

13:30-15:15 Parallel Sessions

15:15-15:45 Afternoon Break

15:45-16:15 Parade from conference venues to Hooglandse Kerk for Welcome Ceremony

16:15-17:00 Musical Performance

17:00-18:00 Words of Welcome

18:00-18:45 IBP + Announcement ICAS 12

18:25-20:15 Welcome Reception

day three (17 July, Oude Sterrewacht)

9:00-10:45 Parallel Sessions 10:45-11:15 Morning Break

11:15-13:00 Two Featured Sessions & Discussions (Back to Back)

13:00-14:45 Lunch

14:45-16:30 Engaging With Vietnam Featured Roundtable and Performance (Back to

Back)

16:30-17:00 Afternoon Break

17:00-18:45 Engaging With Vietnam

Publication

Initiatives

+ Live Sketching, Calligraphic Writing &

Academic Conversations

day four (18 July, Lipsius)

9:00-17:00 Display of Artworks and

13:00-14:45 Lunch

14:45-16:30 ICAS Parallel Sessions

16:30-17:00 Afternoon Break

Engaging With Vietnam Participants can also join all activities included in the ICAS 11 Program from 16-19 July. And be sure not to miss the Closing Party on 19 July @ 20:00

Costume Collections

10:45-11:15 Morning Break

11:15-13:00 Roundtable Discussion

17:00-18:45 ICAS Parallel Sessions

organized by ICAS!!

15 JULY (OPEN TO EWV & ICAS PARTICIPANTS)

Location: Oude Sterrewacht (Old Observatory),

University of Leiden

Main Entrance: Sterrewachtlaan 11,

2311 GP Leiden



THE PROGRAM AT A GLANCE

Conference Schedule 11-45

Abstracts of Keynotes/Featured Sessions/

Bios of Featured Speakers/Discussants/Artists

Art Exhibitions, etc.

Session Abstracts

81-191

46-66

70-80

8:00-9:00

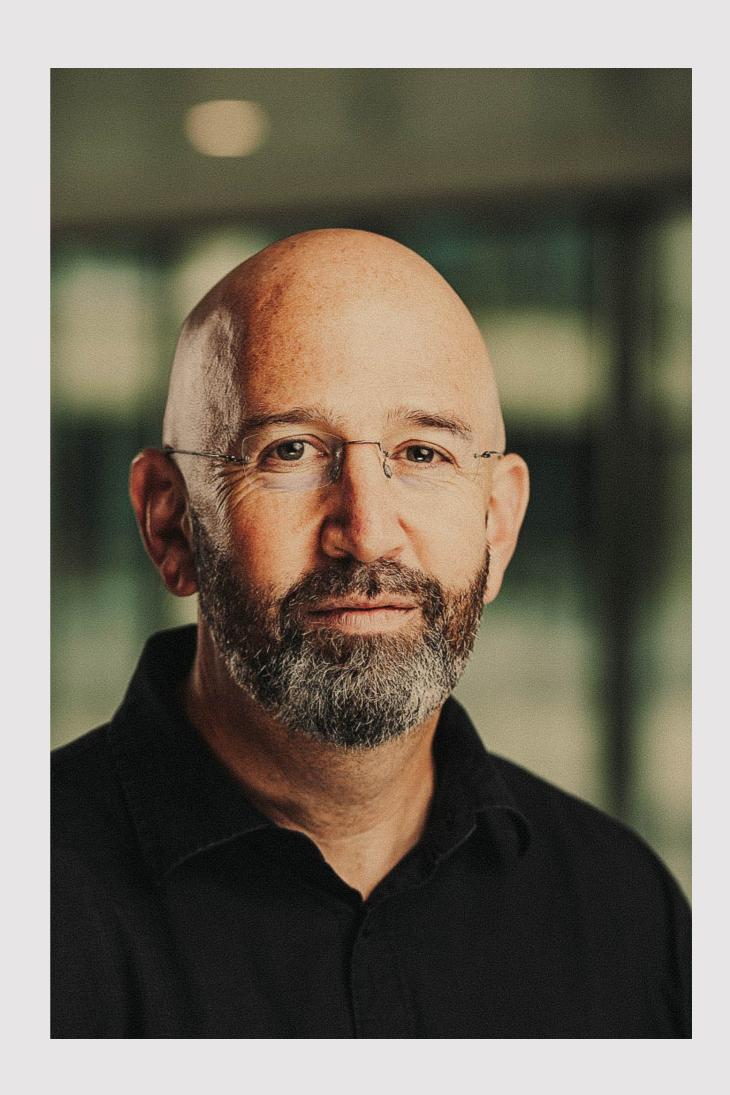
REGISTRATION & MORNING TEA/COFFEE (Oude Sterrewacht B.008)

Keynote

"Welfare, Inequality, and Opportunity in Marketizing Vietnam"

Speaker: Jonathan London - Leiden University

Chair: Liam C. Kelley - University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA



Opening

10:00-10:30

⇒ WELCOME & OPENING (Oude Sterrewacht B.104)

Founders of EWV: Phan Le Ha and Liam C. Kelley, University of Hawaii at Manoa & Universiti Brunei Darussalam

Convener of ICAS11: Philippe Peycam, Director of IIAS, Leiden

Vietnamese Ambassador to the Netherlands: Madame Ngo Thi Hoa

10:30-10:45 ⇒ MORNING BREAK

(Oude Sterrewacht B.104)

10:45-13:00

⇒ PARALLEL SESSIONS*

(Multiple Rooms)

*NOTE: The parallel sessions in EWV are numbered following the order in which they appear in the ICAS program.





10:45-13:00 ⇒ PARALLEL SESSIONS (Multiple Rooms)

SESSION 1

15 July / 10:45 – 13:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, B.104

Cold War Relations and Legacies, and 'New' Mobilities

CHAIR

Gerard Sasges - National University of Singapore

Vietnam's Voyage into Space; Motives and Pathways Towards building a New Satellite Technology Powerhouse

Leon T. Hauser - Leiden University

"We provide assistance to the fighting Vietnam in all possible forms, in size that we can afford": Support of the Polish People's Republic for the DRV during the Vietnam War

Jarema Słowiak - Jagiellonian University

Legacies of Eastern European Education: University Degrees and Political Manifestos. Circulation of Ideas between Poland and Vietnam

Grazyna Szymanska-Matusiewicz - University of

Warsaw, Poland

Brokered Education as a Migration Industry: Comparative Perspectives on International Student Migration from Vietnam to Germany and Japan

Tran An Huy - University of Duisburg-Essen

Education Export: Destination Vietnam

Minna Hakkarainen - University of Helsinki

SESSION 2

15 July / 10:45 – 13:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.003

Cosmopolitan Texts

CHAIR

William F. Pore - Pusan National University

Reinterpreting the Past for the Future: Study on the Historical Writings of Phan Boi Chau and Hoang Cao Khai

Ran Tai - Leiden University

Stories and Chronicle in Duoc Tue Magazine (1934-1945)

Ninh Thi Sinh - Hanoi Pedagogical University 2

Western Civilisation through the Vision of Vietnamese Confucian Intellectuals in the Second Half of the Nineteenth Century

Nguyen Huu Su - SOAS London

The Cosmopolitanism of Ethics and Place in Colonized East/Southeast Asia as Observed in the Writings of Early Twentieth Century Korean and Vietnamese Intellectuals

William F. Pore - Pusan National University

Learning and Absorbing Western Science and Technology in the Tu Duc Era from the Viewpoint of the Nguyen Dynasty's Official Records of History

Hoang Phuong Mai - Institute of Sino-Nom Studies

SESSION 3

15 July / 10:45 – 13:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.102

Identity, Memory and Ideology

CHAIR

Catherine Earl - Independent Researcher

Ho Chi Minh: Practice, Theory, and the Linking of Marxist Self-Criticism and Confucian Self-Cultivation

Kevin Pham - University of California, Riverside

Memory and Identity in the Work of Tran Duc Thao **Richard Quang-Anh Tran** - Ca'Foscari University of Venice Folk Culture Subjects in Compositions in the Early Days of Tân nhạc Việt Nam (New Music of Vietnam): The Indigenization of Western Melodies in Folk Culture Lyrics

Nguyen Minh Tien - University of Social Sciences & Humanities, VNU HCMC

In Search for a Hybrid Self in Viet Thanh Nguyen's The Sympathizer

Masami Usui - Doshisha University

Cultural Capital and Preservation of Cultural Values across Generations: Vietnamese Refugee Families in Australia

Tran Thi Thanh Giang - Hanoi University of Culture

SESSION 4

15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.104

Migrants on Both Sides of the Law

CHAIR

John Kleinen - University of Amsterdam

What's love got to do with it? Narratives of Sex, Money and Morality from the Case Study of Vietnamese Migrants in Moscow

Lan Anh Hoang - The University of Melbourne

Elusive Victims? Anti-Trafficking and Vietnamese Migrants in the UK

Valentine Gavard-Suaire - Royal Holloway, University of London

Illegal Vietnamese in Europe: Borderless, Lawless, and Social Remittance

Le Thanh Hai - Independent Researcher

Vietnamese "Modern Slaves"?: Agency & Precarity in Nail Salons, Cannabis Farms and the UK Immigration System

Tamsin Barber - Oxford Brookes University

The Best Way to Begin to Understand Citizenship is by Considering What It is Not, Using Vietnamese Boat People in the UK as a Case Study

Haewon Lee - University of Social Sciences & Humanities, VNU Hanoi

SESSION 5

15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.006

Language Issues, Pedagogy, Education and Mobility

CHAIR

Le Thuy Linh - Monash University

Exploring Students' Positive Emotions in English Language Learning in

Vietnamese Contexts Using Written Narratives

Nguyen Thi Anh Hong - Massey University

English in Vietnam: Past, Present, and Future

Mai Nguyen - University of Edinburgh

Vietnamese EFL Lecturers' Perceptions and Practices about Intercultural Communicative Competence: A Survey Study

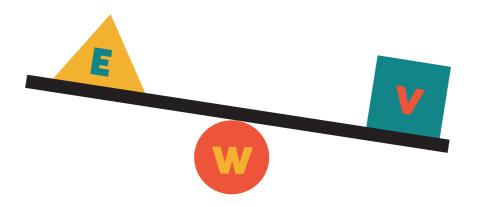
Nguyen Thi Thuy Lan - The University of Auckland

Europe or Asia? Teachers' Assessment Literacy and CEFR for Japanese Language Teaching in Vietnam

Kayoko Hashimoto - The University of Queensland

Neoliberalism Versus Confucianism in Vietnamese HE: Bridging the Missing Link?

Ngo Thanh Ha - The University of New South Wales



13.00-14.30 **⇒** LUNCH + COFFEE/TEA

(Oude Sterrewacht B.008)

+ EXHIBITION TOUR, OUDE STERREWACHT (see next page)

Exhibitions

C.002: Collection of Vietnam's Nguyễn Dynasty Era Costume Sets (Ao Dai) made by Ý Vân Hiên Group (open 15-17 July)

E

H.013: Photos & Artwork from Artists and Art Spaces (open 15-17 July)

- + Silk paintings from Bui Tien Tuan
- + Selected collection of urban spaces/places in Vu Duc Chien's sketches
- + "In the footsteps: Hồ Chí Minh in France", historical and contemporary photos by Rex Eaton
- + Selected calligraphic works from Nguyen Huu Su

B.005: "Unlearning and Learning", Exhibit and Film Project, curated by Cuong Pham-Nguyen Huu Su-Phan Le Ha (open 15-17 July)

- + the making and screening of a film (the film is also introduced in Panel 18 "Vietnam and the World: Past to Present, Memory and War, Language and Soft Power", 17 July / 9:00-10:45 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.104)
- + a display of archival materials (with some from Non Native Native Art Space, the Netherlands)
- + a presentation of calligraphic work in various languages

B.006: "Vietnam's Central Highlands: A Dialogue of Art and Scholarship" Curated by Pho Ben Doi, Urban Sketchers Vietnam, & Engaging With Vietnam (open 15-17)

+ display of artwork and screening of music videos/video clips/video arts that are centered on life, nature, inspirations as well as pressing issues in Vietnam's Central Highlands





14:30-15:15

⇒ Brief introduction of recently published and upcoming books on Vietnam and on Vietnam and other contexts

Catherine Earl (2019). *Mythbusting Vietnam: Facts, Fictions, Fantasies* . Copenhagen: NIAS Press.

Tamsin Barber (2015). *Oriental Identities in Super-Diverse Britain: Young Vietnamese in London*. UK: PalgraveMacmillan

Gerard Sasges (2017). *Imperial Intoxication: Alcohol and the Making of Colonial Indochina*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.

Jonathan London (2019). *Handbook of Contemporary Vietnam*. UK & US: Routledge.

Kayoko Hashimoto & Van-Trao Nguyen (Eds.) (2018). Professional Development of English Language Teaching in Asia: Lessons from Japan and Vietnam. UK & US: Routledge.

Phan Le Ha (2017). *Transnational Education Crossing 'Asia' and 'the West': Adjusted Desires, Transformative Mediocrity, and Neo-colonial Disguise*. UK & US: Routledge.

Phan Le Ha & Doan Ba Ngoc (Eds.) (in-press, 2020). Higher Education in Market-Oriented Socialist Vienam: New Players, Discourses and Practices. US: PalgraveMacmillan.

15:15-15:30

→ Meeting with Gerald Jackson from NIAS Press

Keynote

"Days of Future Past: July 1980 and Visions of Vietnam's Socialist Modernity"

Speaker: Gerard Sasges - National University of Singapore

Chair: Liam C. Kelley - University of Hawaii at Manoa

16:30-16:45

⇒ AFTERNOON BREAK (Oude Sterrewacht B.008)













SESSION 6

15 July / 16:45 – 19:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.003

Issues Surrounding Arts, Art Practices, Festivals and Societies

CHAIR

Minna Hakkarainen - University of Helsinki

Dancing Sideways to Move Forward, Imagining Sustainable Future Communities in Vietnam through Bi-Lateral Cultural Engagement: A Case Study Examining Public-Private Partnerships using European Models of Creative Collaboration

Jane Gavan - University of Sydney

Adaptation and Collaboration of Vietnamese Theater

Yuko Saito-Nobe - Taisho University

Good Idea!

Ronald Bellemans - Author

Water Puppetry is Vietnam, Vietnam is Water Puppetry: Challenging the Discourse on What Defines Vietnam through Theatre

Michelle Huynh - University of Hawaii at Manoa

Preservation and Exploitation of Traditional Festivals in Vietnam today, with Observations of some Festivals in the Northern Part

Lu Thi Thanh Le - University of Social Sciences & Humanities, VNU Hanoi SESSION 7

15 July / 16:45 – 19:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, B.104

Self Searching in Writing, Multi Forms of (Urban) Identity, and Ethnic and Cultural Expressions

CHAIR

Tamsin Barber - Oxford Brookes University

Claiming Visibility though Pan-Ethnicity: The Experiences and Identities of the Second-Generation Vietnamese in Britain

Tamsin Barber - Oxford Brookes University

Second Generation in Russia: Negotiating Dichotomies of Ethnic and Civic

Anna Tuzova - European University at Saint Petersburg

"De nos vies...quelques traits": An Artist Video (English Subtitles)

Myriam Dao - Independent Artist

"The Vanishing Village": A Documentary by John Kleinen

John Kleinen - Amsterdam Institute for Social Science Research

Global Sustainable Perspectives in the Case of Vietnam

Long Bui-Thanh - Technological University Dublin

The Role of Microfinance to Empower Women:

Female Life Courses, Choice and Work in Vietnam

Eva Fuhrmann - University of Cologne

The Politics of Fertility Control among Ethnic Minority Population in the Mountainous Region in Vietnam - A Case of the Hmong

Nguyen Thi Le - Kyoto University

Air Pollution in Hanoi Capital of Vietnam: Issues, Challenges and Local Efforts

Duong Van Thanh - School of International Training

SESSION 9

15 July / 16:45 - 19:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.104

Transnational Lives and Expressions

CHAIR

Le Thanh Hai - Independent Researcher

Europeans in Vietnam: Transnational Mobility, Integration, Identity - Case Study in Binh Duong **Tran Hanh Minh Phuong** - Thu Dau Mot

Tran Hanh Minh Phuong - Thu Dau M University

Transnational Life Trajectories – Travel Experiences of German-Born Vietnamese in their Ancestral Homeland

Max Müller - Georg-August-University Göttingen

Vietnamese Women Writers' Travel Writing on Europe

Tran Le Hoa Tranh - University of Social Sciences & Humanities, VNU HCMC

The Construction of Identity: The Case of Vietnamese Women living in Triveneto Area, Italy

Trang Huyen Dang - New Horizons & University of Trento

Socio-Economic-Political Functions of Vietnamese Restaurants in Budapest

Linh Tong - Central European University

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PANEL 10

15 July / 16:45 – 19:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.006

Language, Mobility, Education, and Cultural Identity Across Borders, Ethnicities and Politics

CHAIR

Trang Schwenke-Lam - Hamburg University

Extracurricular Tutoring as an Educational Investment Strategy of German, Turkish and Vietnamese Families in Germany

Trang Schwenke-Lam - Hamburg University

Investment of Vietnamese Families in their Children's Language Development in Germany **Antje Hansen** - Hamburg University Vietnamese Language in Social Mobility
Vo Kim Ha - Thu Dau Mot University

Ethnic Minority Women in Global Tourism Context: Obscuring or Defining their Cultural Identity?

Dang Thi Phuong Anh - Hanoi National University of Education

Leading a Vietnamese Life in Europe - The Little Known Story of South Vietnamese First Lady Madame Nhu

Trang Hong Vu - Vietnamcentre.org & Yenching Academy of Peking University

SESSION 8

15 July / 16:45 – 19:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.102

Gendered Economies and Choice, Employment and Environment Issues

CHAIR

Catherine Earl - Independent Researcher

The Feminization of Employment through Exportled Strategies: Evidence from Vietnam

Thi Anh-Dao Tran - IRASEC

- 23

We really need to finish and leave the building by 19:00 so that the kind staff can lock up and go home.

But we've worked hard all day, so let's go enjoy beautiful Leiden!!!



16 JULY (OPEN TO EWV & ICAS PARTICIPANTS)

Morning Location: Lipsius Building, Cleveringaplaats 1, 2311 BD

Afternoon Location: Oude Sterrewacht (Old Observatory)
Sterrewachtlaan 11, 2311 GP





9:10-11:15 ⇒ INTRODUCTION & SCREENING of "Công Binh: Đêm dài Đông Dương/La longue nuit indochinoise" by director Lam Le (Co-hosted by EWV and ICAS)
(Lipsius, 0.19)

11:15-11:30 ⇒ MORNING BREAK



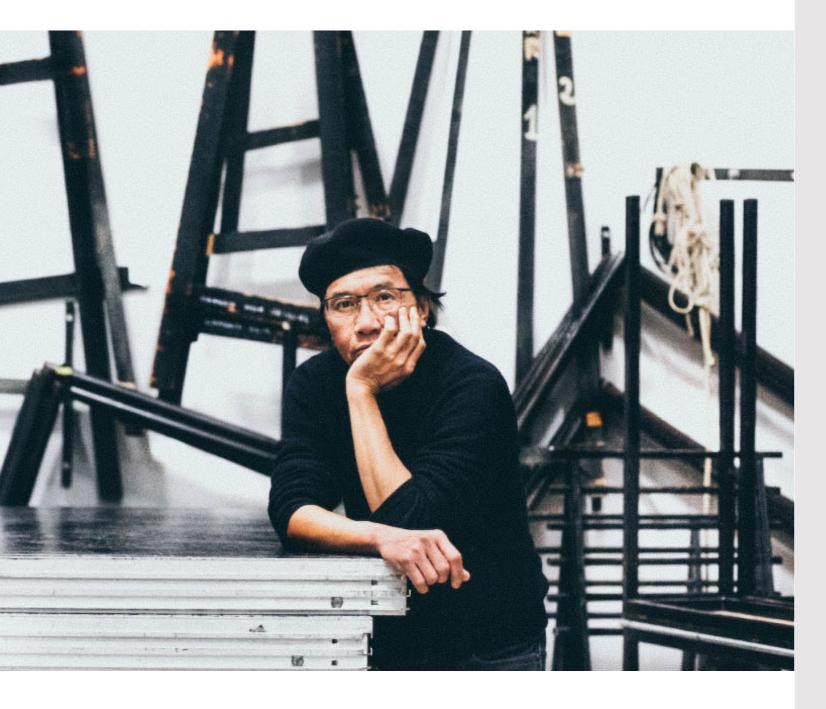
July PARALL P S П SSIONS ω 30 5 6

11.30-12:30 DISCUSSION FOLLOWING THE SCREENING

(Lipsius, 0.19)

Chair(s): Liam C. Kelley (UHM) & Philippe Peycam (IIAS)/ Phan Le Ha (UHM)

Guests: Lam Le (Director), Tri Phuong (Yale University), Emmanuelle Peyvel (University of Western Britanny), Webby Kalikiti (University of Zambia), and Tran Nguyen Khang (USSH, VNU HCMC)



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13:30-15:15 ⇒ PARALLEL SESSIONS (Multiple Rooms)

SESSION 91

16 July / 13:30 – 15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.003

Roundtable Discussion on (re)Writing Vietnam from the Margins

(Language: Vietnamese)

CHAIR

Tri Phuong - Yale University, USA

DISCUSSANTS

Chan Phuong - Poet, USA

Doan Anh Thuan - Writer, France

Pham Thi Hoai - Writer, Germany

SESSION 93

16 July / 13:30 – 15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, B.104

The Side Streets and Backstreets of History

CHAIR

John Kleinen - University of Amsterdam

Side Streets of History: A Dutchman's Stereoscopic Views on Colonial Vietnam

John Kleinen - University of Amsterdam

In the Footsteps: Royalty and Revolutionaries in France

Rex Eaton - Independent Scholar, USA

Vietnamese Subjects of the French in Siam: Gangsters, Bootleggers and Threat to the Siamese State, 1893 -1904

Morragotwong Phumplab - National University of Singapore & **Sujane Kanparit** - Sarakadee Magazine

Vietnamese Deities in the Eyes of Early Western Visitors

Nguyen Thu - Institute of Sino-Nom Studies

SESSION 92

16 July / 13:30 - 15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.006

Urbanism, Youth and Cultural Capital: At Home and Abroad

CHAIR

Jonathan London - Leiden University

Coming (out) to the City: Rural to Urban Migrations of Vietnamese LGBTIQ Youth

Ha Hoang Yen - Monash University

Collaboratively Reimaging Vietnamese Urbanism

Bruno De Meulder & Shannon Kelly - University of Leuven

SESSION 94

16 July / 13:30 – 15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.102

Global Tourism, Love and Discourse

CHAIR

Tamsin Barber - Oxford Brooks University

Negotiating Discourses: Tracing the European Flows in the Heritagization of Cultural World Heritage in Hue

Mai Le Quyen - University of Bonn

Legends of Vietnam

Adam Schoene - Cornell University

A Durasian Tour: A Postcolonial Reading of Tourism, between France and Vietnam

Emmanuelle Peyvel - University of Western Brittany

SESSION 95

16 July / 13:30 – 15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.102

Alternative Forms/Spaces of Active Citizenship

CONVENERS & CHAIRS

Minna Hakkarainen - University of Helsinki, & Catherine Earl - Independent Researcher

When We Work Together: Observations of Persons of Vietnamese Origin and Their Collaboration with and within Finnish Civil Society Organizations

Minna Hakkarainen - University of Helsinki

Rhythms, Relations and Reach: Active Citizenship and Urban Mobilities of Globalising Ho Chi Minh City

Catherine Earl - Independent Researcher

"Smart Cities" between Europe and Vietnam: Traveling Urban Forms and the Question of Development

Mirjam Le & **Franziska Nicolaisen** - University of Passau

Threatened Identities Following Social Exclusion in Singapore

Sylvia Huwaë - Asia Research Institute

SESSION 96

16 July / 13:30 – 15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.104

Identity, International Relations, and Cross-Border Faiths

CHAIR

Tran Nguyen Khang - University of Social Sciences & Humanities, VNU HCMC

Vietnam and Regional Security Architecture: Balancing and Identity

Tran Bang - Université Paris 2 Panthéon-Assas

Non-Governmental Cooperation between France and Vietnam: A Typical Example of EU-Vietnam Relations in Southeast Asia

Ly Quyet Tien - Ho Chi Minh City Open University

The Whale Cult: An Example of Traditional Maritime Cult Beyond all Borders

Nguyen Quoc-Thanh - Institut d'Asie Orientale



15:15-15:45 ⇒ AFTERNOON BREAK

(KOG: Kamerlingh Onnes Building,

Steenschuur 25, 2311 ES - where the parade starts)



WELCOME CEREMONY @ HOOGLANDSE KERK

16:15-17:00 ⇒ MUSICAL PERFORMANCE

17:00-18:00 **⇒** WORDS OF WELCOME

18:00-18:45 ⇒ **IBP + ANNOUNCEMENT ICAS 12**

18:45-20:15 ⇒ WELCOME RECEPTION

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17 JULY (OPEN TO EWV & ICAS PARTICIPANTS)

Location: Oude Sterrewacht (Old Observatory)
Sterrewachtlaan 11, 2311 GP







9:00-10:45 ⇒ PARALLEL SESSIONS (Multiple Rooms)

SESSION 137

17 July / 13:30 - 15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, B.104

Vietnam and the Politics of Daring to Imagine

CHAIR

Jonathan London - Leiden University

Vietnam's Incipient Political Public Sphere **Thiem Bui** - Vietnam Institute for Legislative
Studies & Jonathan London - Leiden University

Imagining Political Change: 'Peaceful Evolution' and 'Self-Transformation' in the Current Situation **Eva Hansson** - Stockholm University

Imagining Lives Beyond the Pale: Non-Economic Concerns in Vietnam

Oscar Salemink - University of Copenhagen

Vietnam – Globalized Party-State **Borje Ljunggren** - Former Swedish Ambassador to Vietnam and China

SESSION 139

17 July / 13:30 – 15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.102

Vietnamese Outside 'Home' across Europe and Asia

HAIR

Richard Quang-Anh Tran - Ca'Foscari University of Venice

French Indochina and the Germans (c. 1860-1914)

Bert Becker - The University of Hong Kong

The Presence of Germans in Colonial Indochina: The Mobility of Those Without Colonies

Nguyen Thi Nga - Hanoi Pedagogical University 2

Retelling the Stories of Vietnamese Refugee Entrepreneurs – The Entrepreneurial Ecosystems of the Refugee Camps in Hong Kong

Caleb C Y Kwong - University of Essex

The Vietnamese Virgin Mary in the U.S. and Germany: Transnational Religious Network and Diasporic Nationalism among Vietnamese Refugees

Thien-Huong Ninh - Cosumnes River College

SESSION 138

17 July / 13:30 - 15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.104

Vietnam and the World: Past to Present, Memory and War, Language and Soft Power

CHAIF

Tran Nguyen Khang - University of Social Sciences & Humanities, VNU-HCMC

The Controversy over Soft Power between the European Empires in Colonial Countries: A Case Study of France and Vietnam

Tran Nguyen Khang - University of Social Sciences & Humanities, VNU-HCMC

"Unlearning and Learning": A Documentary on Language Learning among Varied Vietnamese Communities in the UK

Cuong Pham - Independent Artist and Nguyen Huu Su - SOAS

Vietnam's Past and Its Future

Vishnu Satya - University of Southern California



TWO FEATURED PANELS (Back to Back)

(Oude Sterrewacht, B.104)

Featured Panel 1: The Shadow of Vietnamese History and the Stories Viet Kieu Can Tell in Film (11:15-12:00)

CHAIR

Liam C. Kelley - University of Hawaii at Manoa

SPECIAL GUEST

Lam Le - Film Director, France; Open to Audience

Featured Panel 2: Phan Le Ha's Short Semi-Academic Novel "Phia Sau Nhung Canh Cua, Behind Doors/Windows": Gender, Sexualities, Social Class, History, and Transnational Mobilities in Contemporary Vietnam (12:00-13:00)

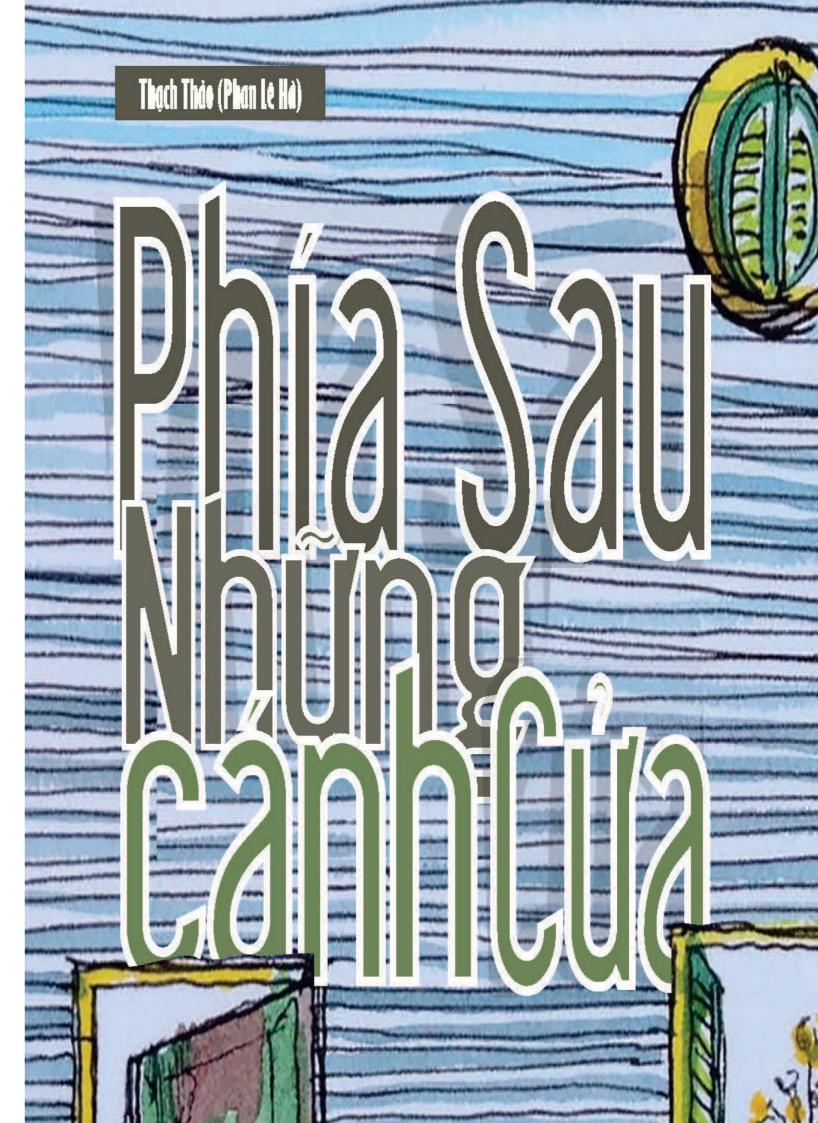
CHAIF

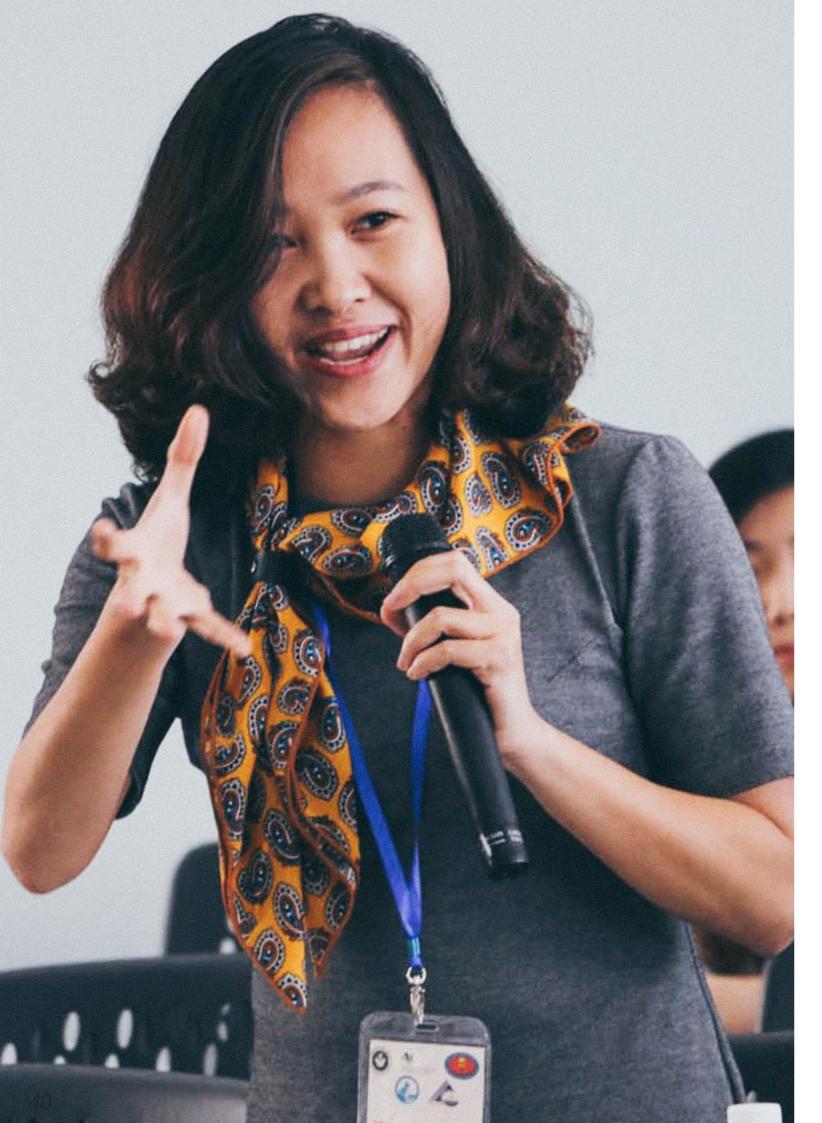
Lan Anh Hoang - University of Melbourne, Australia 12:00-12:20 Part 1: Commentary by Lan Anh Hoang

12:20-12:40 Part 2: Discussion with Invited Guests and on "Bay Noi Ba Chim / Seven Floating Three Sinking" - A Documentary Made by **Ngo Thu Huong** and **Trieu Minh Hai** - Independent Artists, Hanoi)

12:40-13:00 Part 3: Open to Audience







13:00-14:45 **⇒** LUNCH

(Various lunch options will be suggested)

SESSION 222

17 July / 14:45 – 16:30 / Oude Sterrewacht, B.104

14:45-16.30 ⇒ FEATURED ROUNDTABLE AND PERFORMANCE

(Oude Sterrewacht, B.104)

Part 1: Examining the Projection of the ÁO DÀI in Cinema, Literature and the Arts: Modernity, Identity, History, Politics, and Gender Issues (14:45-16:15)

CHAIR

Phan Le Ha - University of Hawaii at Manoa

DISCUSSANTS

Lam Le - Film Director

Tran Le Hoa Tranh - USSH VNU HCMC

Richard Quang Anh Tran - Ca'Foscari University of Venice, &

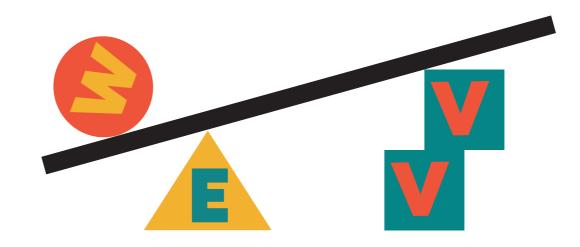
Nguyen Huu Su - SOAS

Part 2: Poetry Recital and Dance (16:15- 16:30)

PERFORMERS

John Mutie - Independent Artist/Poet, Kenya, & William Julius Manyalila - Independent Dancer, Tanzania

16:30-17:00 AFTERNOON BREAK (Oude Sterrewacht, B.008)



17:00-18:45 ⇒ **AFTERNOON ACTIVITIES**

SESSION 265

17 July / 13:30 – 15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.104

Engaging With Vietnam Publication Initiatives

CONVENERS

Liam C. Kelley & **Phan Le Ha** - University of Hawaii at Manoa, **Tamsin Barber** - Oxford Brookes University, **Gerard Sasges** - National University of Singapore

17:00-18:45 Engaging With Vietnam - Live Sketching, Calligraphic Writing & Academic Conversations

(Open Space in Front of Oude Sterrewacht)

ARTISTS & SKETCHERS

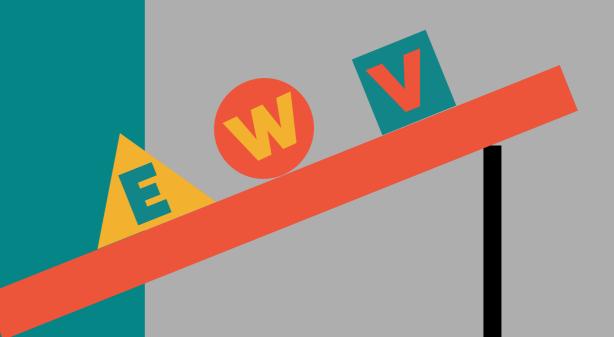
Bui Tien Tuan, Vu Duc Chien, Khieu Xuan Phong, Nguyen The Thong, Nguyen Trung Hien, Nguyen Huu Su



ddy four

18 JULY (OPEN TO EWV & ICAS PARTICIPANTS)

Location: Lipsius Building, Cleveringaplaats 1, 2311 BD



9:00-17:00 ⇒ DISPLAY OF ARTWORKS AND COSTUME COLLECTIONS

(Lipsius, 0.30)

Collection of Vietnam's Nguyen Dynasty Costume Sets (Ao Dai) made by Y Van Hien Group

Selected Photos & Artworks from Artists and Photographers

"Unlearning and Learning" Project (continued), curated by Cuong Pham, Nguyen Huu Su & Phan Le Ha (The artworks will also be placed opposite the doors of 0.30, 0.01 and along the wall of 0.01)

10:45-11:15 ⇒ Morning Break



11:15-13:00 **⇒ PARALLEL SESSION**

SESSION 339

18 July / 11:15 - 13:00 / Lipsius, 0.30

Higher Education in Asia: Embracing and Encountering an Imaginary West

CHAIF

Stephanie Kim - Georgetown University

PANELISTS

Terri Kim - University of East London,

Phan Le Ha - University of Hawaii at Manoa & Universiti Brunei Darussalam

Cora Xu - Keele University

Recent work within Asian Studies has moved away from an imaginary West as a system of reference and bought to the fore under-examined comparative focuses within Asia (e.g., Chen, 2010; Goh, 2011). But as scholarship about Asia is evolving with this critical view of decentering the West, the higher education institutions that Asian scholars work within are still intimately bound by sentiment for an imaginary West. Higher education is the very field that captures these tensions and contradictions around knowledge production.

As scholars of higher education, we are interested in examining the socio-political conditions and institutional mechanisms of knowledge production in Asia. We will highlight the rapidly changing conditions of higher education in Asia that are defined by a larger global discourse of institutional excellence informed by an imaginary West. This includes the participation in global university rankings, the implementation of English-medium instruction, the need to internationalize institutions, the subsequent impact on scholarship and faculty development as well as teaching and learning activities, and the tensions between higher education as a public versus private good. Such reforms are aggressively adopted by key stakeholders of Asian higher education institutions in relation to a deficit model framing current knowledge production activities in Asia. Our goal is to reconsider how an imaginary West still underwrites much of scholarly activity in Asia today, even as scholarship about Asia evolves in a different direction.

Each panelist will share her thoughts on this topic in 10-15 minutes, followed by a moderated Q&A session. The chair also encourages audience members to contribute to the roundtable discussion.



Featured Speakers & Discussants & Artists



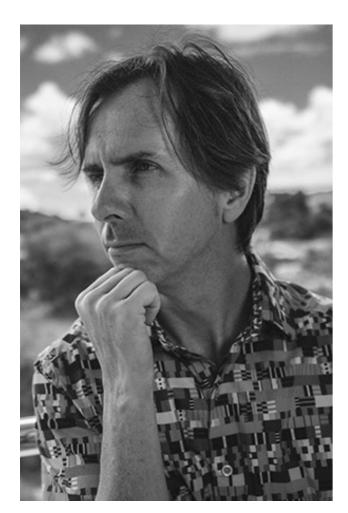


Phan Lê Hà

University of Hawaii & Universiti Brunei Darussalam

Phan Lê Hà (Phan is the family name), PhD, is a Full Professor in the College of Education, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, and is currently a Senior Professor at the Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Institute of Education (SHBIE) at Universiti Brunei Darussalam. Professor Phan also holds adjunct positions at universities in Vietnam and Australia. Her expertise includes language-identity-pedagogy studies, knowledge mobility and production, TESOL, and international and higher education. She is the founder of Engaging with Vietnam, which since 2009 has brought together policy makers, researchers, and professionals working in a wide range of countries and organizations to engage with Vietnam-related scholarship from inter- and multi-disciplinary perspectives and approaches. She looks forward to your helping the Initiative to blossom and sustain itself as a continuing rigorous dialogue.

Phan Lê Hà's expertise, knowledge and experiences are largely informed by her work in Asia, Australia, the Middle East, and North America. She has been supervising/advising research projects at Honours, Master's and PhD levels on a wide range of topics, including identity studies, English language education in global contexts, transnational/offshore education, and the internationalisation of education more broadly.



Liam C. KelleyUniversity of Hawaii & Universiti Brunei
Darussalam

Liam C. Kelley is an Associate Professor in the History Department at the Univeristy of Hawaii at Manoa and is currently an Associate Professor in the Institute of Asian Studies at Universiti Brunei Darussalam. His research and teaching focuses on Southeast Asian history. He has published a book on envoy poetry (tho di sứ), co-edited a book on China's Southern frontiers, and published articles and book chapters on the invention of traditions in medieval Vietnam, the emergence of Vietnamese nationalism and spirit writing (giáng bút) in early twentieth century Vietnam. He has also completed English translations of the outer annals (ngoại kỷ) of the Đai Việt sử ký toàn thư and the Khâm định Việt sử thông giám cương mực. Dr. Kelley is currently writing a monograph on the modern search for Viet origins and developing his new media-inspired interest in knowledge production which can be found on his personal blog (leminhkhai. wordpress.com) and its associated YouTube channel.

Since 2011, Dr. Kelley has been codeveloping the Engaging with Vietnam initiative with Dr. Phan Lê Hà.



Philippe Peycam

International Institute for Asian Studies,
Leiden

Philippe Peycam is the director of the International Institute of Asian Studies, Leiden, the Netherlands. He is a trained historian whose recent book traces the origins of a Vietnamese public culture of contestation during the colonial occupation. The Birth of Vietnamese Political Journalism: Saigon 1916-30, was recently published by Columbia University Press (May, 2012). For 10 years, Dr Peycam worked as founding director of the Center for Khmer Studies, an academic and capacity building organization in Cambodia, a hybrid transnational institutional model wwhich is both Cambodian and American (a member of the Council of American Overseas Research Centers network). This double trajectory stems from an early interest in phenomena such as colonialism and modes of resistance to it; the creative role of the city as a privileged environment for new forms of social and cultural interactions, and, ultimately, consciousness; the importance of cultural forms and representations from material and immaterial heritages to institutional knowledge production, and the challenge of building cross-cultural, transnational institutional bridges out of these contexts. He sees these intellectual interests as having implications for concrete development policies in today's postcolonial societies. From 2010-2011, he was a United States Institute of Peace's Jenning Randolph Fellow. Since 2009, he is a Visiting Research Fellow at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore.



Jonathan D. London *Leiden University*

Jonathan D. London is Associate Professor of Political Economy at Leiden University's Institute for Area Studies. London is author of Welfare and Inequality in Marketizing East Asia (Palgrave Macmillan 2018). His recent Vietnam-focused publications include three edited collections of essays, including the Handbook of Contemporary Vietnam (Routledge 2019), Politics in Contemporary Vietnam (Palgrave 2014), and Education in Vietnam (ISEAS 2011), as well as research articles in such journals as the Annual Review of Political Science, the Journal of Contemporary Asia, and Social Science and Medicine. London has served as an analyst for such international organisations as the UNDP, UNICEF and OXFAM and London is author of the first and only Vietnamese-language blog on Vietnamese politics written by a foreigner. He holds a PhD in Sociology from the University of Wisconsin.



Lâm Lê Filmmaker

Born in 1948 in Haiphong, Vietnam, Lâm Lê is a director, artist and writer. His most recent film is Công Binh, la longue nuit indochinoise (2013). His first film, Rencontre des nuages et du dragon (1980) was officially selected at the Cannes film festival in 1981. His second film, Poussière d'empire (1983), was partially shot in Vietnam. He has also made 20 nuits et un jour de pluie (2006).



Gerard Sasges

National University of Singapore

Gerard Sasges is an Associate Professor in the Department of Southeast Asian Studies at Singapore National University. After living in Vietnam for more than ten years and completing a Ph.D. at Berkeley under Peter Zinoman, he joined the NUS Department of Southeast Asian Studies in 2012. His work uses technology as a means to explore processes of historical change. His book Imperial intoxication: Alcohol and the Making of Colonial Indochina (University of Hawaii Press, 2017) uses the introduction of new technologies for producing alcohol to explore how colonial rule was elaborated and experienced. Along the way, it sheds new light on topics like colonial economic development, interactions among Vietnamese, French, and Sino-Vietnamese, the operation of the colonial state in space, and political change. His current work uses marine science and fisheries technologies to explore processes of decolonization, nation-building, economic development, and environmental change in the late colonial and Cold War periods. Alongside all of this, Gerard haws an abiding interest in documenting how ordinary Southeast Asians make their ways and live their lives in a period of rapid change. Since 2010 Gerard and his students have been interviewing people about their jobs, first in Vietnam and now in Singapore. One result has been a book, published in English as It's a Living: Life and Work in Vietnam Today (NUS Press, 2013), and in Vietnamese as Viêt Nam ngày nay -Chuyên mưu sinh (NXB Thái Hà, 2014). Another is the forthcoming Hard at Work: Life and Labor in Singapore, also with the NUS Press, slated for publication in 2019.



Trần Lê Hoa Tranh

University of Social Sciences & Humanities, VNU HCMC

Associate Professor Trần Lê Hoa Tranh is chair of the Department of Foreign Literature and Comparative Literature in the Faculty of Literature at the University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Vietnam National University, HCMC. She specializes in Oriental Literature, Contemporary Vietnamese and Chinese Literature and Female Literature. She is the author/coauthor of Chinese Women Literature from the End of 20th to the Early of 21th Century, Lu Xun- the Spirit of Modern China. She has written on diverse topics like Lu Xun, Jin Yong, female literature, and immigrant literature. In 2007, she joined the Faculty Exchange Program at the University of Findlay in Ohio, sponsored by the ASEAN Network. In late 2010, she was a Fulbright Scholar at UC Berkeley. She is presently the guest speaker and producer of the HTV7 program Pure with Vietnamese.

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Catherine Earl
Independent Researcher

Dr. Catherine Earl, a social anthropologist, has taught in universities in Australia (Monash University, Victoria University) and Vietnam (Vietnam National University), and has received many awards for her teaching style. Her PhD thesis (2008) researches the rise of the upper middle class in Vietnam cities, based on a 15 month field study in Ho Chi Minh City. Her research, which looks into the life of educated women migrating from rural areas to cities, - and her book Vietnam's New Middle Classes: Gender, Career, City (NIAS Press, 2014) - demonstrate how urbanization in Vietnam (and elsewhere in Southeast Asia) has changed not only the rural and urban life, but also the traditional gender roles. At present Catherine is studying the living environment in megacities based on the example of Ho Chi Minh City, while being also interested in the fate of children and young individuals in the conflict zones and diaspora communities of Southeast Asia.



Richard Quang-Anh TranCa'Foscari University of Venice

Richard Quang-Anh Tran is a scholar of queer theory and is completing a manuscript on the history of variant genders and sexualities in twentieth-century Vietnam. He is presently Assistant Professor in the Department of Asian and North African Studies at the Ca'Foscari University of Venice, Italy.



Tamsin BarberOxford Brookes University

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Dr. **Tamsin Barber** is Senior Lecturer in Sociology at Oxford Brookes University, UK. Her research interests are in 'race', ethnicity, youth and migration with a focus on exclusion, inclusion, belonging and identity formation among the UK Vietnamese. Her 2015 monograph 'Oriental' Identities in Super-Diverse Britain: Young Vietnamese in London analyses constructions of identity and belonging among the Vietnamese diaspora in London. Her interest has been to understand how this population challenges and disrupts more dominant constructions of 'racial' and ethnic groups in Britain and how processes of Orientalism shape the experience of the East and Southeast Asians in Britain more broadly. Her more recent research has explored motivations, journeys and reflections of new labour migrants between Vietnam and the UK (with Dr. Phuc Van Nguyen, Trung Vuong University, Vietnam, funded by the Newton Mobility Fund). She is currently working on a British Academy project with Dr. Diana Yeh (City University) called: 'Becoming East/Southeast Asian: Youth Politics of Belonging in Superdiverse Britain', this research examines the emerging Southeast/East Asian youth identities and social spaces in urban Britain and the changing significance of 'race' and ethnicity in 'superdiverse' contexts.



Trần Nguyên Khang

University of Social Sciences & Humanities, VNU HCMC

Trần Nguyên Khang is a lecturer at Faculty of International Relations, University of Social Sciences and Humanities (USSH), Ho Chi Minh City. Khang got his Bachelor and Master Degrees in Political Science in France (2008). In 2017, he earned his PhD with honors in International Relations at the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam. At USSH, his teaching is mainly focused on Globalization, Global Issues, and Power in International Relations and Intercultural Communication. In 2016, Khang was invited as Guest Lecturer in University of Findlay, Ohio, USA. Khang's research interest now concentrate on Soft Power in comparison, which has been presented and published on domestic as well as international journals, books and conferences. In 2018, his very first book came out on "France's soft power - some theorical and pratical issues". In 2018 and 2019, Khang was granted by the Japan Foundation for the research field trip programs in Japan and USA on soft power. Currently, Khang is also the host of some television programs on Ho Chi Minh Television (HTV).



Emmanuelle PeyvelUniversité de Bretagne Occidentale

Dr. Emmanuelle Peyvel is an Associate Professor in Geography at the Université de Bretagne Occidentale. Since 2005, her research has dealt with the development of tourism and leisure in Việt Nam. Between 2005 and 2007, she obtained a Lavoisier scholarship from the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs that allowed her to live for 2 years in Hà Nội. In 2008, she completed her Vietnamese training at the INALCO (National Institute for Oriental Languages and Civilisations, Paris). In 2009, she defended a PhD thesis on domestic tourism in Việt Nam. Today, she's focused on the role of recreative mobilities in the construction and the globalization of Vietnamese cities. As a member of the Institute of East Asian Studies (Lyon), she's part of the Virtual Saigon research program. She teaches Tourism Studies in France and Việt Nam as a member of the AUF network.



Lê Thùy LinhMonash University and FTIM

Linh T. Le (PhD) is a Teaching Associate at Monash University and is currently the Director of Studies at Federation Technology Institute in Melbourne, Australia. With more than 20 years of experience in teaching, research and management, Linh has been actively involved in English language training, foundation studies and teacher education through her work, and with various professional development projects across Vietnam and Australia. Linh's research interests include Teacher Education and Teacher Identity, Moral issues in Teacher Education, Pedagogy and Assessment in TESOL, Professionalism in ELT, and recently, Vocational Education and Training (VET).

Linh has also served as the conference secretary since the very first Engaging With Vietnam conference!!! Engaging With Vietnam would not be possible without her. Thank you, Linh!!!!!



Lan Anh HoangUniversity of Melbourne

Lan Anh Hoang is Senior Lecturer in Development Studies in the School of Social and Political Sciences, the University of Melbourne, Australia. She is a co-editor of the Palgrave Macmillan book series 'Anthropology, Change, and Development.' Her research interests are migration and transnationalism, sexualities and gender, social networks and social capital, and identity and belonging. Her work has been published in many journals including Gender and Society, Gender, Place and Culture, Global Networks, Population, Space and Place, Geoforum, Ethnic and Racial Studies, and the Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies. Her most recent work - a sole-authored monograph entitled Vietnamese Migrants in Moscow: Mobility in Times of Uncertainty and an edited volume (with Cheryll Alipio) entitled Money and Moralities in Contemporary Asia - are under contract with Amsterdam University Press.



Nguyễn Hữu SửInstitute for Religious Studies, VASS and SOAS

Sử Nguyễn is a researcher and calligrapher. He is currently serving as a researcher in the Department of Buddhist Studies at the Institute for Religious Studies, of Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences.

His research and teaching focuses on Vietnamese Buddhism history, iconology of Buddhist arts under Lý-Trần dynasties (1010- 1400) and later Lê dynasty (1533- 1789), humanistic themes in the arts of the Communal house in Vietnam. Sử Nguyễn is the author of History of Vietnamese Calligraphy, (Vietnam foreign language publishing house 2017).

Since 2018, Su Nguyen has been studying at SOAS, University of London.



Cường PhạmIndependent Researcher & Curator

Cường Phạm is a London-based researcher and community worker. He recently finished a Master's in Southeast Asian studies at SOAS, where his thesis explored the Vietnamese diasporic experience through hip-hop. He is also actively involved in the local East & Southeast Asian communities in London, working with various local refugee communities in London. Through his work at the grassroots, he has co-curated 'Record, Retrieve, Reactivate' and 'Resettled Spaces' which explored the history, memory, and language of the East Asian migration experience. Cường is also the co-founder of Indigo Magazine, a platform for new voices in/from Southeast Asia and beyond. In his spare time Cường likes to hunt down old vinyl, CDs, and cassettes concentrating mainly on sounds from Saigon, from early 1960s to 1975.

Hien NguyenFounder, Phố Bên Đồi



Hien Nguyen is a graphic designer, a connecter, an art enthusiast, and a storyteller at heart. He has been connecting art communities such International Watercolor Society (IWS Vietnam), Urban Sketchers Vietnam (USK Vietnam), promoting young talents and artists, supporting many art projects inside Vietnam.

He is Founder of "Pho Ben Doi - The City on Hills". Founded in 2016.PHŐ BÊN Đồlis Vietnam's first annual, inter- and multidisciplinary community art show sited in the Central Highlands city of Dalat, Vietnam, with the goal of transforming Dalat into a unique cultural destination of Southeast Asia. Each show has a unique theme, reflected in participating artists, experts, and the content of parallel programming produced in collaboration with renowned institutions and individuals of high caliber from diverse backgrounds and fields all around the world. Through contemporary arts, community activities and tourism, Phố Bên Đồi encourages and raises public awareness about urban heritage preservation, environmental protection, and sustainable development.



Bùi Tiến Tuấn

Painter

Painter BÙI TIẾN TUẨN - BUI TIEN TUAN

1971 Born in Hoi An, Quang Nam Province, Vietnam

1998 Graduated from Ho Chi Minh City Fine Arts University, Vietnam Present Lecturer of Ho Chi Minh City Fine Arts University, Vietnam Member of Ho Chi Minh City Fine Arts Association, Vietnam Lives and works in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. Solo exhibitions 2013 Red Thread, Craig Thomas Gallery, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

SOLO

2018 Light Breath, Eight Gallery, Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam

2018 Light Breath, Hoi An Town, Viet Nam 2016 Nostalgia Urban Gallery, Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam 2014 Frivolity, Hotel Sofitel Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam

2013 Red Thread, Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam

2012 Frivolity, Furama Resort, Da Nang City, Vietnam

2011 Frivolity, Craig Thomas Gallery, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

2009 Silk, Tu Do Gallery, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

2007 The Figure in the Street, Ho Chi Minh City Fine Arts Association, Vietnam

Group exhibitions

2016 art party 'F5 - Refresh', à by urbanArt, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam Festival Hue, Hue, Vietnam

2014 Hong Kong Affordable Art Fair, Hong Kong Convention and Exhibiton Center, Hong Kong HongKong Bound – AAF Preview, Craig Thomas Gallery, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

2012 Parcours, Craig Thomas Gallery, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

2011 Annual Exhibition, Ho Chi Minh City Fine Arts University, Vietnam To be or..., Cactus Contemporary Arts Gallery, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

2010 DIESIS, Ho Chi Minh City Fine Arts University, Vietnam De Peintures, Centre Culturel de Vietnam en France, Paris, France, hosted by Ho Chi Minh City Fine Arts University

2009 Thai-Viet Contemporary Art Exhibition, Art Gallery, Silpakorn University, Wang Thaphra, Thailand Thai-Viet Contemporary Art Exhibition, Ho Chi Minh City Fine Arts University, Vietnam

2006 Ho Chi Minh City Club of Young Artists, Ho Chi Minh City Fine Arts Association, Vietnam

2003 Hoi An Artists living in Ho Chi Minh City, Exhibition House of Hoi An, Quang Nam, Vietnam



Vũ Đức Chiến

Architect & Artist

Architect / Artist: **Chien Duc Vu**Born: 07-07-1979

Genre Painting

- Watercolor sketch
- Bamboo pen sketch Watercolor China ink
- One drawing at a time, each picture is an emotional moment and is different

Community Connections

- Raising public awareness about the value of urban conservation
- For the elderly: entertainment and sharing community connections
- For the young: creating community connections through shared experiences, raising awareness about urban conservation
- For children, education that instills a sense of responsibility about the environment
- Work together consciously, live more responsibly!



Tri Phuong is a PhD Candidate at Yale University's Department of Anthropology. From 2015 – 2018 he conducted fieldwork in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam studying new media technologies, urban youth cultures, and social movements. Prior to graduate studies, Tri has worked in the areas of community development, international journalism, and education consulting. He is an alumnus of Harvard College and the Harvard Kennedy School of Government (Social Studies 2003, Master of Public Policy 2007).

Tri PhuongYale University







Jonathan D. London -Leiden University 15 July / 9:00 - 10:00 /

Oude Sterrewacht, B.104

Welfare, Inequality, and Opportunity in Marketizing Vietnam

Prevailing accounts of Vietnam's market transition that emphasize its contributions to economic growth, declining poverty, and improvements in living standards frequently elide the ways market economy as a political practice shapes welfare and inequality across and within regions and social fields, and therefore fail to provide an explanatory account of the distribution of opportunities and risks within the market economy and its significance. By contrast, this presentation takes the political practice of market society in Vietnam as its specific focus. Drawing on themes from diverse social fields, the paper locates determinants of welfare and inequality in processes and relations of domination, accumulation, and social reproduction and explores implications of this for understanding and engaging contemporary Vietnam.

Days of Future Past: July 1980 and Visions of Gerard Sasges - National **Vietnam's Socialist Modernity**

University of Singapore 15 July / 15:30 - 16:30 / Oude Sterrewacht, B.104 15-17 July in Oude Sterrewacht 18 July in Lipsius

Collection of Vietnam's Nguyễn Dynasty Era **Costume Sets - An Exhibition by Y Vân Hiên**

Our apologies for not having a copy of the abstract for this talk, but the image should give some sense of what it will be about.



The Ý Vân Hiên (Lean on the Clouds House) Group is a gathering place for those who have a strong passion and desire to restore Vietnamese traditional culture. The Nguyễn dynasty era costumes showcased in this exhibition include clothes worn by common people, government officials and members of the royal family. These garments are tailor-made and conform to the technical and aesthetic rules introduced and mandated by the Nguyễn dynasty. The materials used to produce these costumes are sourced from traditional Vietnamese silk villages, such as Mazhou Silk and Van Phuc Silk. The patterns on the costumes, which are adapted from Nguyễn artefacts, ensure historical accuracy and maintain aesthetic values.

"Unlearning and Learning" A Documentary on Language Learning among Varied Vietnamese Communities in the UK, co-curated by Cuong Pham, Nguyen Huu Su & Phan Le Ha

5-17 July in OudeSterrewacht18 July in Lipsius

5-17 July in OudeSterrewacht18 July in Lipsius

"In the Footsteps: Hồ Chí Minh in France" -Assembled by Rex Eaton

Its aim is to draw attention to Vietnamese, Vietnam, and practices of 'Vietnamese-ness' in Europe, and to demonstrate that ties to Vietnam via Europe (and vice versa) are a labyrinth of fragmentations and complications. "Unlearning & Learning" also explores how the varied meanings attached to the Vietnamese language and the ways in which the Vietnamese language is learnt, practiced, promoted and 'kept' in/by/among/for Vietnamese communities in varied contexts in Europe can tease out issues of politics, community, belonging and identity. "Unlearning & Learning" consists of:

the making and screening of a film about Vietnamese, and people of Vietnamese heritage, from a variety of demographics, citizenships, and experiences, but particularly people based in London;

a display of archival materials taken from various UK Vietnamese community spaces which have been used to promote Vietnamese language learning; and

a presentation of Nguyen Huu Su's calligraphic work in various languages that complexly reflects Phan Le Ha's study on the experiences of international students including Vietnamese students who have studied in Europe as well as Le Ha's conversations with Su when they met in London surrounding the 'de-everything' epistemology and practice in academia.

This display traces Hồ Chí Minh's life, from the time he landed as a seaman on the eve of WWI, to his return as an activist after the war and his peace mission in 1946 as a President. Using a blend of historical and contemporary photos, it explores his work, lodgings, neighborhoods and travels.

Assembled by Rex Eaton and based on research that took him to Paris, the Basque region, Tours & Normandy, it serves as an adjunct to his presentation, "Royalty and Revolutionaries in France" (in PANEL 13 EWV: The Side Streets and Backstreets of History, 16 July / 13:30-15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, B.104)

Sterrewacht 18 July in Lipsius **Lâm Lê** - Filmmaker 17 July / 11:15 - 12:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, B.104 **"The Shadow of Vietnamese History and the Stories Viet Kieu Can Tell in Film"**

The curation of this project is inspired by Da Lat, a city in the highlands, about 45-50 minute by air from Saigon/ Ho Chi Minh City. Da Lat was built by the French during the colonial period as a holiday destination and getaway haven for the French. It is now still referred to as a 'European city in the central highlands'. In this exhibition, we will capture and engage with the many meanings and transformations associated with this 'French/European highland city' throughout time, space and generations, and via multiple forms of engagement and interactions including Q&A, a display of artworks and local produce (e.g. tea, coffee, chocolate, crafts, flowers, etc.), live drawing/sketching, the showing of music clips and short videos, and the offering of Vietnamese tea and coffee.

n this session, Viet Kieu (Vietnamese-French) film director Lam Le discusses a series of questions that are all related to the connection between the shadow of Vietnamese history and the stories Viet Kieu can tell in film. He has been asking himself over the past many years "Is it possible for a Viet Kieu to be recognized in his/her host country as a creator alongside his/her native/local colleagues, without a symbolic umbilical cord tying him/ her to Viet Nam? If so, what stories can or should s/he tell?"

"Phia Sau Nhung Canh Cua, Behind Doors/ Windows" - Phan Le Ha's Semi-Academic Novel

Phan Le Ha - University of Hawaii at Manoa & Universiti Brunei Darussalam

17 July / 12:00 – 13:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, B.104

This 146-page work is a semi-academic novel written in Vietnamese. It teases out complexities and nuances embedded in the intersections of gender relations, sexuality, social class, family secrets, feminism, history, and transnational mobilities in contemporary Vietnam. It is centered on Hoa, the main character, who constantly contemplates and reflects on ideas and interactions with those around her and with places she goes. In the midst of all this, Hoa unexpectedly finds herself related to and obsessed by the life experience of Ms Quynh, a feminist living in Vietnam in the first half of the 20th century who then moves to France.



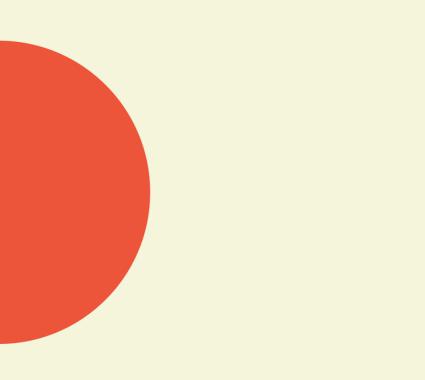
Examining the Projection of the ÁO DÀI in 17 July / 14:45 - 16:30 / **Cinema, Literature and the Arts: Modernity, Identity, History, Politics, and Gender Issues**

Oude Sterrewacht, B.104

This interdisciplinary panel, drawing on a range of theoretical and historical sources as well as examples and analysis, brings together critical and nuanced interrogations of multiple meanings attached to the Ao Dai, with a particular focus on the projection and representation of the Ao Dai in cinema, literature and the arts in and outside Vietnam since the early 20th century.







SESSION 1

Cold War Relations and Legacies, and 'New' Mobilities

CHAIR

Oude

Sterrewacht,

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.104

3:00

July / 10:45

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Gerard SasgesNational University of Singapore

Leon T. Hauser - Leiden University

15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, B.104 Vietnam's Voyage into Space: Motives and Pathways Towards building a New Satellite Technology Powerhouse

Space technology has come to play an increasing decisive role in today's life through earth observation, communication and navigation. Unsurprisingly, orbit has become a crowded frontier for strategic expansion. A significant increase in the number of satellites in orbit has been observed alongside a 'democratization' of space with an increasingly diverse number of actors; national, multilateral and private. With the launch of multiple satellites in recent years, Vietnam is one of the latest nations to materialize its ambitions for space technology. The national space budget has grown steadily over the years exceeding other South-East Asian nations both in relative and absolute numbers. Vietnam is aiming to seek know-how, leverage, training and import of technology to improve its domestic space tech industry through international collaboration. Currently, the main collaboration agreements and expenditure are tied to Japan, the EU and India, whereas Vietnam has refrained from participation in the China-led Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization and has deterred from past reliance on Thai satellites. The cooperative agreements and roadmap decisions strongly reflect the nation's broader policies and geopolitics.

In this paper, we explore Vietnam's current position in the new shaping geography of space technology by using a conceptual framework which charts the evolution of satellite programs building on Schumpeterian literature and its view of technological learning. From there onward, we overview the country's evolutionary trajectory, highlighting the key technological milestones, while looking into the government's motives and formalized ambitions. In further understanding its roadmap, the paper analyzes the organizational structure of the space sector and key national actors, the linkages among them as well as with foreign collaborators. Lastly, we place these findings in light of the nation's broader policies and geopolitics and discuss the past and future pathways to develop from limited local knowledge and in-house expertise to a satellite tech powerhouse.

Leon T. Hauser is a PhD Candidate at the Institute of Environmental Sciences, Leiden University. His research focuses on the use of satellite earth observation for studying environmental changes, in particular land use and forest biodiversity, with a regional focus on Vietnam. Previously, Leon has worked as an environmental research officer for Vietnam's national Space Technology Institute (STI) in Hanoi aiming to increase national capacity to research environmental changes using satellite data.

"We provide assistance to the fighting Vietnam in all possible forms, in size that we can afford": Support of the Polish People's Republic for the DRV during the Vietnam War

Jarema Słowiak -Jagiellonian University 15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 /

Oude Sterrewacht, B.104

15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 /
Oude Sterrewacht, B.104

Grazyna Szymanska- Matusiewicz - University of Warsaw

Legacies of Eastern European Education: University Degrees and Political Manifestos. Circulation of Ideas between Poland and Vietnam

ike other states in the socialist bloc, the Polish People's Republic provided support for DRV during the war against the United States. For years Polish ships carried weapons, ammunition and economic aid to Haiphong. At the same time, several thousand Vietnamese students and soldiers were enrolled at universities and technical schools in Poland.

Communist Poland was one of the first countries that recognized the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, doing so right after Soviet Union and China in February 1950. Poles were also members of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam, protecting Hanoi against any unfavorable actions of this institution. The leaders of both countries liked to emphasize the similarities in the history of Poland and Vietnam, especially the long fight against the stronger, oppressive enemy.

However, despite the official assurances of friendship and unconditional support, the real relations between both countries were much more complicated.

Polish communist leadership was observing the escalation of fighting in Indochina with deep concern, fearing that the local war will transform into a global conflict. Obligation to provide economic and military aid to Vietnam after 1965 put a heavy burden on the struggling Polish economy, it also caused a visible strain on Poland's military capabilities. Vietnamese political maneuvering in the Sino-Soviet Split was another major headache for Poles.

As a result, Warsaw tried several times to mediate between warring sides to end or de-escalate the conflict. At the same time, Poles actively searched for opportunities to reduce their burden of supporting Vietnam's war.

In my presentation I would like to describe the Polish perspective on the Polish-Vietnamese relations during the volatile period of American intervention in Vietnam. My work is based on research in Polish archives and include military, diplomatic and communist party documents.

Geopolitical order of the Cold War Era resulted in emergence of diverse connections between the socialist state of Vietnam and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Emplacement of Vietnam and Poland inside the common vvpolitical entity of Soviet Bloc led to circulation of various resources - including tangible goods, knowledge, ideas and cultural artifacts - between them. However, since the very beginning the flows have been of inherently asymmetric nature, reflecting to some extent the Wallersteinian concept of "core" and "peripheries". While the presence of Vietnamese culture in Eastern Europe is to large extent limited to food, the Eastern European cultural artifacts transmitted to Vietnam included such objects as literature and films - as well as ideas and ideologies.

In my presentation I will focus on intellectual flows - defined as flows of ideas and ideologies - between Poland and Vietnam, from the beginnings of "socialist mobility" in the mid-1950s until currently. Shading the light on the immanent asymmetry that has existed in the sphere of exchange between the two countries, I attempt to answer the following question: what role does the legacy of upbringing and education in an Eastern European country play for the involvement in the sociopolitical activism?

I will point out that besides the transfers intended by the socialist states - such as transmission of institutionalized cultural capital represented by education degrees and diplomas - the unintended flow of ideas and concepts took place as well. As a result, the pro-democratic activism - largely inspired by political transformation that took place in Eastern Europe in the years 1989/1991 - emerged among the Polish-Vietnamese community. During my presentation, I will analyze the evolution of political activism and its transnational connections with diverse actors, such as Vietnamese-American community and Vietnam-based activists (bloggers, lawyers and social media activists).

Szymańska-Matusiewicz is an Assistant Professor at the Institute of Sociology of University of Warsaw. Her academic interests concentrate primarily around the Vietnamese diaspora in Poland and its transnational links with other diasporic communities.

University, Krakow, Poland, currently working on his PhD Thesis about Polish Delegation in International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam. He obtained MA in History (Battle of Khe Sanh 1968) and American Studies (US policy towards South Vietnam under the rule of Ngo Dinh Diem) at Jagiellonian University in 2011 and 2015 respectively, and penned a book about the siege of Khe Sanh. (Khe Sanh 1968. American and Vietnamese Search for a Decisive Battle). In 2018 he received Etiuda scholarship from Polish National

Science Center.

Jarema Słowiak is a PhD Candidate at

the Faculty of History at Jagiellonian

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Brokered Education as a Migration Industry: Tran An Huy - University of **Comp arative Perspectives on International Student Migration from Vietnam to Germany** and Japan

Duisburg-Essen

15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, B.104 Minna Hakkarainen -University of Helsinki

15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, B.104 **Education Export: Destination Vietnam**

very year hundred thousands of students leave their home countries to pursue education abroad, making student mobility one of the most prominent types of international migration. Since the early 2010s, Germany and Japan have been witnessing a rapid increase in the number of Vietnamese student migrants studying in the countries (DAAD 2018; JASSO 2018). While students' experiences of migration and studying abroad have formed a well-studied spectrum, less is known about the forms of infrastructure that facilitate transnational flows of student migrants. In other words, the practices of the 'migration industry' emerged from international education which shape the movements of international students have been remaining in a 'black box' (Lindquist, Xiang and Yeoh 2012; Liu-Farrer and Tran 2019).

Based on observations in student mobility trends from Vietnam into Germany and Japan in recent years, this presentation attempts to provide nuanced insights on what is inside the 'black box' of student migration. Using empirical data from qualitative interviews with Vietnamese students and education brokers in both countries, the presentation examines the ways in which student mobilities from Vietnam to Germany and Japan are highly brokered. In particular, with various processes and methods of recruiting, training, facilitating and regulating, Vietnamese education brokers are active actors who bridge between student migrants and German and Japanese educational institutions. The presentation therefore sheds light on the multi-dimensional nature and characteristics of brokered student migration. Furthermore, a comparative perspective of Germany and Japan would allow the presentation to unfold how student mobility is contoured across places in relation to changing social and legal landscapes as well as market demands in the different countries and regions.

n recent years, an increasing number of Vietnamese students have enrolled to Finnish universities. According to the sytatistics of the Finnish National Agency for Education, in year 2017, students arriving from Vietnam formed the second largest group of foreign students in the Finnish universities, right after students from Russia. A growing Vietnamese' interest in Finnish education, combined with current aims to turn Finnish education into a commodity with a market value by the government of Finland, has led to new initiatives and collaborative projects between the two counties in the field of education.

The paper argues that an improved macro-economic status of Vietnam, and willingness of Vietnamese families to invest in quality education of their children, are seen by several European countries, Finland included, as one of the most promising target countries for education export in Asia. Education export is understood here to cover both student mobility from Vietnam to European institutes of higher education as well as setting up European institutes of education in Vietnam, thus facilitating access to locally esteemed foreign education.

The paper discusses education export from Europe to Vietnam through a critical reading of current practices. Analysed through post-colonial theory and notions of social equality, inclusive education and language rights, it is proposed that the very idea of education export easily leads to practices that ignore fundamental values guiding, for example, Finnish education. Moreover, turning education into a market commodity tend to render it a technical intervention that strengthens, rather than decreases social gaps between the wealthier and the poor families. Thus, marketization of education can work against social cohesion as European education is out of reach of majority of population in Vietnam. And finally, education export maintains and reproduces colonial power hierarchies where knowledge produced in Europe carries more value than knowledge produced in Vietnam.

Minna Hakkarainen is a University **Lecturer of Development Studies** at the University of Helsinki. Her research deals with civil society, democracy and gender in Vietnam. Moreover, her interest in education in the global South stems from her involvement in development policy discussions in which development and trade policies are heavily and uncomfortably intertwined.

An Huy Tran is a first-year PhD Researcher at the Institute of East Asian Studies, University of Duisburg-Essen and a scholarship holder at the Alliance for Research on East Asia Ruhr, Germany. An Huy received his Master Degree at Waseda University, where he developed the interest in different patterns of migration into contemporary Japan and the sociology of migration. His current project focuses on the intersection of sexualities, gender identities and transnational migration among Vietnamese male migrants in Japan. His research interests also include student mobility, brokerage in migration industry, migrants' capital and identities, and ethnic culinary

entrepreneurship.

William F. Pore Pusan National University Oude

Sterrewacht, C.003

Ran Tai - Leiden University

15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 /
Oude Sterrewacht, C.003

Reinterpreting the Past for the Future: Study on the Historical Writings of Phan Boi Chau and Hoang Cao Khai

This thesis compares the texts of Vietnamese national history written in the colonial period by two competing reformist intellectuals Phan Bội Châu and Hoàng Cao Khải. Both Phan and Hoàng, despite the difference of their political stances, endeavoured to justify their respective propositions by constructing the historic past of Vietnam. In this thesis, three issues in their historiography will be highlighted: the nature of the historic past of Vietnam, the subjectivity of the Vietnamese people, and the status of Vietnam in future global affairs.

Phan viewed the Vietnamese people and society before the late nineteenth century as inherently barbarous. The advent of the French colonisers and the introduction of Western civilisation that marked the "rupture" between the past and present of Vietnam and ushered in the "Messianic" moment for the Vietnamese people to evolve into a civilised nation. Hoang, however, emphasised the inherent continuity of Vietnamese history in which the model of civilisation transited from China to France.

Phan believed that the Vietnamese people have their cultural and political subjectivity. This subjectivity was obtained through the struggles against the Chinese invaders over the past centuries. Whereas Hoàng Cao Khải was inclined to believe that Vietnamese people lack collective subjectivity.

Both Phan and Hoàng believed that Vietnam will restore its autonomy and independence in the future. In Phan Bội Châu's narrative, Vietnam will replace the hegemonic status of France in Southeast Asia. As for Hoàng Cao Khải, even if Vietnam becomes modernised and powerful, it will not challenge the dominant status of France in Southeast Asia. As this thesis demonstrates, the world that both Phan and Hoàng envisioned is established upon asymmetrical relations of power, in which the central place will be taken by the most powerful state while the status of others is determined by their respective national strength.

Ran Tai is a ResMA student at Leiden University, the Netherlands. He researches about modern Vietnamese intellectual history. His MA thesis is on Phan Boi Chau and Hoang Cao Khai's historical writings.

Stories and Chronicle in Duoc Tue Magazine Ninh Thi Sinh - Hanoi (1934-1945)

Pedagogical University 2

15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.003 Nguyen Huu Su - SOAS 15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 /

Oude Sterrewacht, C.003

Western Civilisation through the Vision of Vietnamese Confucian Intellectuals in the Second Half of the Nineteenth Century

Ninh Thi Sinh is a lecturer in modern Vietnamese history at Hanoi Pedagogical University 2. She successfully defended her doctoral thesis on the subject of revival Buddhism in Tonkin at Aix-Marsseille University (France) in 2016. She researches and has published on such topic as revival Buddhism, modern Vietnamese Buddhism and Buddhist literature.

In the 20s of the twentieth century, before the decline of Buddhism, monks and laymen in all three regions of Vietnam together called for the establishment of a Buddhist Association to revive Buddhism. After a period of active campaigning, Cochinchina Buddhist Studies was allowed to be established by the Governor of the Cochinchina on August 26, 1931. Shortly thereafter Buddhist/Buddhism associations were established consecutively in the Annam and Tonkin, typically Annam Buddhist Association (1932), Tonkin Buddhist Association (1934). The association quickly became the pillar of the mission to lead the revival movement. In order to achieve efficiency in popularizing Buddhist teachings to the general public, many forms are used such as Sutras teaching and Dharma talks, notably the publication of Buddhist studies magazines: Tu Bi Am in Cochinchina, Vien Am in Annam and Duoc Tue in Tonkin. In comparison to other Buddhist magazines of the same time, Duoc Tue stands out of the crowd. Within the scope of this paper, we would like to focus on studying the stories and chronicles in the magazine Duoc Tue to introduce part of this journal's value to history, literature and Buddhism researches.

Intil the second half of the nineteenth century, Western Ucivilisation was introduced into Vietnamese society mainly through three paths. The first is through trade and goods exchange between the Western and the feudal court. The second is through the Catholic missionaries in Vietnam. Thirdly, Western civilisation was introduced into Vietnamese society through colonial French colonialism and the defeat of the Can Vuong movement in the second half of the nineteenth century. It can be affirmed that Western civilisation infiltrated Vietnamese society from the period when Vietnamese society moved from independent feudalism to a semi-feudal colonial society. Therefore, in the second half of the nineteenth century, Vietnamese Confucian intellectuals stood at the threshold of transformation in human civilisation - the development of industrial civilisation around the world. It can be said that Western civilisation with such factors as Catholic science, technology, language and culture when penetrating into Vietnamese society has created dramatic changes in social life. In particular, the clash between two Western civilisations and Eastern civilisation in the heart of Vietnamese society in the second half of the nineteenth century made individuals living in that era, especially the Confucianists, stand in front of complex options. The question is whether to accept or oppose Western civilisation? If receiving, it should be based on which value system and what factors play the key role?

Moreover, at the end of the nineteenth century, Western civilisation penetrated Vietnamese society mainly through the path of aggression. Therefore, the protection of traditional Confucian culture not only comes from the Confucian ideology of the Confucianists but also from nationalist stance, associated with Confucian culture with the nation. Therefore, the concept of Vietnamese Confucian intellectuals in the second half of the nineteenth century on Western civilisation in addition to limitations still contained certain historical values that needed further investigation.

Su Nguyen is a researcher at Institute of Religions Study (VASS) and MA student at SOAS, University of London. He researches about Vietnamese history, religions, and religious arts in Asia.

The Cosmopolitanism of Ethics and Place in **Colonized East/Southeast Asia as Observed in** the Writings of Early Twentieth Century Korean and Vietnamese Intellectuals

William F. Pore - Pusan National University

15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.003

Hoang Phuong Mai

- Institute of Sino-Nom Studies

15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.003 **Learning and Absorbing Western Science** and Technology in the Tu Duc Era from the Viewpoint of the Nguyen Dynasty's Official **Records of History**

The guestion of whether there is an ethics attached to place is fascinating and still holds some persuasive power when considering East and Southeast Asia. The persistence of nationalism, totalizing ideologies, and ethnic politics in these and other regions of Asia suggests that "place" and "ethics" there may still be connected in narrow, predictable ways. In a longer and deeper inquiry into the civilizational background of East and Southeast Asia, it is possible to find that there has not only been an ethics attached to place, but also that it has had cosmopolitan features, that is, that localities did possess universalist connections that were defining and have been resilient.

comparative aspects of early anti-colonial thought in Korea and Vietnam, I translated a number of the works of two late nineteenth and early twentieth century aspirant literati, one from Korea, Pak Ŭnsik (1859-1925), and one from Vietnam, Phan Bôi Châu (1867-1940). In the course of further research, among the guestions that emerged from a reading of the works of these two concerned their understanding of the nation, given that their learning and political thought would have been ultimately derived from the Chinese cultural sphere. The ethics derived from that imagined, but waning, cosmopolitan order in East Asia in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries informed the similarity that I detected in their thought. Through further inquiry into the thought of Pak and Phan, I devised a project of investigating how these intellectuals in geographically separated but culturally allied parts of East Asia engaged with the world of their time. The thought in Pak and Phan's works made it possible to perceive a sensibility derived from the learning of the Chinese cultural sphere that could include, but also supersede, narrower understandings of place by providing a common cosmopolitan source of ethics, besides being a locus of hybridized national experience. In this way, they combined the universal and particular.

A few years ago, having become interested in the

t can be said that, In the nineteenth century, Western scientific and technical knowledge was still foreign to most people in Vietnam. However, when digging into contemporary sources, we can see that the Nguyen court already displayed certain positive views in the assessment of Western technical knowledge. In order to maintain and promote the development of science and technology, as well as the economy and the military, the Nguyen kings promoted cerrtain efforts in learning and absorbing Western science and technology, especially in the case of King Tu Duc. Our paper explores Tu Duc's view on this issue; At the same time, we strive to identify the level of influence Western science and technology had on various aspects of the country's life at that time.

Hoang Phuong Mai is a researcher at the Institue of Sino Nom studies with an interest in the diplomatic history of Vietnam.

University, Busan, Republic of Korea. His research focus is manly on Vietnam. He also has written articles on Northeast Asia, principally Korea.

Will Pore is a visiting professor

in the Department of Global

(formerly an associate professor)

Studies, College of Economics and

International Trade at Pusan National

Identity, Memory and Ideology

CHAIR

Oude

Sterrewacht, C.102

Catherine Earl Independent Researcher **Kevin Pham** - University of California, Riverside

15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.102 Ho Chi Minh: Practice, Theory, and the Linking of Marxist Self-Criticism and Confucian Self-Cultivation

Political theory hitherto has been concerned with Western political thought. However, in the last two decades political theorists have started to examine political thought beyond the "West" in an endeavor known as "comparative political theory." In doing so, their attention has primarily been to political thought emerging from perceived civilizational "centers" such as China, India, and the Islamic world. Thus, political theory has overlooked "peripheries" such as Vietnam, a cross-roads of multiple empires. In this paper, I ask if political theorists can better understand the relationship between theory and practice by examining the political thought of Vietnam's most famous political leader, Ho Chi Minh. Although Ho Chi Minh has been primarily viewed as a practitioner rather than a creative theorist, I explore how "theory" was nonetheless occurring in Ho's embodied, material practice (in his travels, life as a manual laborer and absence of leisure to "theorize"). The paper then explores how Ho creatively viewed the Marxist revolutionary practice of "criticism and self-criticism" as continuous and synonymous with Confucian moral self-cultivation. Ho Chi Minh's cross-cultural and cross-ideological hybrid theoretical moves would today be characterized as "comparative political theory."

Kevin Pham is a PhD candidate in the department of political science at UC Riverside. His dissertation demonstrates how Vietnamese political thought of the French colonial era intervenes in debates in contemporary political theory.

Memory and Identity in the Work of Tran Duc Richard Quang-Anh Tran Thao

· Ca'Foscari University of Venice

15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.102

Nguyen Minh Tien -

University of Social Sciences and Humanities, VNU HCMC

15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.102

Folk Culture Subjects in Compositions in the Early Days of Tân nhạc Việt Nam (New Music of Vietnam): The Indigenization of Western **Melodies in Folk Culture Lyrics**

Richard Quang-Anh Tran is an Assistant Professor at the Ca'Foscari University of Venice. He is interested in topics including identity, history, gender and gueer studies.

This talk proposes to examine the question of memory and identity in the work of the Vietnamese philosopher Trần Đức Thảo. Even though Thảo is more often known for his twentieth-century philosophical engagement with phenomenology and Marxism--including debates with the generation of European thinkers such as Jean-Paul Sartre -- this talk suggests that this philosophical corpus would need to be placed in the extra-textual context of Thảo's historical travels between Europe and Vietnam. Condemned by the Vietnamese Communist Party in the 1950s and then later embraced postmortem by the same Party as a pantheon of its preeminent intellectuals, Thao left a rather poignant memoir of his intellectual journey towards the end of his life, a record that has yet to be examined more closely. The talk will ask the following questions: First, how does Thao understand his own identity? Is there evidence of an evolution, if any, in his own self-concept? If so, how might the question of memory problematize the retrospective construction of this identity? Second, what role, if any, does this identity play in framing the problem of "time" and "experience," two key concepts in the philosophy of Marxism and phenomenology? Finally, in light of these questions, where might we situate Thảo in the broader historicization of Vietnamese migrant literature?

The year of 1930 marked the beginning of Tân nhạc Việt Nam (New Music of Vietnam) by the song "Cùng nhau đi hồng binh", written by composer Đinh Nhu. It was then Vietnamese music compositions transformed from using pentatonic scale (ngũ cung) to heptatonic scale (bảy nốt) - the most common modern Western scale. Being in the transition of Western and Eastern theories of aesthetics, many musicians had define a new wave composing music called "Nhạc Tây theo điệu Ta" (Western music with Vietnamese melodies and lyrics) by using folk culture subjects and turning them into contemporary masterpieces. But researches, especially internationally published researches, on Tân nhạc Việt Nam had not been carried out probably after 1986 (the "Đổi Mới" era) and even in the early years of the 21st century, so few songs that were commonly called "nhac tiền chiến" (post-war songs) were licensed to perform in Vietnam. This paper will convey the beginning period of Tan nhac Việt Nam from 1930 to 1945 - the year Ho Chi Minh read the Proclamation of Independence of Vietnam from the French and the Japanese - and take deep researches in the movement as well as the lyrics of music compositions with two main points: the history of Tan nhac Viet Nam and major themes in musicians' compositions that used folk culture subjects and notable Vietnamese composers who dedicated their lives in creating compositions "Nhac Tây theo điệu Ta" and had great effects on people's conception at that time.

Nguyễn Minh Tiến is an undergraduate student study Literature at University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Vietnam National University Ho Chi Minh City. He is doing his researches on traditional performing arts, specifically on Cai Lương, the New Music of Vietnam (Tân nhạc Việt Nam) and folk literature in the modern society.

In Search for a Hybrid Self in Viet Thanh Masami Usui - Doshisha **Nguyen's The Sympathizer**

University

15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.102 Tran Thi Thanh Giang -Hanoi University of Culture 15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.102

Cultural Capital and Preservation of Cultural Values across Generations: Vietnamese Refugee Families in Australia

Born in Japan, Masami Usui received her second MA and Ph.D. from Michigan State University and she is Professor of English at Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan. As an author of five books including A Passage to Self in Virginia Woolf's Works and Life, Asian/Pacific American Literature (Vol. I: Fiction, Vol. II: Poetry, and Vol. III: Drama), Borderless Literature and Memory: From a 9/11 to a 3/11 Prologue, she researches on Virginia Woolf and women writers, Asian American literature and culture, and world literature. Her sixth book entitled Falling Love with Kazuo Ishiguro will be published in summer, 2019, in Japan.

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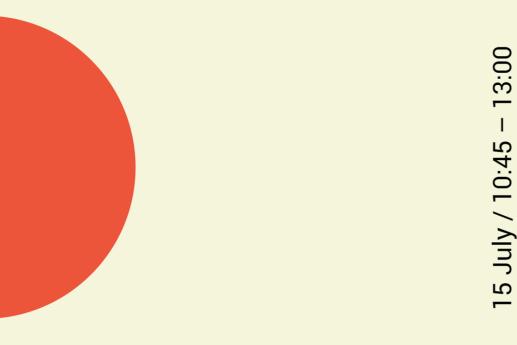
New New York Indian War was a Vietnam War novel that received the 2016 Pulitzer Prize for fiction, Viet Thanh Nguyen's The Sympathizer connotes Vietnam's long and unescapable relationship with France as the former colonizer. Moreover, the novel portrays the protagonist whose trauma and identity crisis is deeply rooted in his hybrid self, born of a Vietnamese woman and a French Catholic priest. This hybrid self not only represents the Vietnamese colonization by France in the nineteenth century, but also contests Catholicism in Vietnam as a sexual molester to a Vietnamese female body. As an illegitimate and biracial child of a French Catholic priest, the protagonist is destined to live as an outsider in Vietnam, undergoes his hardships as a refugee in America, and is determined to live as a sympathizer across borders.

The 21st century is confronted with endless conflicts due to a global crisis represented by 9/11 and its aftermath. By reexamining the Vietnam War, Nguyen allows the protagonist to undergo his endless pilgrimage to freedom and peace by overcoming his broken dream and identity crisis. This novel portrays the world of terror including the post 9/11 politics and social changes ranging from the prolonged territorial and religious conflicts to the endless waves of refugees across layered borders and the countless immigrants to the West. The protagonist's journey between Vietnam and America, moreover, implies an enlarged map of the devastated fate of the Southeast Asia from the colonial to the postcolonial eras and a global atlas whose geographical features have been repeatedly threatened by armed guerrillas and armed forces both inside and outside these regions since the Cold War. In describing this contemporary pilgrimage endless selfsearch journey, Nguyen examines the conditions of an unsettled human consciousness whose phantom has been wandering for a sanctuary in this world of terror.

ietnamese refugees are widely known to arrive in new destinations with their own distinct set of cultural values associated with their homeland. These may differ from, or even be at odds with, the dominant values in the host culture. Further, the succeeding generations, who have been born and raised in the host culture, may develop different perspectives on their refugee parents' original culture. Thus, research has argued that the cultural values that Vietnamese refugees brought with them lead to difficulties in the resettlement process of their new lives. This study, however, seek to challenge these views by presenting findings from a qualitative research based on in-depth interviews with 20 South Vietnamese parents and children who fled after the Vietnam War and have settled in Melbourne (Australia) for almost 40 years. Drawing on Pierre Bourdieu's concept on cultural capital, the study suggests a new way of understanding the process of preserving Vietnamese cultural values across generations in diaspora. It is shown that South Vietnamese parents consider the preserving and sharing of Vietnamese values with their children as a form of cultural capital which help them to overcome difficulties in the tough time of fleeing from their homeland, for example the traumatic experiences and resettlement in Australia. For many, such Vietnamese cultural values as harmony, solidarity, emotional support and mother tongue have become their 'treasure chest' that is necessary and helpful. It reveals further that the children of the refugee families instinctively understand the sacrifices made by their parents in the risky escape journey to provide a better future for them. They actively embrace these values passed on by their parents as valuable resources. They find it necessary to practice these values in their lives, and to develop them as a form of capital. These findings contribute to the burgeoning body of research on Vietnamese in diaspora as well as cultural capital in a refugee context.

Giang Tran is a lecturer at Faculty of Family studies and Social work, Hanoi University of Culture - Vietnam. She received her PhD degree in sociology from the School of Arts, Social Science, and Humanities, Swinburne University of Technology, Australia. Her research focus on Vietnamese families, migrations, and cultural values in Vietnamese families.

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SESSION 4

Migrants on Both Sides of the Law

CHAIR

Oude

Sterrewacht, C.104

John Kleinen University of Amsterdam Lan Anh Hoang - The University of Melbourne 15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 /

Oude Sterrewacht, C.104

What's love got to do with it? Narratives of Sex, Money and Morality from the Case Study of Vietnamese Migrants in Moscow

In this paper, I am concerned with how uncertainty, be it a lived or imagined experience, can be productive as well as destructive for sexual-affective relationships in the context of transnational irregular migration from Vietnam to Russia. Drawing on ethnographic research on Vietnamese migrant traders at Moscow wholesale markets, this paper sheds light on the so-called 'ethos of contingency,' which is about the tentativeness but also flexibility in people's actions when they feel they have no control over their lives or the ability to predict the conditions on which they are dependent (Whyte and Siu 2015). On the one hand, uncertain and transient conditions of life seem to make the transgression of Vietnamese restrictive sexuality norms more tolerable and justifiable. They bring people together, create a sense of freedom, open up new possibilities, and blur social divisions between men and women from diverse backgrounds. On the other hand, sexual-affective relationships are rendered particularly fragile by the sense of uncertainty and vulnerability, which encourages individualistic behaviour and the pursuit of intimacies in a transactional and rational manner. The paper emphasizes the importance of situating sexuality, intimacy, and affect within the broader political economy of migration.

Lan Anh Hoang is Senior Lecturer in Development Studies in the School of Social and Political Sciences. The University of Melbourne. Australia. She is a co-editor of the Palgrave Macmillan book series 'Anthropology, Change, and Development'. Her research interests are migration and transnationalism, sexualities and gender, social networks and social capital, and identity and belonging. Her most recent work - a sole-authored monograph entitled 'Vietnamese migrants in Moscow: mobility in times of uncertainty' and an edited volume (with Cheryll Alipio) entitled 'Money and moralities in contemporary Asia' - is under contract with Amsterdam University Press.

Elusive Victims? Anti-Trafficking and Vietnamese Migrants in the UK

Valentine Gavard-Suaire

- Royal Holloway, University of London

15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.104 Le Thanh Hai -Independent Researcher 15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.104

have back home.

Người Rơm or scarecrow is the label that illegal Vietnamese immigrants in the UK use to call

themselves. They are among up to three quarters of a

million people living without proper document in this

island, accordingly to an estimation by London School

even Panama in order to break into Schengen's border,

and then through ferries into the UK. Border as a lawful

abuse democratic laws, especially rules on human rights,

to legalise their status. Then, their social remittance play

Having over 15 years observing this phenomena, I apply

ethnomethodology to think about possible impact they can

institution seems not to exist in their grey world. They

an importance role back at home through Facebook.

of Economics. They flew from Vietnam to Russia, Iran, or

Illegal Vietnamese in Europe: Borderless, **Lawless, and Social Remittance**

of invisibility and silence among Vietnamese migrants in the UK and Vietnam. Protection actors such as NGOs and represented.

y PhD focuses on current low-skilled migration from Vietnam to the UK, in the context of rising

concerns for human trafficking risks. I study phenomena

migration takes and the common references to a 'hidden victim' figure in UK-based anti-trafficking initiatives. This would allow me to discuss how it challenges the understanding of Vietnamese migrants' motivations and needs, as well as the ability of UK-based protection stakeholders to provide them with effective support.

public institutions often refer to them as hard to approach and mistrustful, and young migrants sometimes often from care. I want to understand the links between complex migratory contexts marked by hiding practices, and the way this specific form of migration is understood and My presentation addresses the elusive forms this

Le Thanh Hai accomplished his PhD in 2010 at Institute of Philosophy and Sociology at Polish Academy of Science. He continues his academic work in teaching (Cultural University of HCMC), publishing (5 books), engaging in local development (Bac Ninh and Dong Thap), as well as doing research at home in London.

Valentine Gavard-Suaire is a PhD student in the Geography Department London. Her research focuses on antitrafficking operations in Vietnam and

at Royal Holloway, University of

the United Kingdom.

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Vietnamese "Modern Slaves"?: Agency & **Precarity in Nail Salons, Cannabis Farms and** the UK Immigration System 15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 / Oude

Tamsin Barber - Oxford **Brookes University**

Sterrewacht, C.104

Haewon Lee - University of Social Sciences and Humanities, VNU Hanoi

15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.104 The Best Way to Understand Citizenship is by **Considering What it is Not, Using Vietnamese Boat People in the UK as a Case Study**

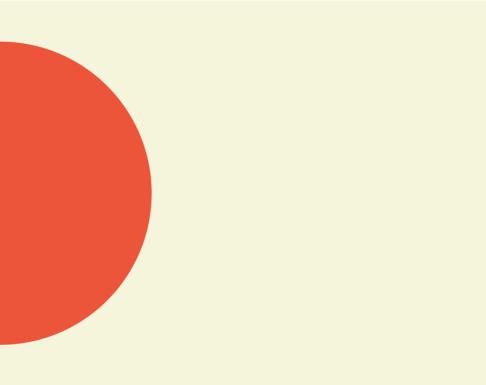
Tamsin Barber is Senior Lecturer in Sociology at Brookes University. She is author of "Oriental Identities in Super-Diverse Britain: Young Vietnamese in London". Her research interests lie in the areas of 'race', ethnicity, youth and migration with a focus on themes of exclusion, inclusion and identity formation. Her recent research projects include: **Newton Mobility Fund project** "New labour migrations between Vietnam and the UK: motivations, iournevs and reflections" (2018). **UNU-WIDER** project consultancy on Vietnamese refugees "Forced Migration and Inequality: Countryand City-level Factors Influencing Refugee Integration' (2017), an ESRC project 'Becoming Adult' focusing on Vietnamese youth migrants (2015).

In recent years the relationship between Vietnamese migrants working in the cannabis trade and nail salons, and Modern Slavery have become almost synonymous in UK policy and media representations. Vietnamese migrants have been positioned in polarised ways as either vulnerable passive victims of traffickers in need of rescue or criminals breaching UK immigration and employment law. This paper critically interrogates the role of these debates in framing our understanding of new Vietnamese migrants in the UK. Drawing upon fieldwork on social media entries by Vietnamese migrants and the existing academic literature in the area, I critique the Modern Slavery agenda and argue for the need to broaden dominant understandings and conceptions of Vietnamese migrants beyond those of 'passive victims' of trafficking or 'modern slaves' to include a wider range of experiences among these migrants, which notions of social agency. This paper will reflect upon the limitations of Modern Slavery for enabling a more accurate and fuller understanding of the situation and show how the experiences of Vietnamese migrants challenges this narrow categorisation. I argue that debates on Modern Slavery and discussions of Vietnamese migrants in the UK need to take in to account the entire spectrum of migration experience such as; the situation of the sending communities in Vietnam, social relations leading to migration, the global-economic power structures that are responsible for producing vulnerable communities in Vietnam, the role of exploitative neo-liberal labour market regimes, and the imposition of strict immigration regimes in the UK. By reflecting upon wider aspects of the lived experience and biographical processes of migration, it is argued that frameworks such as Modern Slavery can unwittingly become complicit in rendering these migrants more vulnerable by disregarding their agency and overlook important dimensions of their experience by adopting an overly westernised conceptions of labour and migration.

n this paper, by looking at the Vietnamese boat people case, I will show the struggling to gain formal, substantive citizenship in this contemporary era. This paper ultimately aims to answer from 'what is it to experience citizenship?' by looking at what it is not to. This argument is vital because it is directly related to human identity. In my paper, firstly, I will draft the concept of citizenship by breaking down each three stage into two parts which are 'be' and 'not to be' as following: (1) Citizenship and nationality, (2) What is the formal citizenship/ substantive citizenship and what is not? (3) How citizen's life would be? 'Experience' or not? (Not to experience will be explained by use of the word 'strugglealong') in terms of describing those classified citizens' lives. In doing so, I will introduce the Vietnamese boat people's lives as a particular example in practice.

Haewon Lee is currently doing her PhD degree at the department of anthropology, VNU, funded by the POSCO TJ PARK fellowship. She has graduated MA at SOAS, University of London with a major in Social anthropology 2016-2017. Her interests in anthropology, is specialized in Vietnam, interculturalism in Southeast Asia. rituals, and festivals and folk religions. Her MA dissertation mainly focuses on the meaning of gender in religion of Vietnam. She is currently being responsible for an exhibition project on "Southeast Asian crafts traditionally handed down" in museum division of Seoul city as a dispatched researcher to Vietnam.

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SESSION 5

Language Issues, Pedagogy, Education & Mobility

CHAIR

Oude

Sterrewacht, C.006

Le Thuy Linh Monash University

3:00

5 July / 10:45

Nguyen Thi Anh Hong

- Massey University, New Zealand

15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.006

Exploring Students' Positive Emotions in English Language Learning in Vietnamese Contexts Using Written Narratives`v

The purpose of this study is to explore students' positive emotions in the progression of their English language learning. In other words, this study examines how students feel and what make them feel positive in their English learning experience in Vietnamese learning contexts. It also examines the research questions, the methodology, the theoretical framework adopted so far in the research process. Additionally, this study presents the use of written narratives as a tool for investigating students' positive emotions. In order to meet the research questions, the research was based on narrative inquiry in English language learning to understand students' lived experience; The study used self-designed written narratives, which were adapted from Barkhuizen (2014)'s written narrative frames, with a given topic and suggested questions to stimulate learners' memories. The written narratives were delivered to second-year students at three different universities in the North of Vietnam. 112 written narratives were collected and then analysed qualitatively using the content-based analysing approach to explore students' emotions. The content of the narratives was analysed using some categories such as the settings, the events, the actions, and the effective factors... to find out commonalities among students' emotions in English language learning such as the emotional shift, and the cooccurrence of both negative and positive emotions.

Hong Thi Anh Nguyen is currently a second-year PhD student at the School of Humanities and Social Science, Massey University. Her field of study is Applied Linguistics. Her topic is about Positive Emotions in English Language Learning and Teaching in Vietnam. Hong has taught English for Thai Nguyen University of Technology in Vietnam since she graduated from university, in 2000.

English in Vietnam: Past, Present, and Future Mai Nguyen - University of

Edinburgh

15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.006 Nguyen Thi Thuy Lan -The University of Auckland 15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.006

Vietnamese EFL Lecturers' Perceptions and Practices about Intercultural Communicative Competence: A Survey Study

Mai Nguyen is a teaching fellow in Language Education at Moray House School of Education. The University of Edinburgh, UK, and a lecturer in English at the Department of English, Hue University of Foreign Languages, Vietnam. She has had experience teaching TESOL courses and training English language teachers in Vietnam, Australia, and the UK. Her main research interests include second language teaching methodology, second language teacher education (including EMI teacher education), and teaching English as an international language (TEIL).

n terms of Kachru's (1985) Circles of English model, Vietnam is an Expanding Circle country. English is a foreign language in Vietnam, with no official status in government and law. It was once considered the language of the enemy and lost its importance to political prejudice. Since the country's major economic reform in 1986, English has assumed a greater role and is presently wellrecognized in international communication, education, and some other areas of Vietnamese society. Vietnam therefore represents an interesting case of peripheral use of English. This presentation deals with various aspects of the use and role of English in Vietnam. It begins with a summary of Vietnam's linguistic and ethnic diversity. The history of English in Vietnam will then be reviewed and contrasted with that of other foreign languages. The current position and role of English in Vietnamese society and the Vietnamese education system will also be discussed. Most importantly, the focus of the presentation will be on outlining distinctive linguistic features of Vietnamese English, regarding pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary and pragmatics. A general observation is a majority of the linguistic features encountered in Vietnamese English constitute transference features from Vietnamese, explicable with reference to its structure. The presentation concludes with recent changes in English use and English education policies in Vietnam, with special consideration of future prospects for English in Vietnam, particularly the debate around whether or not ongoing or future developments are likely to lead to the emergence of a local 'variety' of Vietnamese English.

reign language (FL) teachers' perceptions and practices about intercultural communicative competence (ICC) has recently been a question of great interest in all areas of FL education when FL learners, especially learners of English, grasp more and more opportunities to interact with people of different cultures in the era of globalization. This presentation reports on a survey study that was conducted to get 115 Vietnamese EFL lecturers' perceptions and instructional practices about ICC at over 30 universities in the North of Vietnam. The results of the study indicated that Vietnamese EFL lecturers have a general understanding of ICC and emphasize the significance of ICC to Vietnamese EFL learners in a globalized world. However, the majority of the participants place greater emphasis on achieving linguistic goals than enhancing EFL learners' ICC in their English class. In terms of the reported instructional practices of ICC, the results of the study showed that the way Vietnamese EFL lecturers brought culture into their class was the transmission of cultural knowledge that they have known, seen, or experienced, but have yet to develop EFL learners' skills, attitudes, and awareness about cultural diversity and cultural differences. The study also found out some factors that might affect Vietnamese EFL lecturers' perceptions and practices about ICC. It is hoped that this study will contribute to a deeper insight of Vietnamese EFL lecturers' perceptions and practices about ICC; henceforth, suggestions for materials development, teaching methodologies, foreign language policy and planning, and professional development can be provided for a better FL education in Vietnam.

Nguyen Thi Thuy Lan is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Auckland, New Zealand and an English lecturer at Bac Giang Agriculture and Forestry University, Vietnam. Her research interests are methodologies for teaching English as a Foreign Language, Intercultural communicative competence, teachers' beliefs and practices, and the relationship between policies and teaching practices.

Europe or Asia? Teachers' Assessment Literacy and CEFR for Japanese Language **Teaching in Vietnam** 15 July / 10:45 – 13:00 /

Kayoko Hashimoto - The University of Queensland Oude Sterrewacht, C.006

Ngo Thanh Ha - The University of New South Wales

15 July / 10:45 - 13:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.006

Neoliberalism versus Confucianism in Vietnamese HE: Bridging the Missing Link?

Kayoko Hashimoto is Senior Lecturer at School of Languages and Cultures, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia. Her main research areas are language policy, English language teaching in Japan, internationalisation and higher education, and Japanese language teaching in Asia. Her latest publications include a co-edited book Professional Development of English Language Teachers in Asia: Lessons from Japan and Vietnam (2018, Routledge, with Van-Trao Nguyen), and an edited book Japanese Language and Soft Power in Asia (2017, Palgrave Macmillan). She is a thematic editor (language and education) of Asian Studies Review.

n 2009, ASEAN officially adopted English as the working language. This is in stark contrast to the European Union, which has 24 official languages. The decision has changed the nature of multilingualism of the region—English has replaced local and indigenous languages other than the national language in many places (Kirkpatrick, 2012), but the implication to foreign languages has been largely unknown. In Vietnam, the so-called 2020 National Foreign Language Project, started in 2008, has been a vehicle for promotion of English as well as other foreign languages, including Japanese, Chinese, French, and Russian, at all education levels (Nguyen 2018, Japan Foundation 2015). As part of the 2020 Project, the Common European Framework Reference (CEFR) has been introduced to the national proficiency framework. While English is the first foreign language in Vietnam, the number of Japanese language learners has been rapidly increasing since Vietnam signed the Economic Partnership Agreement with Japan in 2009. Some fundamental issues surrounding Japanese language education in Vietnam, however, have been identified, which include the heavy reliance on support from Japan and the Japanese Language Proficiency Test, which is administered by the Japanese government, as well as the inconsistent application of the CEFR based national six-level proficiency framework to the curriculum (Cao 2017). This paper is part of a large project of Japanese language teaching in Southeast Asia with focus on learners' employability and mobility. It examines Vietnamese university teachers' view on CEFR within the Japanese language curriculum, and argues that how their assessment literacy has been shaped in the process of teaching an Asian language with the "European" framework.

This study, using the concept of institutional logics, investigates the interactions of two influential ideologies, Neoliberalism and Confucianism, in shaping the contemporary HE system of Vietnam. By doing so I argue that despite the apparent compatibility between the two ideologies that helps enhance the widespread diffusion of Neoliberalism in Vietnamese HE, Neoliberalism essentially contradicts Confucianism. More importantly, under the influence of Neoliberalism, the internal problems of Vietnamese HE caused by the Confucian legacy, which are the lack of an autonomous justification of HE functions and the absence of an indigenous identity and transparent vision, have been only exacerbated. Whether compatible or contradictory, Confucianism and Neoliberalism are not able to answer the fundamental question of Vietnamese HE: What is HE for? In the context of East Asian countries entering an arms race for building world-class universities, this analysis poses a critical inquiry for future research: will the Humboldtian model of research university help bridge the missing link between tradition and contemporary HE in Vietnam?

Ha T. Ngo is a Vietnamese who is currently taking a doctoral program at the School of Education, the University of New South Wales (UNSW). Australia. Her research focuses on education policy and leadership, particularly policies for private higher education sector. She is interested in conducting research from comparative study perspectives. Prior to studying in UNSW Australia, she earned her bachelor's degree in Korean language at Hanoi University, Vietnam and her master's degree in educational administration at Seoul National University.



Issues Surrounding Arts, Art Practices, Festivals & Societies

CHAIR

Oude

Sterrewacht, C.003

Minna Hakkarainen University of Helsinki

9:00

July / 16:45

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Dancing Sideways to Move Forward, Imagining Sustainable Future Communities in Vietnam through Bi-Lateral Cultural Engagement: A Case Study Examining Public-Private Partnerships using European Models of Creative Collaboration

Jane Gavan - University of Sydney

15 July / 16:45 - 19:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.003

n late 2015, the first Vietnamese National Strategy for Cultural industries 2020-2030, was approved by the Vietnamese Prime Minister. The strategy aims to unlock the potential for arts and creativity to promote economic growth and inclusive social development.

Despite considerable efforts made by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, public awareness and engagement in creative strategies remains very limited. There remain contextual barriers that prevent creative practitioners from playing a more active role in bringing arts into cultural, social and economic development in Vietnam.

In 2018-2019, The University of Sydney, six Vietnam manufacturing firms, four artists and four designers were brought together by UNESCO Hanoi to engage in creative collaborations within factories in North and South Vietnam to explore ways of increasing sustainable productivity across their sectors.

This approach to creative practice, in which artists choose to work with organisations has existed since before the industrial age (Barry & Meisiek 2010). The broad aim of these collaborations is to raise productivity through sustainable innovation. From early in the 21st century, programmes and initiatives placing artists within organisations have been emerging in increasing numbers, from northern Europe, France and Spain (Berthoin Antal 2009. However, there is a lack of research on similar approaches in Vietnam. This research identifies the need to study the intricacies and practicalities of how artists might operate as exemplars in action situated in South East Asia.

Manufacturing Creativity explores the challenges and outcomes of low cost self-organised creative collaborations in industry. In particular themes raised have implications for; factory worker well-being, the potential for the creative practitioner as leader or soft power actor, the development of professional training programs in curatorial and ethical research in Vietnam, and the potential future of sustainable innovation around clean manufacturing waste.

Jane Gavan is a Senior Lecturer at the University of Sydney, Australia. She researches on the value of Creativity Practice Society and has published, exhibited and curated on innovation, sustainability and creative leadership.

Yuko Saito-Nobe - Taisho University

15 July / 16:45 - 19:00 /

Oude Sterrewacht, C.003

Adaptation and Collaboration of Vietnamese Theater

Ronald Bellemans -Author

15 July / 16:45 - 19:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.003 **Good Idea!**

Vietnam's traditional theater is well known overseas, and its floating puppet theater is also famous for sightseeing. However, few Vietnamese plays are known. This is my report that examines overseas performances and adaptations of modern plays that have recently attracted attention mainly among young people in Vietnam, especially the works of Luu Quang Vuu who is famous as the best playwright.

Yuko Saito-Nobe is a Part-time Lecture of Theater and Film at several university in Japan, and also a drama turk. She researches about Vietnamese theater and film, especially in the modern and contemporary theater in Hanoi. Nguyen, an architect born in Than Ha, approached me in 2014. They had built a big park & museum. The museum should support the old craftsman village, but they did not know how to do this. I wrote a policy plan for them. Begin 2015 they came back to me and asked me to realize that plan as their first director. I could do what I wanted; hire the needed staff, developed educational program, quiding, market & restoration.

I accepted the job, hired a great staff and within 6 months I had proven that the museum could be completely self-supporting while we also increased the possibilities of the village.

Sadly the success was also causing the biggest problems. The village had two big opposing families. The uncle of the owner was part of one. He and the father where making use of their position...till I became director. My policy, and the intention of owner, was to work with all the families. The family didn't accept my policy, it was undermining their position.

With a younger director they would have used their age, but I had the same age. Nevertheless, my staff was young and they ordered them often to do things in contradiction with my policy.

The more success we had...the more problems they were causing.

At a certain point I told the owner that I could not work like that, he had to remove his family. He could not do this but he asked me to stay as advisor. I left.

As the Dutch consul said: I had proven that a museum can make profit with good police; without harming the interests of local craftsman.

My UNESCO contact ask me to describe what went wrong because it is very informative how some traditions can stop a smart development.

Ronald Bellemans organized in 2014 a big International Art Exhibition for the HCMC Fine Art Museum. He became in 2015 the first director of the Thanh Ha Terracotta Park & Museum, and gave lectures for UNESCO to the organization of Vietnamese museums and at the Ha Noi Art University. He is advising several museums and now is writing the Vietnam Museum Guide. Bellemans made a study about the Vietnamese language and the influence of the writing systems on it. He wrote for UNESCO a report about his time as director of the Thanh Ha Terracotta museum.

Water Puppetry is Vietnam, Vietnam is Water Michelle Huynh - University **Puppetry: Challenging the Discourse on What Defines Vietnam through Theatre** 15 July / 16:45 - 19:00 /

of Hawaii at Manoa

Oude Sterrewacht, C.003

Lu Thi Thanh Le -University of Social Sciences and Humanities

15 July / 16:45 - 19:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.003

Preservation and Exploitation of Traditional Festivals in Vietnam today, with Observations of some Festivals in the Northern Part

Michelle V. Huynh is an MFA Candidate in Asian Theatre Performance from the University of Hawaii at Manoa. She performs. directs, and researches different theatrical forms across Southeast Asia with Vietnamese and Thai performing arts as her main interests. She also studies other performance genres in China, Japan, and South Asia. Although a trained performer, she engages in the field of academia for Asian theatre in her spare time. By the time of this conference, she will have just graduated with her graduate degree from Hawaii. Afterwards, she will be pursuing her PhD in Theatre Studies in the continental United States.

In the expansive repertoire of Asian theatrical genres, Southeast Asia is home to many puppetry forms that are still practiced and performed today. Vietnam hosts a very unique puppetry form — one that does not require strings or shadow screens; instead, it requires a giant pool of water. Múa rối nước, or more commonly known as Vietnamese water puppetry to many Westerners, is a performing art genre that is synonymous to Vietnam. Scholars have published various English-language papers and dissertations about múa rối nước, but these authors all revere the puppetry form as the sole performing art genre that represents Vietnam. In that sense, múa rối nước is a "metonymy" of Vietnam. However, Vietnamese water puppetry is a genre that emerged specifically in North Vietnam with a large following of fans and supporters who are North Vietnamese. There are also other theatrical genres that are as equally performed and well-received as múa rối nước all throughout the country, such as hát chèo and cai lương. Within this past decade, there has yet to be another English-language paper published on múa rối nước, and this paper intends to challenge the discourse in Vietnamese theatre studies and the way Western scholars view Vietnamese water puppetry. In this paper, I explain the progression of múa rối nước throughout the years from the dynastic periods to the modern-day socialist republic. I analyze seminal works about Vietnamese water puppetry and state why the genre is considered a metonymy of Vietnam. I then explore the dichotomy of North and South Vietnam as seen through its performing art genres to demonstrate the importance of all Vietnamese performing art forms being recognized as "Vietnamese."

The festivals are associated with cultural traditions of people in Vietnam, both of the majority and minority ethnic groups. After a period of several decades in which the festivals have declined their roles in Vietnamese society, since 1986, with the Reform progress, many traditional festivals in Vietnam are preserved and restored. Some festivals are not only restored for the cultural need of local people but also have been mobilized for specific political, economic and social objectives. In this paper, we will study some major festivals in Northern Vietnam such as Hung Temple festival, Chin Gian temple festival, Giong festival, Lim festival, Ka Te festival, to portray a general picture of how the festivals of Kinh and minority people are preserved and exploited in the context of contemporary Vietnam, from the post-Doi Moi to present. The paper discusses the current states of festival preservation in the context of discontinued memories, the effects and challenges in mobilizing the values of the festival for national objectives such as national national solidarity, tourism economic development,... The article hopes to summarize practical issues on the conservation and mobilization of festivals in Vietnam today to bring about the helpful suggestions to these works.

Lu Thi Thanh Le is currently the Head of Folklore Department at Vietnam National University, Hanoi. Her research interests include origin myths of ethnic groups in Vietnam, folklore theories, the application of folklore in contemporary society.

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CHAIR

Oude

Sterrewacht, B.104

Tamsin Barber Oxford Brookes University

Tamsin Barber - Oxford Brookes University

15 July / 16:45 - 19:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, B.104 Claiming Visibility though Pan-ethnicity: The Experiences and Identities of the Second-Generation Vietnamese in Britain

As a numerically small and largely invisible group in multicultural Britain, the young second-generation Vietnamese occupy a distinct position within British society, and in the international Vietnamese diaspora. Drawing upon in-depth narrative data collected with Vietnamese men and women in London, this paper explores their intricate negotiations and identity strategies for mitigating the forces of invisibility and Orientalist racialisations in British society. It is argued that their deployment of pan-ethnicity and appropriation of Orientalised modes of representation enable new forms of agency for resisting racism and claim greater cultural visibility.

Tamsin Barber is Senior Lecturer in Sociology and has research expertise in 'race', migration and identity and the Vietnamese Disapora in the UK. She is author of book Oriental Identities in Super-Diverse Britain: Young Vietnamese in London Palgrave Macmillan (2015). She is currently working on a British Academy project "Becoming East Asian: Race, Ethnicity and Youth Politics of Belonging in "Superdiverse" Britain' with Dr Diana Yeh (City University, London). She has been involved in various research projects relating to Vietnamese migrants including more recently a Newton Mobility Fund project "New labour migrations between Vietnam and the UK: motivations, journeys and reflections" (2018), a UN project on refugees "Forced Migration and Inequality: Countryand City-level Factors Influencing Refugee Integration' (2017), an ESRC project 'Becoming Adult' focusing on Vietnamese youth migrants (2015). She has also published on other areas relating to the Vietnamese diaspora in the UK.

Second Generation in Russia: Negotiating Dichotomies of Ethnic and Civic

Anna Tuzova - European University at Saint Petersburg

15 July / 16:45 – 19:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, B.104 **Myriam Dao** - Independent Artist

15 July / 16:45 – 19:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, B.104 "De nos vies...quelques traits": An Artist Video (English Subtitles)

Recent literature on children of immigrants, and on Vietnamese second generation immigrants around the world, in particular, highlights the processes of cultural hybridization in constructing identities. In Russia, Vietnamese population (first- and second-generation) appear to be very diverse in terms of education, class, diasporic and transnational engagement, Russian and Vietnamese language proficiency, etc. Still the political and public discourse concerning immigrants is dominated by dichotomous categorization that fosters xenophobia and disempowers, especially those who are visibly different. "Native" vs. "alien", "Russian" vs. "Vietnamese", and "we" vs. "they" binaries prevail.

While children of Vietnamese experience ethnicization, hugely based on physiognomy, they, however, find ways to bridge the gaps between simplifying mainstream discourse and their complicated positionality (that implies both social position and processes of identification).

Drawing on in-depth biographical interviews and participant observation as well as media discourse analysis I look at the role of state agencies, policies, authorities and institutions in creating ethnic and racial binary categories. I address the following questions: How this categories are being applied onto state subjects and internalized by second generation Vietnamese? How second generation Vietnamese deal with the situations of exclusion and inclusion in different contexts, such as family, friends, school, the workplace, as well as in public and diasporic spaces. My informants were secondgeneration Vietnamese, aged from 16 to 33, including the Vietnamese who came to Russia as children, so called 1.5 generation, and those of mixed Russian-Vietnamese origin (2.5 generation), and their parents.

Hegemonic discourse and binary oppositions penetrate and form the way second generation Vietnamese think of themselves, of Vietnamese ethnicity, however, as they grow up and reach the time they enter the job market, start families, and acquire self-sufficiency they become more creative and efficient in dismantling ethnicizationary binaries of hegemonic discourse.

The celebration of Têt is a very special period in the Vietnamese lunar calendar. It is the first day of the new moon. Thus, it is the starting point of one of the two systems that coexist in Vietnam: one of them is the Gregorian Calendar, the other is an Agricultural Calendar. First, my video focus on that coexistence. I am a French artist-ethnographer raised and based in Paris. My father grew up during French colonisation; he and my mother gave me a French culture. But my father was practising a very unusual art as a livelihood: he was a Tử vi master1. So, in my opinion, Tử vi is the main characteristic of the old Vietnamese civilisation. Is this knowledge still relevant in the contemporary Vietnamese society? During a residency at the French Institute in 2018, I investigate in Ho Chi Minh City to know more about it. Who can provide answers to the essential issues of our everyday lives: "Will I get loved? What should I do for my children? Will I stay healthy?"... instead of the Tử vi master, Thày bói2 or specialist of the Science of divination? I don't call them "belief" or "traditional knowledge", but "Sciences of divination", who is practising it today? What are the hopes and fears of Vietnamese people? My background brings a singular point of view. In French Indochina, and then, in France, my father has been practising without break a science which suddenly disappeared after 1975 in Vietnam before coming back in the late 20 years. The video is showing my investigation, questions, assumptions. Contemporary art is a way to make them visible.

Myriam Dao is an independent artistresearcher, living and working in Paris, France. Architect by training, she has a Master in Cultural Geography (EHESS/ ENSAPLV). Initially, she found her inspiration from researches on the vernacular architecture and its confrontation with the Modernity. From these general issues, she gradually shifted toward a more autobiographical quest. As a result of her singular personal geography, she is focusing on postcolonial issues, memory and transmission. Using the landscape, the self-portraits and the archive, she developed a plural vocabulary, negotiating between the documentary and the metaphor. She works the photograph and uses diptych or polyptych to show how truth and time are connected; as well as the real, and the imaginary. Myriam Dao first artistic project, "Elevation", got an Award "Villa Médicis Hors les Murs" (French Institute), and was exhibited in Paris "Year of China" season in 2004.

Anna Tuzova is a doctoral student in European University at Saint Petersburg, Russia. For the last 4 years her research has touched upon diasporic projects of the Vietnamese immigrants in Russia, Vietnamese ethnicity, and the life trajectories of second generation Vietnamese. She has published an article on return migration of first generation Vietnamese and on ancestral homeland migration of the second generation (in press, both in Russian).

"The Vanishing Village": A Documentary by John Kleinen

John Kleinen - Amsterdam Institute for Social Science Research

15 July / 16:45 – 19:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, B.104

John Kleinen, Amsterdam Institute for Social Science Research, the Netherlands

The Vanishing Village is a short documentary, shot in 2015 around the village of La Tinh that currently lies in the outskirts of greater Hanoi, the capital of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Because of the rapid urbanization it is probably a matter of time before the city will take over the village. Local villagers and embedded researchers tell what happened in the area when the encroachment of the city of Hanoi changed the rural life of many. How did they react? What did they feel? And what do they see as their future?

'The Vanishing Village' is a spin-off product of the research I undertook since the early nineties in Vietnam.

My first book Facing the Future, Reviving the Past (ISEAS: Singapore, 1999) was the result of anthropological research between 1992 and 1996 in a small Red River delta village. It dealt with the history of the village since its foundation in the mid-seventeenth century, based on existing French and Vietnamese archival materials. The anthropological research focused upon the internal politics within the village community which enabled powerful lineages and groups to (re)gain political and social power. The revival of religious activities as a result of the renovation policies set in by the Vietnamese communist party was one of the primary topics. Many years later I was able to study the results of this interplay between the powers that be and local villagers in terms of what had changed in La Tinh.

The topic of civil society became a leading theme in many studies about Vietnam. This time I opted for the effects on village society of the rapid urbanization of the periphery of Hanoi where land grabbing and private economic gains of outsiders are at loggerheads with local experiences and perceptions of state-village relationships. The results are presented in a smaller book entitled Vietnam: One-Party State and the Mimicry of Civil Society (IRASEC: Bangkok, 2015). Especially chapter 3 deals with the village that is presented in the documentary.

John Kleinen is an anthropologist and historian with a PhD from the University of Amsterdam (UvA). He is a retired associate professor at the UvA since April 2013. Kleinen taught anthropology and history of Southeast Asia, including Vietnam, and visual anthropology for BA and MA students.



Gendered Economies and Choice, Employment and Environment Issues

CHAIR

Oude

Sterrewacht, C.102

Catherine Earl Independent Scholar

19:00

5 July / 16:45

Thi Anh-Dao Tran - IRASEC

15 July / 16:45 - 19:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.102 The Feminization of Employment through Export-led Strategies: Evidence from Vietnam

The early successful experiences of the East Asian NICs confirmed the role of exports as an engine of growth. Surprisingly, most of the earlier studies omit one important empirical fact, namely that the feminization of work contributed significantly to their rapid industrialization. Feminist trade theories argue that export-oriented development strategies have so far been exploitative of cheap female labour in the South. As globalization gathers pace, an increasing number of women in Developing Countries (DCs) have been absorbed into labour-intensive, export-oriented manufacturing sectors. However, the structural changes that go hand in hand with export promotion, as well as the international environment the South faces today, have dramatically modified the inner drives behind the phenomenon. This paper reviews the salient mechanisms at work through a structuralist approach of gender. By examining women's labour force participation rate in Vietnam, we show how patterns of gender relations stemming from structural characteristics, as well as social and institutional practices, is related to export-oriented industrialization.

Thi Anh-Dao Tran is Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Rouen (France). She was seconded to the French Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (DIAL-IRD) in Hanoi between 2011 and 2013, and today to the Institute of Contemporary Research on Southeast Asia (IRASEC-CNRS) in Ho Chi Minh City. Her main fields of interest are the development issues of international integration, with a focus on the emerging economies of East and Southeast Asia. She has a broad knowledge of the Asian area and international trade integration. She has participated to various cooperation projects in this field.

The Role of Microfinance to Empower Women: Global Sustainable Perspectives in the Case of Vietnam

Long Bui-Thanh -Technological University Dublin

15 July / 16:45 - 19:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.102 **Eva Fuhrmann** - University of Cologne

15 July / 16:45 - 19:00 /

Oude Sterrewacht, C.102

Female Life Courses, Choice and Work in Vietnam

Long Bui-Thanh is currently a PhD student in College of Business at Technological University Dublin, Ireland. He have been working at Tra Vinh University, Vietnam as a lecturer for undergraduate and postgraduate students majoring in Economics, Business, Accounting and Finance since 2003. His studies focus on the impacts of microfinance on poverty reduction and gender equity in Vietnam.

icrofinance tools have been used quite successfully to support economic development among disadvantaged social classes that are characterised by high levels of poverty, economic inequality and social discrimination. As such, microfinance has been used to enable the access of deprived classes to frequently inaccessible financial opportunities (ADB, 2000). In particular, the case of the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh can be considered as a successful example on the use of microfinance to provide loans to the poorest and to support them on the creation of small business activities that help alleviating their social and economic exclusion. Especially, the bank focus have been on female borrowers aiming to help them advance and consolidate their economic independent role within their families and society by offering them access to needed capital (Rahman et al., 2017, Hashemi et al., 1996, Basher, 2007). As such, this study analyses the impact of microfinance on women empowerment in the context of Vietnam. Our analysis is based on primary data that was surveyed from the microfinance organisations and women's union in the Tra Vinh province. We interviewed organisational managers at district level to gather their insights on how microfinance services have been made available to female borrowers with the aim of examining the effects of microfinance services for women when developing economic independence and strengthening their role within their household and their community. The study offers evidence on the role played by microfinance in the empowerment of women by considering the roles of microfinance services not only in the context of short-term economic goals for the poor women but also in the longerterm with regard to advancing women's role to become more sustainable developmental goals.

This presentation is concerned with the topics of gendered aspects of work and learning in Vietnam and the question what influences women's decisions to choose a specific work. The presentation is based on interviews with women in a rural commune of Northern Vietnam, Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, of various vocational backgrounds and age, conducted during an exploratory field trip.

A recently published report on employment trends in Vietnam gives an ambiguous picture of the Vietnamese labor market: While there are positive trends it is stated that employment in Vietnam is to a large percentage informal employment and that a majority of the workforce is without any formal training (ILSSA and ILO 2018). Focusing on women, research shows that migration is an important aspect of the work life. Women move to gain access to jobs (see e.g. Vu 2013) but also to have access to formal education (see e.g. Earl 2014). Personal networks consisting of family and friends are an important entrance point for jobs (Leshkowich 2014; Nguyen 2015).

Adding to this, based on the analysis of the interviews I would argue that female careers in Vietnam appear to be highly dynamic. People do not only move between places but also change occupations and work places. Women's choices to enter an occupation and the change of occupation and work place are influenced by several aspects, as interviews showed. These include personal networks that offer access to jobs but also to knowledge. Other influences are family related decision-making and events in the personal life that might make it necessary to move but also to change occupation. In this context, the focus on informal ways of learning seems to be helpful to understand the trajectories of female careers in Vietnam.

Eva Fuhrmann is research assistant at the Institute of South Asian and Southeast Asian Studies, University of Cologne. Her research interests are in the fields of human-environment relations, urbanization, gender, and life course research in Vietnam. In 2017 she published her dissertation on Human Environmental Values in Periurban Vietnam.

The Politics of Fertility Control among Ethnic Nguyen Thi Le - Kyoto **Minority Population in the Mountainous** Region in Vietnam - A Case of the Hmong

University

15 July / 16:45 - 19:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.102 **Duong Van Thanh** - School of International Training

Air Pollution in Hanoi Capital of Vietnam: Issues, Challenges and Local Efforts

igh fertility and high rate of maternal mortality have been considering as two main alarming problems caused by the low utilization of modern contraceptive methods, prenatal check and health facility-based delivery among ethnic minorities in mountain Vietnam. Two principal components of Reproductive Health policies and programs: Family Planning and Safe Motherhood have been created and applied specially for this population in order to solve the problems. It can be argued that, among the ethnic minorities in the mountain, safe motherhood should be paid more attention than fertility control, however, Family Planning seems to be preoccupied the priority. Based on ethnographic data of one-year fieldwork in Hmong villages in Dong Van plateau, this study elucidates that Fertility Control is the predominant goal of any reproductive health projects, meanwhile, the Safe Motherhood seems to be just on the discourse. On the local reports, Reproductive Health almost synonym with Family Planning, the number of how many women used modern contraception in each type are displayed very clearly, yet, information on the number of women who accessed the obstetric care are limited. Women are strongly encouraged to use the modern contraception, by both punishment and reward. Yet, the interviews with village women reveal that no one encouraged them to had prenatal check or hospital delivery, worsen, the health care staffs in Commune Health Station do not want to do the services and usually transfer the pregnant women to the district hospital. The Hmong people widely accepted Family Planning because of two reasons: 1) the alignment with authority helps to avoid paying a fine or get the reward money but with understanding that they can stop using contraception and get pregnant when they want; 2) the limitation of land, finance and modern mode of thinking also create the desire to limit the number of children.

in Vietnam's cities and towns, particularly Ha Noi capital, which continues to cause severe health problems for Vietnam's growing urban population. Air pollution has become one of the most concerning health and environmental hazards throughout Vietnam. This issue covers political, social, economic, and environmental spheres. The effects of air pollution on people's health over the years have reached alarming levels as "a silent killer". The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Vietnam reported that traffic congestion is responsible for about 70 percent of air pollution in Ha Noi (February 2018). Recently, different studies conducted by the World Health Organization, the Ministry of Health and other NGOs voice concern that there have been no effective measures to deal with the pollution epidemic in Ha Noi.

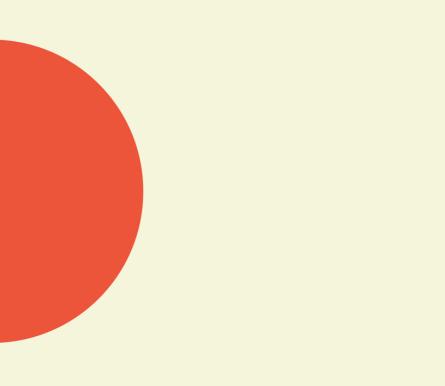
Combating air pollution requires the joint efforts of the government, local communities, families, and individuals. This case study examines local efforts in Ha Noi working toward a more lasting solution. Ha Noi authorities plan to ban polluting vehicles from the city's streets and replace them with electric scooters and buses. Local NGOs are also joining hands to raise public awareness and propose effective solutions to reduce greenhouse gas emission. Education plays an essential role in spreading awareness and rallying volunteers. These community initiatives include planting new trees, utilizing public buses, and reducing everyday use of gasoline vehicles.

This discourse examines the current grave air pollution

Thanh earned an MA in public affairs and a Doctor Degree in Education from the University of Massachusetts Amherst. At Vietnam's Ministry of Education in Hanoi, she developed alternative educational models for rural students, led cross-cultural professional exchanges in Vietnam and the US, and worked with officials on public policy development. In 2005, she presented her studies at the Conference on Education for Peace in Latin America and Asia. Her written work was published in the book "From Bullets to Blackboards", Chapter 4 "Educating Hard-To-Reach Children in Vietnam". Thanh was also hired as a consultant for UNICEF (1997-1998) in Vietnam and she studied about girl education and wrote a paper on Girl Labor in Vietnam.

Duong Van Thanh has considerable experience in student affairs in crosscultural settings, including at the University of Massachusetts. Thanh has been with SIT since 2005. She has represented World Learning in Vietnam since 2008. She has a strong network of colleagues and contacts throughout the country. She has attended international workshops and presented reports on enriching study abroad programs through community service projects, peer learning, and cross-cultural learning. She presented at the 2014 COTSEAL Conference at the University of Wisconsin in Madison and the 2015 GUAVA Conference at the University of Los Angeles. In June 2017, she presented at the panel on **Exhibiting Asian Modernities paper** at the Copenhagen University. As a member of Fulbright Scholars, Thanh has contributes her work to the vibrancy and diversity of the Fulbright Committee in Vietnam. She has been a member of Education Committee at the American Chamber in Vietnam since May 2018.

Nguyen Thi Le is an affiliated researcher at Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto. She researches on childbirth among the Hmong ethnic minority in Northern Mountain, Vietnam.



SESSION 9

Transnational Lives and Expressions

CHAIR

Oude

Sterrewacht, C.104

Le Thanh Hai Independent Scholar

9:00

July / 16:45

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Tran Hanh Minh Phuong
Thu Dau Mot University

15 July / 16:45 – 19:00 /

Oude Sterrewacht, C.104

Europeans in Vietnam: Transnational Mobility, Integration, Identity – Case Study in Binh Duong

Globalization in short, points to the whole effort towards making the world global community as a one village. People can move from one country to another (UK, 2018). In 2005, among all world regions, Europe hosted the largest number of international migrants, who represented almost one tenth of Europe's total population (OECD, 2008). However, in recent years, Europeans have wanted to migrate to Asian countries among Vietnam. In particular, Binh Duong's economy has developed fast that is a favorable investment environment. It is easy to find jobs, accommodation, in addition, low cost of living, Binh Duong has become a place to attract more employees from France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Approaching the framework of theories of cultural integration, divergence, assimilation, based on data from ten deep interviewed-Europeans and participant observations the article accounts on transnational mobility, integration and identity of Europeans who have lived long-term in Binh Duong (at least two years) including following aspects such as habit, custom, religiosity, language, working environment, gender equality (gender roles and sexual norms), liberal social values, basic cultural value, democratic values.

There are three trends on Europeans 'cultural integration: A group of people gradually absorb the values and norms which predominate in Binh Duong society, especially on an inter generational basis. By contrast, another are unlikely to abandon their cultural roots when they have settled in Binh Duong. The last one has maintained distinct cultural identities, practices and beliefs. In general, Europeans do not wholly reject their cultural roots, it seems, but neither do they fully adopt the values of Binh Duong society. The paper theorize that Binh Duong identities will have a direct effect on individual values. These findings contradict the idea that European simply import an unmodified version of the values of their own countries into Binh Duong. In the long – term the basic cultural values of European appear to change in conformity with the predominant culture of Binh Duong.

Tran Hanh Minh Phuong, native of Dong Thap. Graduated from Faculty of History, Ho Chi Minh City Pedagogic University in 1995, graduated with a Master's degree in Ethnology in 2000, PhD in 2015 at the University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Ho Chi Minh City Chí Minh. There are 58 articles, published in science journals, monographs, seminars, translated two books, participated in 8 research projects at ministerial, state levels, and Nafosted.

Transnational Life Trajectories - Travel Max Müller - Georg-**Experiences of German-born Vietnamese in** their Ancestral Homeland

August-University Göttingen

15 July / 16:45 - 19:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.104

fter researching the transnational upbringing of a

I decided to continue this research dialogue with some of

the research participants for my Master's thesis. Despite

being born and socialised in Germany, those participants

have engaged with Vietnam through return visits since

I consequently undertook research in their ancestral

homeland. My subsequent study therefore focuses on

the travel experiences of second-generation German-

their early childhood. By following those life trajectories,

Agroup of young people of Vietnamese descent in Berlin,

Tran Le Hoa Tranh -University of Social Sciences and Humanities VNU HCMC

15 July / 16:45 - 19:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.104

Vietnamese Women Writers' Travel Writing on Europe

Vietnamese and their sense of belonging in Vietnam. While the experiences of the second-generation Vietnamese are fairly well researched with regard to children of former Vietnamese refugees, their overseas-born peers from the former Socialist part of Eastern Europe are mostly overlooked. To counter this problem, my research is based on twelve months of ethnographic field work in Vietnam with young people from this latter group. During this year, I was given the opportunity to spend time with 20 people, travel with some of them through Vietnam, visit their families, celebrate special occasions and at the end Max Müller is a second-year student of their stays reflect on their experiences via interviews. at Georg-August-University Göttingen, where he is pursuing a degree (M.A.) The resulting field notes, transcripts and diary entries in Anthropology and Religious helped me to complete the previously done fieldwork of Studies. Growing up in the eastern the transnational upbringing of the study participants. part of Berlin he came into contact In my talk I would like to concentrate on one of the most with Vietnamese migrants and their German-born children very early in his interesting results from this study. While all the research life. This led him to do ethnographic participants live a rather independent and autonomous life research among a group of secondin Germany, once in Vietnam they often have to contend generation German-Vietnamese with with being treated as children. But those experiences seem special focus on their transnational to be highly gendered. While young women face curfews upbringing. The goal of his current and strict controls by their families, young men engage research is to understand how members of this group construct with Vietnam in different ways. In marked contrast to the and negotiate their identities in their more restricted freedoms of young women, parties, drugs ancestral homeland while on holiday and prostitution were prevalent experiences of the young

men.

ravel literature is a category novel writing about a journal. The authors want to discover the world of people and nature, to express their feeling about life and people.

Before, travel novels often mark male writers as Byron, Daniel Defoe, Jonanthan Swift, Jack Kerouac, Paul Theroux, Bill Bryson, John Steinback, etc. In Vietnam, Ba huyen Thanh Quan or Ho Xuan Huong were exceptions. But at the end of 20th century, we witness the spectacular reversal, the massively appearance of female writers in travel novels, foreign writers as San Mao, Anni Baobei, Elizabeth Gilbert... Vietnamese writers as Trang Ha, Duong Thuy, Phan Viet, Ngo Thi Giang Uyen, DiLi, Nguyen Thien Ngan, Huyen Chip, Le Minh Ha, Doan Minh Phuong, etc. With them, writing is a kind of sharing, and travel novels are the impulse of the soul to discover the world. A lot of their works depict a view about Europe. We can see these features about Europe in their works:

The eyes of a traveller

The experiment of a person is studying or working in Europe

The conflict and agreement of Vietnamese European people want to adapt the life oversea.

These women writers are not only young, dynamid, intellectual, self-confidence, independence but also special and characterized. They distribute to change the view about women in modern society.

Tran Le Hoa Tranh is an Associate Professor since 2014. she got the Ph.D. degree in 2006. Now she is Chair, Department of Foreign Literature and Comparative Literature, Faculty of Literature. She specializes in Oriental Literature, Contemporary Vietnamese and Chinese Literature, Female Literature. She is the author/ co-author of "Chinese Women Literature from the End of 20th to the Early of 21th Century"," Lu Xun- the Spirit of Modern China", etc. She has written on diverse topics like Lu Xun, Jin Yong, female literature, immigrant literature,.. In 2007, she joined the Faculty Exchange Program in University of Findlay, Ohio, US sponsored by ASEAN Network. In late 2010, she was the Fulbright Scholar in UC Berkeley, US. She is presently the guest speaker and producer of the HTV7 Pure with Vietnamese Program.

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The Construction of Identity: The Case of Trang Huyen Dang - New **Vietnamese Women living in Triveneto Area,** Italy

Horizons and University of Trento

15 July / 16:45 - 19:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.104 **Linh Tong** - Central European University

15 July / 16:45 - 19:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.104

Socio-Economic-Political Functions of Vietnamese Restaurants in Budapest

dentity is a driving factor in human life. Scholars have been debating vigorously the nature of identity, whether it is given or constructed, fixed or flexible, single or multiple. The issue of identity has become an issue more acute than ever in today's world of globalization and global migration as it affects not only the migrants, but to a large extent, the host society as well. As two different cultures and identities come into close contact, will conflicts be evitable and how?

Management of contradicting identities among Vietnamese residents living in Europe is the study theme of this paper. It takes the form of a qualitative research and explores six cases of Vietnamese women' integration in the Triveneto area of Italy.

The Vietnamese community in Italy is guite a small one with about 3,000 residents scattered throughout the country, mostly concentrated in the northern industrial part. Despite their modest size, their non-Western physical and cultural features make them a distinct community as well as present them with considerable challenges as they try to integrate into the Western society.

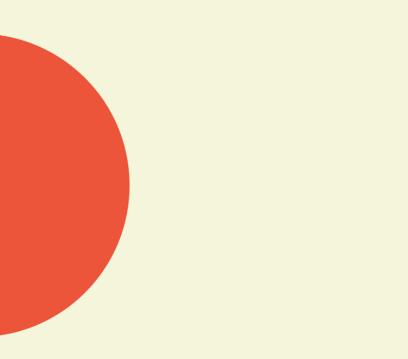
The paper holds the hypothesis that within a person, identity is dynamic and could be constructed or modified as a result of social interactions. Regarding methodology, direct interview and observation are counted on as key research instruments; hence, findings are all based on primary data. The six study cases were collected with long-term female Vietnamese residents living in Trentino-Alto Adige, Veneto, and Friuli-Venezia Giulia.

The paper, therefore, provides a close-up picture of the miriad of influential factors over the identity construction process. Implications for policy makers are accordingly drawn so as to enhance not only integration, but also social reception and inclusion in a common goal to mitigate the imaginable clash of identities, in particular among Vietnamese people living within Italian culture.

This study aims to contribute to the literature about the Vietnamese diaspora abroad by answering the question of "How d o the Vietnamese restaurants contribute to construction of socio-economic-political identity of the Vietnamese migration community in Budapest?". The Vietnamese community, which is roughly 5000 people, in Hungary is undoubtedly a determining factor of growing diplomatic ties between the two countries. While contributions of the Vietnamese community in Hungary are diverse, ranging from medical research, opera, to business, the importance of Vietnamese restaurants has received little attention. This paper, thus, aims to explore stories of how Vietnamese cuisines are being absorbed by the Hungarian customers and how the Vietnamese restaurants are contributing to shape social, economic, and political positions of the Vietnamese community in Budapest. I conducted my field research in the six most popular Vietnamese restaurants in Budapest. Popularity is rated based on number of customers and tax revenues as provided by the Vietnamese Embassy in Hungary. In this study, the Vietnamese restaurants are investigated from three interrelated yet distinct perspectives: as ethnic enclaves, as economic ventures, and as cultural ambassadors. In order to collect data. I applied three techniques: participant observation, indepth interviews, and discourse analysis. I conducted my participant observation in two ways: working as a part-time waitress and inviting foreign friends to eat at those restaurants. This process lasted for almost 3 months from 10th September 2018 to 5th December 2018. During the process, I conducted in-depth interviews, which were not allowed to be recorded, with owners of the restaurants as well as some staff members. Conducting ethnographic studies into this topic is worthwhile as it will not only contribute to the literature of Vietnamese food studies but also provide practical recommendations for the Vietnamese government in how to better support Vietnamese restaurants abroad.

Linh Tong is pursuing the MPA program at Central European University. She has publications on The Diplomat and East Asia Forum on topics of the South China Sea dispute, ASEAN integration, and Vietnam's domestic affairs. Moreover, working as a part-time research coordinator at the Institute of Policy Studies and Media Development, she engages in evaluating Vietnam's E-government performance, advocating for Cyber Security Law, and training policy analysis skills for Vietnamese journalists. Linh is also committed to research on Higher Education policies. Her article - "Graduate Employment in Vietnam" – was published on the International Higher Education openaccess Journal of Boston College.

Trang H. Dang is a professional Project Manager with a background in International and European Studies (Master's degree - University of Trento, Italy) and in Education and Language training (Bachelor's degree, Hons - Vietnam National University, Vietnam). Having enjoyed a diversified education at renowned institutions in Vietnam, the United States, Italy, and the Czech Republic. Trang is now dedicated to the third sector of education and training for disadvantaged areas, being a co-founder of an Italy-based NGO active in European and International educational projects.



SESSION 10

Language, Mobility, Education, and Cultural Identity Across Borders, Ethnicities and Politics

CHAIR

Oude

Sterrewacht, C.006

Trang Schwenke-Lam Hamburg University

19:00

5 July / 16:45

Trang Schwenke-Lam - Hamburg University

15 July / 16:45 - 19:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.006 Extracurricular Tutoring as an Educational Investment Strategy of German, Turkish and Vietnamese Families in Germany

ietnamese immigration refers to Vietnamese people Iiving outside Vietnam in other countries and territories. Since the mid-1970s, Vietnamese people have immigrated abroad significantly (Đào Mục Đích 2012:1) due to a range of reasons such as economic and ideational purposes: work, study, marriage, and political reasons (Chan 2012, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam 2012). According to the State Committee of Vietnamese in foreign countries, there are currently about 4 million Vietnamese nationals living, working and studying in over 100 countries and territories; the largest number of Vietnamese immigrants (80%) live in developed countries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs Vietnam 2012:29). In comparison to other communities, "Vietnamese diaspora communities are young, active, and adaptive" (ibid.). This panels attempts to provide a space for researchers and interested people to discuss about the interweaving topics regarding Vietnamese immigration in the new environment from various perspectives such as the strong influence of "the war with the difficult memory" (Espiritu 2014:1), language practise and maintenance, education effort, cultural continuity and identity making. The questions being opened up for discussion include how Vietnamese families invest into the development of the main language in order to foster education success, yet also maintain their mother tongue; how they afford for "educational achievement" (so called "schulischer Erfolg" (Beuchling 2001:22), yet are also active in constructing their sense of having the Vietnamese origin.

In an expanded picture, Trang Lam's paper investigates families of German, Turkish and Vietnamese nationality in Germany and their use of extracurricular tutoring as an educational investment strategy. The results provides insights into underlying reasons as well as the identification of educational and sociocultural predictors favouring the usage of extracurricular tutoring.

Trang Schwenke-Lam is a Research Associate and PhD Student, Hamburg University, Institute for Intercultural and International Comparative Education, Diversity in Education Research Group (DivER), Von-Melle-Park 8, 20146 Hamburg, Germany.

Investment of Vietnamese Families in their Antje Hansen - Hamburg **Children's Language Development in Germany**

University

15 July / 16:45 - 19:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.006 Vo Kim Ha - Thu Dau Mot University

15 July / 16:45 - 19:00 /

Oude Sterrewacht, C.006

Vietnamese Language in Social Mobility

The paper focusses on the development of successful migration induced multilingualism in children of the second generation (born in Germany into a family with a Vietnamese background) in the majority language German and the heritage language Vietnamese. Children with a Vietnamese background in Germany have been found to perform successful in studies measuring education success (in the majority language German) relative to students from other ethnic groups and also to the monolingual German reference group, despite a lower socio-economic status of their families (Nauck and Schnoor 2015). At the same time it is interesting to investigate the importance the parents attach to the maintenance of the Vietnamese language and which strategies they apply, as research has shown that heritage languages are developed to very different degrees (Polinsky 2015).

It is still an open research question how the education success of children from Vietnamese families can be explained, especially under the condition of low economic status (Nauck and Schnoor 2015). The paper aims to contribute to explaining the education success of children from Vietnamese families in Germany, by examining the investment of parents in the education success of their children in a qualitative appoach. Moreover, it will be examined what role the maintenance of the heritage language plays at the same time and what strategies are applied. Thus, the paper will investigate what parents do to support school success and the development of the heritage language of their children.

The paper is a complete overview of the changes in Vietnamese language in the mobility of people in Vietnamese history. The movement of foreign individual or groups in Vietnam started as early as the 17th century with the mission of Jesuit fathers and with French forces in the 18th century to help establish Nguyen dynasty. The mobility continued until the present time with flows of foreign travelers and investors in Vietnamese market. The first part outlines the different periods in Vietnamese history when foreigners have played some part, from redundant, unnecessary or even harmful to much important for Vietnamese people. The second part describes the impact of social mobility on Vietnamese language, especially after Internet opens the opportunities for integration and interaction of the world's languages and cultures. Globalization leads to the presence of Vietnamese workers, travelers or investors in Europe or in the world, and of English or French terms in Vietnamese texts or discourses. The problem of localization is now raised with the aim of saving the beauty of Vietnamese language. Data for the paper are retracted from newspapers in Vietnamese, English and French. The conceptual metaphors and metonymies established from the news data can express Vietnamese thinking in social mobility. Understanding of changes in Vietnamese language or in a language in general is not achievable in isolation, but can be attained with the study of linguistic habit, social contexts and scientific knowledge.

Vo Kim Ha is a lecturer of English Language at Thu Dau Mot University in Vietnam. She researches about metaphors and prototypes and had some articles about the metaphors in Journal of Linguistics and about the concept of "nha" in Journal of Linguistics and Life in Vietnam. She participated in the last two Engaging With Vietnam.

Antje Hansen is Research Associate and PhD Student, Hamburg University, Institute for Intercultural and International Comparative Education. and also works at the Coordination Office for Multilingualism and Language Education (KoMBi).

Ethnic Minority Women in Global Tourism Context: Obscuring or Defining their Cultural Identity?

Dang Thi Phuong Anh -Hanoi National University of Education

15 July / 16:45 - 19:00 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.006 **Trang Hong Vu** - Yenching Academy of Peking University

15 July / 16:45 - 19:00 /

Oude Sterrewacht, C.006

Leading a Vietnamese Life in Europe - The Little Known Story of South Vietnamese First Lady Madame Nhu

Phuong Anh is a lecturer at the Faculty of Vietnamese Studies, Hanoi National University of Education. Phuong Anh's enduring research focus is tourism, heritage and cultural studies, including the conservation & promotion of heritage, the sustainability of tourism development, especially the role of community in developing plans.

More broadly, she has developed her academic interest in applying interdisciplinary perspectives in social and

The current world context shows an urgent matter for several developing countries, including Vietnam, is a solution for dual inequality: gender inequality and ethnic differentiation. Meanwhile, tourism is one of the world's largest and fastest growing industries. Tourism has a wide employment multiplier effects, low barriers to entry, and is more likely to employ women and minority groups than other industries. Therefore, tourism can be harnessed as a vehicle for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment at the ethnic minority community. For Vietnam, a series of recent tourism development policies brings optimistic prospect for improvement of the abovementioned dual inequality in ethnic minority areas. In the Northern mountainous areas of Vietnam, living condition of ethnic minorities witnessed much of improvements, some women said that they have more autonomy to manage their own life thanks to involvement in tourism. However, behind the ability of the women in doing such things, it is the process of transition. While participating in tourism, women have broken the traditional patterns to change their own behavior, habit and custom. On the one hand, they have begun to learn and follow civilized expressions of tourists. But on the other hand, indigenous cultural manifestations have been recovered and practiced in order to attract the tourist. Is such a process to obscure or define ethnic minority women's cultural identity in global tourism context? The paper is to solve this question through research into the process of constructing culture, having pay much attention to women who are living in some ethnic minority sites in the Northern mountainous areas of Vietnam as emerging tourist destinations.

rang Hong Vu, Yenching Academy of Peking University, China

In the wake of the coup in the 1963, which killed her president brother-in-law Ngo Dinh Diem and her husband Ngo Dinh Nhu leading to the end of the Ngo Dinh family's rule in South Vietnam, Madame Nhu, the then de-facto First Lady and her four children went to exile in Europe, with the help of another archbishop brother-in-law in the Vatican city, Ngo Dinh Thuc. After the tragic death of her first daughter Ngo Dinh Le Thuy in France in 1967, Madame Nhu led a reclusive life in Paris and Rome, with reading, religious study and reflective writing as the mainstay. Her life slipped into oblivion until the publication of the book "Finding the dragon lady" by Monigue Brinson Demery in 2012, one year after her death. The author had the serendipity and exclusive opportunity, denied to many other researchers, to meet with her family and visit her house on the outskirts of Rome to read her various diaries since 1965 until her death in 2011. Even though the deposed First Lady never conversed with her children in Vietnamese, wrote her diaries in French and never went back to Vietnam, she attached huge significance to instilling into them the concepts of and about Vietnam. In this paper, the author seeks to disclose her life in Europe as well as dissect the image of Vietnam in her after-coup life by examining her diaries, her published memoir (in French) and interviews with her family members and friends (in Italian) in Italy.

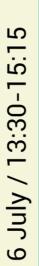
Originally from Hanoi, **Trang Vu**Hong graduated from the Diplomatic
Academy of Vietnam in 2013 and
went on to obtain Advanced Diploma
on Italian culture from the University
of Perugia, Italy. A firm believer in
gender equality, she has worked and
volunteered for multiple UN projects
on gender and civic engagement.
In 2015, she embarked on a multiuniversity MA program on European
studies in France, Germany and

Sweden on EU's prestigious Erasmus Mundus scholarship. In parallel with her studies, she served as a longterm contributor to Italian National Association for civilian victims of war; Vietnam's largest open online resources on international studies (nghiencuuguocte.org) and interned as research assistant on post-1979 East Asian Peace at the Department of Peace and Conflict in Uppsala, Sweden. Trang has studied in Vietnamese, English, French, Italian and German, speaks fluent Mandarin, Spanish and conversational Swedish. Japanese and Portuguese. A junior intercultural trainer, translator and social activist, she represented Vietnam in numerous international events on social justice, peace and leadership, such as European Feminist School, Transeuropa Festival, CAUX Peace and Leadership program, etc. She was selected as a speaker on cultural globalisation and its impact on youth at the 2017 World Youth Forum in Egypt. Additionally, two of her poems (in French and in Italian) have been selected for publication by Duino Italian International Poetry contest in 2017 and 2018. Having an abiding interest in modern Chinese novels written by and about Chinese women, she wishes to deepen her Chinese skills and delve into China's soft power in through the spread of women writing at Yenching Academy.

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cultural studies.





SESSION 91

Roundtable Discussion on (re)Writing Vietnam from the Margins (Language: Vietnamese)

CHAIR

Oude Sterrewacht, C.003

Tri Phuong Yale University **Tri Phuong** - Yale University 16 July / 13:30-15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, C003 Roundtable Discussion on (re)Writing Vietnam from the Margins (Language: Vietnamese)

This roundtable discussion seeks to emancipate "engagement" from the strictures of disconnected, introverted, and exclusive academic presentations by hosting a warm conversation (một cuộc đàm thoại thân mật) between Vietnamese writers, intellectuals, and artists as they contemplate the stakes for transnational political, philosophical, and artistic engagement between the "diaspora" and an increasingly globalized "Vietnam." Instead of a structured exposition on a set of theoretical, historiographical, or aesthetic issues, this will be a frank discussion on a wide range of topics by actual cultural practitioners, followed by a short audience question and answer session.

The members of his roundtable will include: exiled poet and musician Chân Phương, who currently resides in Boston, USA and writes as part of the Ăn Mày Văn Chương transnational collective. Phan Huy Đường – a translator, writer, and philosopher who has been living in France since 1965. He has published in both Vietnamese and French on such varied topics as Marxist dialectics, computer science, and literary translation. Some of his notable translations include Dương Thu Hương's Paradise of the Blind [Les paradis aveugles, 1991] and Phạm Thị Hoài's The Crystal Messenger [La messagère de cristal, 1990]. Thirdly, Phạm Thị Hoài, a writer and poet based in Berlin.

Topics of discussion will include the state of intellectual and literary production within Vietnam. The audience for writers in exile. Generational divides. New media and blogging strategies. The future of Vietnamese art and literature. Divides within the "diaspora" due to much talking but not enough doing and thinking. Critical self-reflexivity. Contemporary homeland politics in global perspectives. Democracy and populism in Europe and Vietnam. Vietnamese Marxism. Independent literature and education movements within, across, and beyond Vietnam. Environmentalism. Vietnamese right-wing and left-wing heteroglossic politicking.

This discussion will be conducted in Vietnamese, with translation.

Tri Phuong is a PhD Candidate at Yale University's Department of Anthropology. He was a Fulbrightin-Vietnam grantee (2015-2016) studying new media technologies, urban youth cultures, and social movements in Ho Chi Minh City. Prior to graduate studies, Tri has worked in the areas of community organizing, journalism, and education management. He is an alumnus of Harvard College and the Harvard Kennedy School of Government (Social Studies 2003, MPP 2007).

CHAIR

Oude

Sterrewacht,

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.006

Jonathan London University of Leiden **Ha Hoang Yen** - Monash University

16 July / 13:30-15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.006

Coming (out) to the City: Rural to Urban Migrations of Vietnamese LGBTIQ Youth

Studies on the life of LGBTIQ+ young people in Vietnam have markedly and positively increased in the past decade. However, with the main focus being on experiences of discrimination, and thus laudable ambitions of advocacy, little research attention has been directed to the reality of such young people's lives and personal experiences.

This research, therefore, seeks to understand the lives of LGBTIQ+ youth in Vietnam through one of the most widely researched phenomena - migration. While migration trends are diverse and vary among individuals. the investigation here looks specifically at rural to urban migration motives. Life in rural areas is defined by coping with a complexity of pressure and expectations imposed by those surrounding the informants as well as the internal confusion of trying to understand their sexual identity. Consequently, life and experiences in rural areas are significant parts of the push factors that motivate the migration of a young Vietnamese LGBT person. Meanwhile the expectations of the city such as freedom, anonymity and queer community, establish the pull factors within the migration incentives. Using concepts in symbolic interactionism approaches in social constructivism and mixed migration methods, the paper will present how these often-intertwined combinations of pull and push factors affected this population of LGBTIQ+ youth to move to the city from their rural hometowns. The data presented in this paper is taken from 27 qualitative interviews and two focus groups conducted for a PhD thesis investigating this minority groups' lives in both rural and urban settings.

Ha Hoang Yen is a Doctoral candidate in Sociology at Monash University. Her research interests lie in the areas of gender and sexual identity, youth and development issues, particularly, migration. Combining all her research interests, Yen's current doctoral research focuses on rural to urban migration experiences of LGBTIQ+ youth in Vietnam. Prior to coming to Monash, Yen had worked at Hanoi University (Vietnam) as a lecturer since 2010 where she led courses on Gender and Development as well as Cross-cultural relations and Area Studies.

Collaboratively Reimaging Vietnamese Bruno De Meulder and **Urbanism**

Shannon Kelly - University of Leuven

16 July / 13:30-15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.006

or more than two decades, the Research Group Urbanism and Architecture (RUA/ OSA) of the University of Leuven has been intensively engaged with various Vietnamese educational, research and national planning institutions to redefine Vietnamese urbanism, while iterating between analysis of ongoing urbanization and imagining how to intervene. As the country rapidly modernizes, requalifies its existing settlements and significantly develops new areas of its territory, the challenge is how to not fall into the trap of generic cities, but instead accentuate its rich traditions and vastly different geographies and settlement cultures. It is simultaneously about balancing equity and efficiency in urban development, as well as preserving ecologies while enhancing economies and valuing local identities. The culture of the city can indeed not be ignored when addressing the pressing contemporary social and ecological challenges. The looming threats brought by climate change, specifically sea level rise, increase in frequency and intensity of weather events (including typhoons, flooding and drought) demand a departure from recent practices of business-as-usual and where indigenous logics can offer important lessons for possible futures.

Bruno De Meulder and Kelly Shannon both teach urbanism at the University of Leuven (Belgium). They are primarily engaged in the post-graduate programs of Master of Human Settlements and Master of Urbanism and Strategic Planning. For over two decades they have been involved in various research and teaching in and concerning Vietnamese urbanism.

The paper will present the intertwining of research on Vietnam by RUA/ OSA with a variety of modes of engagement with Vietnam and Vietnamese academics, students and professionals from private and public sectors – from intensive workshops in Vietnam with international and Vietnamese students (co-taught by European and Vietnamese academics), mid-career training of Vietnamese architects and planners in Europe and collaborative teaching in a newly conceived urban design program (with University of Leuven and University of Architecture Ho Chi Minh) to multi-year consultancy and coproduction of masterplans of various Vietnamese regions (Cantho Masterplan to 2030, Mekong Delta Region Plan to 2030, Vision to 2050, Tam Giang-Cau Hai Lagoon in Thua Thien Hue to 2030, Vision to 2050) with SISP (Southern Institute of Strategic Planning, HCMC) and VIUP (Vietnamese Institute of Urban Planning, Hanoi), coproduction with VIUP of handbooks on urban design for the Vietnamese context, policy preparation research (water urbanism to respond to climate change in Vietnam in collaboration with VIUP, etc. The RUA/ OSA approach is premised on intense immersion within social and spatial contexts for substantial time to engage the global, while unfolding local expertise.



The Side Streets & Backstreets of History

CHAIR

Oude

Sterrewacht,

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.104

John Kleinen **University of Amsterdam**

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5:1

6 July / 13:30-1

Amsterdam

16 July / 13:30-15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, B.104

John Kleinen - University of Side Streets of History: A Dutchman's **Stereoscopic Views on Colonial Vietnam**

n 2002 a collection of about 1500 stereo-photographs have been discovered in a private house in the small city of Haarlem. The collection, now in the SpaarnestadPhoto Section of the National Archives, was produced by Jan George Mulder (1869-1922), a descendant of a Dutch family of photographers. Mulder himself lived an adventurous life by traveling to France, Asia and the United States before WWI. Nearly half of the collection turned out to be taken in Indochina around the turn of the century. Mulder had travelled to Asia as a representative of the Asiatic Petroleum Company (APC) and sold, in the service of the German firm Speidel & Co., kerosene for lamps during the years of 1904 to 1908.

My paper deals with a European representation of a city, a port and a country that recently came under French colonization. My questions concern colonial European life, the role and the position of the indigenous population and the emerging process of market capitalism. Early Vietnamese modern nationalism influenced by the Viet Nam Duy Tan Hoi and the Dong Kinh Nghia Thuc provided the necessary feeding ground for an anti-tax revolt in Central Vietnam (1908). Did Mulder grasp the idea of French empire in terms of a search for the universal civilizing mission or legitimated he "the power of truth of the photographic image" when he tried to grasp Vietnamese country life?

Haiphong served as testing ground for urbanism. Mulder visited colonial cities, but also made excursions into the countryside, the emerging beach resort of Do Son and the just from Siam regained Angkor Wat complex in Cambodia. In 1910 he departed for the USA to found a selfsupportive cooperative that ultimately failed. After his return to the Netherlands, he started to invest his capital in bonds of the Imperial Russian Railways and went broke.

The paper is the result of a long-term project in visual anthropology that started in 2006 with a photo book in Dutch (Kleinen 2006), website clippings and several publications in magazines (Dutch, English, French and Vietnamese). Kleinen is chairman of the board of trusties of the SpaarnestadPhoto collection within the National Archives of the Netherlands.

John Kleinen is an anthropologist and historian with a PhD from the University of Amsterdam (UvA). He is a retired associate professor at the UvA since April 2013. Kleinen taught anthropology and history of Southeast Asia, including Vietnam, and visual anthropology for BA and MA students.

In the Footsteps: Royalty and Revolutionaries Rex Eaton - Independent in France

Scholar

16 July / 13:30-15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, B.104

Morragotwong Phumplab

- National University of Singapore & Sujane Kanparit
- Sarakadee Magazine

16 July / 13:30-15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, B.104

Vietnamese Subjects of the French in Siam: Gangsters, Bootleggers and Threat to the Siamese State, 1893 - 1904

rawing on historical records and site visits to all locations, this presentation chronicles the lives of Vietnamese leaders in France during the struggle for independence.

Among royalty, it focuses on the contrasting lives of two Nguyễn kings - Hàm Nghi and Bảo Đai. It also follows Queen Nam Phương, from her schooling near Paris to residence in Cannes and final years in rural Chabrignac.

Among revolutionaries, it addresses the lives of Hồ Chí Minh, Pham Văn Đồng and Nguyễn Thị Bình.

It explores the sea-going travels of young Hồ which brought him to the port of Le Havre on the eve of WWI, and his post-war years in Paris when, as an emerging leader, he was known as Nguyễn Ái Quốc.

It follows his footsteps on the streets of Paris, his domiciles, his workplaces - and discusses his relationship with fellow nationalist Phan Châu Trinh.

In an attempt to avert war, Hồ returned to France in 1946 for the Fontainebleau Conference. Touching down first in distant Biarritz on the Atlantic coast, Hô's later time in Paris was notable for his effective public relations campaign.

Pham Văn Đồng was a negotiator at Fontainebleau (and at Geneva in 1954). Records available at both sites add to knowledge of the events and the man.

Nguyễn Thi Bình was the public presence of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam during the longest peace conference in history – the Paris talks (1968-1973).

Among other things, the balancing act needed to help demonstrate that her delegation was distinct from the North Vietnamese emerges from an exploration of the domiciles and workplaces in the small towns in which the two delegations resided.

The presentation concludes with observations on French awareness of the history of those times.

t the height of the colonial expansion in Southeast Asia, the conflict over the Lao and Cambodian kingdoms soured the relations between the French Third Republic and Siam. The status of Overseas Vietnamese who were subjects of the French in Siam during the period when Siam lost its extraterritoriality in the reign of King Chulalongkorn was a point of conflicts between Siam and the French Indochina. Although the Oversea Vietnamese were residing in Siam, they were still under the French authority. This subsequently led to the 1893 Franco-Siamese war which the Siamese lost and the French demanded control over Chantaburi and Trat and the demilitarization of Battambang and Siem Reap. Between 1893 and 1904, the Vietnamese were brought to Chanthaburi and Trat as the rank and file of the French army. Furthermore, according to Thai records, the Vietnamese who were influenced by and had closed ties with the French missionaries expanded the illegal liquor business and were also involved in other crimes. However, they were protected as French subjects. Historically, the French missionaries transnationally and continually influenced the Catholic Vietnamese community in Siam. Focusing on two Vietnamese communities in Samsen area in Bangkok and Chanthaburi, this paper aims to explore the social history of the Vietnamese community between 1893 and 1904; the influence of the French and their protection of the Vietnamese and the Siamese administration over the Vietnamese who were considered a threat to the Siamese State.

Morragotwong Phumplab is a Ph.D. student in the Department of History at National University of Singapore. She is an assistant professor in Southeast Asian Studies at the faculty of Liberal Arts, Thammasat University, Thailand. Her interests include diplomatic history, socio-political and cultural history in Southeast Asia, especially Vietnam and Thailand. For her doctorate study, she is interested in the political and cultural Cold War in Southeast Asia.

Sujane Kanparit is a documentary writer for Sarakadee magazine.

environmental health in Canada. For the past nine years, since retirement, he has undertaken research on Vietnam, which has included five lengthy trips to the country. Most recently he has travelled to France to research the time spent in Europe by Vietnamese revolutionary leadership and the last members of the Nguyễn dynasty. Mr. Eaton has a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of British Columbia and a Masters degree in Sociology from SUNY at Stony

Rex Eaton has taught social

science at the college level and has

served in senior policy positions in

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Brook.

Vietnamese Deities in the Eyes of Early Western Visitors

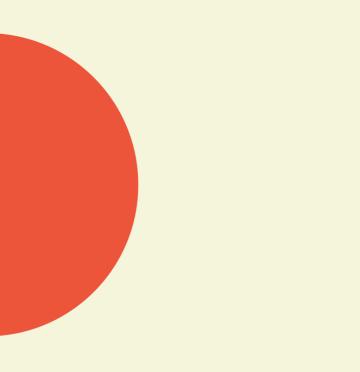
Nguyen Thu - Institute of Sino-Nom Studies

16 July / 13:30-15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, B.104

The ways the early Western travelers, including missionaries, adventurers, merchants and politicians... perceived Vietnam (and the states that became Vietnam - the lands the Westerners called Tonkin, Cochinchina, Annam and Champa) has always attracted a lot of attention from Vietnamese and international scholars. However, few works have focused on the views of early Western travelers towards Vietnamese deities, save for some particular cases like Olga Dror on Lieu Hanh. This is a worthy topic to discuss, since missionaries, colonialists and scholars on the Far East all had a lot of interest in delving into the spiritual life of the indigenous people. This paper, through a number of notable sources in English, French and Vietnamese (translated), will present an overview of opinions and attitudes early Western travelers (from the sixteenth century to the nineteenth century) showed towards: The cult of Confucius; The cults of popular deities, heroes and local protectors; Buddhism; Daoism; The cult of ancestors. The focus will be on the way the Western observers explained Vietnamese religious and cultist phenomena: their curiosity towards the historical and the cultural backgrounds as well the Vietnamese character as reflected in such cults, their comparison of such cults with Christianity and other Western religious traditions (like Greek-Roman religions), the way their particular interest and biases 'guided' their opinions.

Nguyen Thu is a researcher working at the Institute of Sino-Nom Studies with interest in such topics as women's studies, cultural and historical evolution in Vietnam, and relations between Vietnamese culture and other cultures.





SESSION 94

Global Tourism, Love and Discourse

CHAIR

Oude

Sterrewacht,

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.102

Tamsin Barber Oxford Brookes University

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5:1

6 July / 13:30-1

Mai Le Quyen - University of Bonn

16 July / 13:30-15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.102 Negotiating Discourses: Tracing the European Flows in the Heritagization of Cultural World Heritage in Hue, Vietnam

eritagization refers to the process that revitalizes certain objects, places or practices of the past with new meanings, cultural significance and functions in the present (Harrison, 2013). To study the process of heritagization, the paper takes the case of the Hue Complex of Monuments, a heritage that previously belonged to the last feudal Dynasty in Vietnam before 1945. Although being historically mistreated and negatively judged by the contemporary Vietnamese socialist regime; in 1993, the Complex was inscripted into the Cultural World heritage list by UNESCO, and since then claimed to be the invaluable cultural properties of the nation. This paper utilizes the qualitative data collected between the periods of June 2017 and May 2018 in Hue to scrutinize the heritagization process which has transformed the contentious cultural elements of the past into the outstanding universal value of the present. Following the theory of networks and flows, the findings unveil different flows of European influence traced in the two main component processes of heritage making in Hue. The first concerns with the authorized discourses of the dominant global actors empowered by the European aesthetic and scientific judgments and the financial supports. The second relates to the imagineering of the cultural values that tries to combine global flows of ideas, models and standards with the local uniqueness in order to increase the attractiveness of the properties to a wider audience. Eventually, it concludes that the heritagization of the Hue Complex intertwines in different global and national flows including aesthetic judgments, the international and national professionals, technical and financial supports, and the national grand narratives.

Quyen Mai Le is a Junior Researcher at the Center for Development Research of the University of Bonn (Germany). Currently, she is finalizing her doctoral thesis with the Department of Political and Cultural Change which is sponsored by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). She holds a Master in International Development Studies. Specializing in Sociology of Development, she previously graduated Master as honour from the Environmental Policy group, at Wageningen University and Research Center (The Netherlands). She is most affiliated in the fields of community development, community-based tourism, tourism mobilities and heritage governance.

Legends of Vietnam Adam Schoene - Cornell University

> 16 July / 13:30-15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.102

nom. This essay traces Moï's engagement with Marguerite Duras, examining how Moï underscores her commonalities with Duras and a shared connection with both Vietnam and Europe, while also establishing her own unique voice. Situating Moi's idea of legend as both a historical as well as a literary construction, I explore how her employment of this genre is intimately connected to her experience of the landscape and history of Vietnam and to French language and literature. I argue that her use of the notion of déambulation enables Moï to stage a dialogue with and pay homage to Duras, and to revisit and to challenge the borders between France and Vietnam. By situating her personal journey in line with that of Duras and the broader history of "le pays sans nom," Moï rewrites the legends of Vietnam in a manner that both addresses its past and

offers a new vision for its future.

Dans ce livre, je revisite les legends de Marguerite

legends du Viêt-nam," writes Anna Moï in Le pays sans

Duras, qui sont aussi les miennes. En réalité, ce sont les

Adam Schoene is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Romance Studies at Cornell University. His interests include theories of transnationalism. comparative law and literature, political aesthetics, and film poetics. His dissertation interrogates the politics of silence in fictional depictions of despotism.

Emmanuelle Peyvel -University of Western Brittany

16 July / 13:30-15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.102

A Durasian Tour. A Postcolonial Reading of **Tourism, between France and Vietnam**

This paper's aim is to consider the writer Marguerite Duras as a touristic resource in contemporary Vietnam.

Born in 1914, Duras was revealed by a book that took place in colonial Indochina (Un barrage contre le Pacifique - The Sea Wall) and rewarded by the Goncourt prize in 1984 for L'Amant (The lover), a book about her relationship with a Hoa in 1930's Saigon. The writer's fame was further established in 1992 when The lover was adapted into a major motion picture by Jean-Jacques Annaud. The book was since translated in over 35 countries.

How do literature and tourism feed each other? The case of Marguerite Duras informs the tangible and intangible making of touristic destinations, providing meaning and enchanting places for both French and domestic Vietnamese tourists.

Duras' Indochinese series is comprised of four books: The Sea Wall (1950), Eden Cinema (1977), The Lover (1984) and The North China Lover (1991), with the addition of the beggar's journey in Vice-Consul (1966). These books weave a specific network of places, coined "Durasia" by C. Roy (1984), that can now constitute a resource for tourism professionals who can diversify and specify their products (Peyvel, 2011), and for tourists themselves, who can enrich their own experience of an erotic dimension (Talpin, 2004).

This paper takes on a postcolonial reading of Durasia's touristic place-making (Hall and Tucker, 2004). Indeed, these sites are simultaneously products of colonialism (Duras having lived in Vietnam during this period) and postcolonialism, understood as both the period following colonialism and the deconstructionnist frame of thought. Touristic place-making in these sites not only provides a memorial anchor, but also introduced touristic commodification (Hanania, 2014), sometimes despite difficult negociations between past and present (Peyvel, 2016). The touristification of Durasia was only triggered in the mid 2000's. While the country's economy openned up to free market in 1986, Duras continued to act as a painful reminded of both the colonial era and the abuses perpetrated against the Hoa, the Chinese diaspora in Viêt Nam personified by the lover in the book. Departing from the stereotypes of orientalism (Saïd, 1978) and the vices of the colonizer/colonized couple, Duras' Indochinese series performs a transgression through the age, gender, race and class of the couple (Garanne, 2000; Williams, 2000), paving the way for complex constructions of alterity that this paper outlines looking at the tourism sector.

Methodologically, readings of Duras' works are confronted to on-site observations, participant interviews with tourists and semi-directive inteviews with tourism professionals. The material was gathered in several fieldwork missions: four short visits to Sa Đéc (2006, 2016, 2017 et 2019), where the writer's mother ran a school and where the lover' father owned a house, a mission in Vīnh Long (2019), and two others missions in Saigon (2017 and 2019): home to Cholon, Chasseloup-Laubat secondary school, Lyautey boarding school, Eden passage, Continental hotel, Catinat street, and the house of Testard street. These sites constitute the two main nodes of Durasia: the Mekong delta and the French district in Sài Gòn. The fieldwork is informed by textual analysis of travel agencies that explicitly sell products based on the writer (such as 'Cruise on the Maguerite') and tourist guides that use M. Duras to make places attractive.

Emmanuelle Peyvel is a French Associate professor at the University of Brest (UBO). She lived in Vietnam from 2005 to 2007 courtesy of the Vent d'Est scholarship (French Ministry of Foreign Affairs). Her thesis tackled domestic tourism in Vietnam and was defended in 2009 at the University of Nice Sophia-Antipolis. Her research focuses on the globalization of tourism in South-East Asia, particularly the acquisition of tourist skills and the role of leisure and tourism in the making of contemporary urban Vietnam.

Alternative Forms/Spaces of Active Citizenship

CONVENERS & CHAIRS

5

5:1

6 July / 13:30-1

Oude

Sterrewacht, C.104

Minna Hakkarainen University of Helsinki Catherine Earl Independent Researcher Minna Hakkarainen -University of Helsinki

July / 13:30-15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.104 When We Work Together: Observations of Persons of Vietnamese Origin and Their Collaboration with and within Finnish Civil Society Organizations

ivil society organisations offer an important platform for individuals to actively engage with and contribute to society. Discourses on global civil society, however, pay little attention to cultural differences between civil societies. In other words, it is often ignored how sociopolitico-cultural environment in which the person has grown up manifests itself in working modalities within civil society organisations. Based on participant observation for over 20 years, the paper discusses challenges of Finnish-Vietnamese collaboration in Finland. It argues that Vietnamese face difficulties to understand social rules inherent in Finnish civil society organisations. That is, Finns emphasise transparency and rules based approach to activities while Vietnamese tend to perceive activities through personal relations leading e.g. to ad hoc expenses or loss of income in jointly organised events. Emphasis of personal relations may thus compromise what Finns understand as benefit of the organisation and therefore Vietnamese ways of engaging in activities may be seen as unacceptable by their Finnish partners. Moreover, Vietnamese led civil society organisations in Finland have often been formed around a key person (rather than a cause) and his/her associates in ways that draw a distinct line between "us" that "the others" even within the Vietnamese community itself. Such lines may be based e.g. on the division between those from the South or the North of Vietnam. The paper concludes that civil society is not immune to critical incidents based on cultural differences and historical divides that may lead to moral judgements of cultural practices of the 'other' and therefore, a more open dialogue is needed to find a common ground that all parties involved feel comfortable with.

Minna Hakkarainen is a faculty member at the University of Helsinki.

Rhythms, Relations and Reach: Active Catherine Earl -Citizenship and Urban Mobilities of Globalising

Independent Researcher

Ho Chi Minh City July / 13:30-15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.104

Mirjam Le & Franziska Nicolaisen - University of Passau

July / 13:30-15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.104

"Smart Cities" between Europe and Vietnam: **Traveling Urban Forms and the Question of Development**

anthropology. Her research includes topics such as urban middle class, gender and (work) mobility in Vietnam. She has published several articles and books on Vietnam. She is currently an

Catherine Earl holds a PhD in

independent researcher.

obilities are at the heart of a city's rhythms and relations. The landscape of banal mobilities in Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) is expanding and diversifying. At the same time, it is formalising and standardising to global expectations of metropolitan mass transit. The symphonic character of the city highlights that the 'global' is not everywhere and not even. Globalising influences are distributed and encountered differentially. Nevertheless practices of urban mass transit follow distinct logics that are familiar across Europe and other globalised regions. These shape and are shaped by particular conditions or circumstances. In HCMC, the socio-historical situatedness of urban mobilities is observable in online posts, stories and reports about sensational traffic incidents, corporate scandals and simple commuter complaints. Taking a rhythmanalysis approach to diurnal journeymaking commuting, visiting, shopping, leisure - I explore how the feel and flow of HCMC is shaped by relations of placedependent forms of transport, such as public Saigon Bus services, private Vinasun taxis, and Grab motorbike ride shares, with elsewhere (other places) as well as the past/ future (other times). Firstly, I explore in what ways urban mobilities are standardising and formalising through alternative forms of active citizenship expressed in social and mass media campaigning and the preferences of transport users for global transport infrastructures, such as timetables, cashless payments and real time apps. Secondly, I consider to what extent urban transport practices and policy is reformed in response to legal challenges by competing companies offering useful and popular forms of transport in the context of global mass transit. Thirdly, I evaluate the reach of the Vietnamese (single party communist) state as a product of relations with translocal and transnational phenomena, with a politics of the self, and with social status or position generated by interconnectedness and confrontations with others in a socially differentiated lifeworld.

n the age of globalization, concepts of urban development and urban modernity are traveling around the world, working as models and frames of reference for urbanization as described by Söderström (2013). These concepts, which are based on existing policy debates include recent discourses on sustainability and digitalization as well as the implementation of new technologies. However, by engaging with new actors and new local settings, these concepts are integrated into the local discourse and thereby also transformed.

By looking at the concept of smart cities, this paper raises the question, if traveling urban models are a continuation of development policies. As development as a hegemonic tool of control is often used as tool to promote economic interests of the West and its companies. Companies like Siemens and LG, and countries from Europe and East Asia are competing for a share in the urban development of Vietnam. And whereas these actors import their expertise and technology to Vietnam along with their concepts of modern urban life, this competition opens a space for Vietnamese urban actors to negotiate, integrate and reformulate their own ideas of urbanization. Investigating the discourse on smart cities between Vietnam and European countries also shows that urban development in the 21-Century is not always a top-down centralized process but involves a myriad of actors at different levels often empowering the local city level to engage in processes of exchange, develop their own international networks with different actors and participate in discourses and activities between cities. This produce new forms of empowerment and participation for cities and towns in Vietnam as they find their own agency vis-à-vis their European counterparts.

Mirjam Le is a PhD student in Southeast Asian Studies at the University of Passau, Germany, She received her undergraduate degree in International Cultural and Business Studies and her Master in Southeast Asian Studies from the University of Passau, Germany. Since October 2015, Mirjam Le is working as Research Assistant and Lecture at the Chair of Southeast Asian Studies at the University of Passau. Her PhD thesis focuses on small town urbanization in Vietnam, and the impact of the production of urban space and the self-organization of water supply on state-society relations. She is also interested in visual research methods.

Franziska Nicolaisen is a Master Student at the University of Passau.

Threatened Identities Following Social Exclusion in Singapore

Sylvia Huwaë - Asia Research Institute

July / 13:30-15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.104

Nowadays, societies in Europe (e.g., the Netherlands) and in Asia (e.g., Singapore) are culturally plural due to (trans)migration, with people using different languages and having different identities. In such multicultural settings people may consider other cultural groups as competitors for jobs and resources (personal identity threat). They may also feel that the continued existence and cohesion of their own cultural groups are at stake (group identity threat), thereby promoting social exclusion. This study focuses on victims of social exclusion.

Being excluded from others can be painful and people may experience this as a harm to their self-esteem that reflects their personal identity. It may also harm people's sense of belonging with their groups which is connected to their group identity. Yet, it remains unclear which of these two identities (personal, group) are threatened most, following exclusion and how factors such as cultural background (individualistic vs. collectivistic), group identification (e.g., strong versus weak commitment) and group membership (ingroup versus outgroup) may influence people's perception of identity threat when they are being ostracized. Following the assumption that individualists tend to value particularly personal identity, whereas collectivists particularly value group identity, the current study tests whether people from individualistic cultures experience more personal identity threat following social exclusion, whereas those from collectivistic cultures experience more group identity threat. It also examines whether this depends on how highly vs. lowly people identify with the group. To this end, participants are being excluded during an online ball-tossing game (Cyberball) by other players with either the same or other ethnicity. In the beginning, they are thrown the ball twice and then never again. The sample consists of expats and Singaporeans in Singapore. Expats represent people from individualistic cultures and Singaporeans represent people from collectivistic cultures. The results of this study will be discussed at the presentation.

Sylvia Huwaë is a postdoc fellow at Asia Research Institute of National University of Singapore. She has a research interest in crosscultural psychology, (intercultural) communication, identity and group processes, and has published three articles related to these topics. She is also curious about how socioecological circumstances (e.g., urban vs. rural setting, harsh vs. benevolent environments) in which people live, affect their relationships with ingroup members and outgroup members and their reliance on them when dealing with everyday situations.



Identity, International Relations, and Cross-Border Faiths

CHAIR

Oude

Sterrewacht, C.005

Tran Nguyen Khang University of Social Sciences & Humanities, VNU HCMC **Tran Bang** - Université Paris 2 Panthéon-Assas

16 July / 13:30-15:15 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.005

Vietnam and Regional Security Architecture: Balancing and Identity

ietnam is a vulnerable country that now faces challenges from world and regional powers competition: China, the US, Russia, Japan and India. Centuries before the end of colonial era, the weak Vietnam had no choice but to Finlandize or to bandwagon to its direct threats - China and then France. In 1945-46, the newly born Democratic Republic of Vietnam, led by Ho Chi Minh, opted for a strategic principle: keep the balanced relationship with involved powers - France, the US and China. During the Cold War, when Vietnam had to choose its socialist bloc, Ho Chi Minh managed to balance the relationship with both China and the USSR. After disastrous results of the abandoning the balancing principle in the 70s-80s, Vietnam came back to that strategy. Today, Vietnam witnesses a new global power competition that is changing the regional and global security architecture. Some open questions are rising: from a hot point of the Cold War and of the Sino-USSR competition, how the current balancing strategy and its strategic culture could help Vietnam to avoid wars? Why Vietnam needs an identity in the balancing strategy and what kind of identity that Vietnam needs?

Bang Tran is a 1st year PhD candidate in political science at the University Paris 2 Panthéon-Assas. His research topic is on the diversification of strategic partnership, with the case of India and Vietnam in the current context of the strategic competition between world powers.

Non-Governmental Cooperation between Ly Quyet Tien - Ho Chi France and Vietnam: A Typical Example of EU-**Vietnam Relations in Southeast Asia**

Minh City Open University

Nguyen Quoc-Thanh -Institut d'Asie Orientale

The Whale Cult: An Example of Traditional **Maritime Cult Beyond all Borders**

Head of Department of Southeast Asian Studies at the HCMC Open University, Doctor Ly Quyet Tien has been guest lecturer at many universities in Ho Chi Minh city. He holds bachelor's degrees in History & in English from the University of Social Sciences and Humanities. He also holds M.A. degrees in FLE from University of Rouen, in Vietnam History from the Southern Institute of Social Sciences and Humanities in HCMC. In 2008, he received his Ph.D. in Eastern Asia and Humanities from University of Paris 7- Diderot. Specialist in Vietnamese studies, he took part as presenter in international conferences.

Numerous French NGOs have been working in Vietnam since 1975. They have been present throughout the country, from North to South, in cities and in rural villages. Their activities cover all areas of social, economic and community development. They work in the fields of poverty reduction, health services, culture promotion, child care, sustainable development and educational engagement. Impressive contributions from French NGOs to the socioeconomic development of Vietnam can be considered an example of the cooperation between a developed European country and a developing Southeast Asian country.

The paper studies the French NGOs, as one of the major contributors to Vietnam, that constitute a form comprehensive cooperation across time and space, to examine their structures, modes of intervention transnational actions, and direct engagement with the local organizations and people. It also examines the effect of this identity, particularity the positive role NGOs played in the promotion of Franco-Vietnamese "nongovernmental relations" in the contemporary history of Europe and Asia.

Once per year there is a whale festival in each fishing village of Vietnam. This festival punctuates the life of the village. It is the moment to clean the boats, to restore the nets and reopen whale temple's doors to pay tribute to the most important deity for the fishermen. This celebration markes the bond between the mystic and human world. Whale festival is the biggest event that leads to fishing villages hundreds, thousands of pilgrims coming from the hinterland. To organize such a festival, the fishermen used to give 10% of their annual income to the whale temple. However, for some fishing villages, the financial contribution comes from the outside, the United States or Europe. Why are the Vietnamese living in Europe make such an effort to send money to celebrate a maritime mammal in distance villages? For what purpose ? Beyond any traditional folklore or cultural behavior there is also a political purpose. The survival of a belief accross space is a phenomenon that forced us to question on our relationship with our past, our traditions. What is means to be a part of maritime population when living so far from the South China Sea? What is that common heritage they share with the fishermen beyond all boundaries? These are the questions this paper aims to answer.

Nguyen Quoc-Thanh is a researcher and associate member of Institut d'Asie Orientale. She researches about fishing villages and published books and articles on that topic.



SESSION 137

Vietnam and the Politics of Daring to Imagine

CHAIR

Oude

Sterrewacht,

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04

Jonathan London University of Leiden

July / 9:00-10:45

ietnam features a dynamic economy and society but a politics that might be modestly described as conservative or even dysfunctional. The country is experiencing sustained economic growth, significant poverty reduction and improvements in living standards, foreign direct investment-driven foreign trade amounting to twice the country's GDP. but with low value added. Social life in the country reflects numerous dynamic features. Yet, processes of societal transformation often and even increasingly appear frustrated by the presence and persistence of social relations and institutions designed, maintained, and enforced in ways meant to constrain discursive space, ward off and discourage innovations, and disallow public imaginations deemed to be threatening or disruptive. Often this has the effect of foreclosing possibilities for change, constructive criticism or, indeed, any substantive debate in which real alternatives are considered. This pattern, in turn, risks destroying the pursuit of innovation and experimentation and locking in political economy a attributes and patterns of social relations that promise to detract rather than contribute to the country's development and damage the quality of life. In this context, the discussion of alternative paths of development have been blocked. Wellestablished (including long time partyaffiliated) intellectuals have complained of leaders' "unwillingness to listen" (không muốn nghe) and are reduced to expressions of exasperation via social media. As one of the country's most

respected intellectuals famously put it: Vietnam lacks the nerve to develop (một nước không dám phát triển).

Bringing together scholars of Vietnam with a diverse set of experiences and perspectives, this panel explores what it means to dare to develop by raising possibilities for understanding, addressing, and overcoming constraints that appear to sap Vietnam's dynamism and capacity for social experimentation, innovation, and progressive change. To this end, it questions the possible meanings and politics of "daring to develop," its implications for understanding Vietnam and for current debates about the country's development. The panel's address related themes, including economic governance (Borje Ljunggren), social movements (Eva Hansson), the public sphere (Bùi Hải Thiêm and Jonathan London), and societal grievances and desires around nationalism, environmental protection, and personal freedoms (Oscar Salemink). Taken together, the panel aims to provoke a productive engagement with debates unfolding among Vietnamese intellectuals and broader Vietnamese publics, asking what it means to dare to develop or even to publically imagine.

Vietnam's Incipient Political Public Sphere

Thiem Bui - Vietnam Institute for Legislative Studies & **Jonathan London** - Leiden University

17 July / 9:00-10:45 / Oude Sterrewacht, B.104 **Eva Hansson** - Stockholm University

Sterrewacht, B.104

17 July / 9:00-10:45 / Oude

Imagining Political Change: 'Peaceful Evolution' and 'Self-Transformation' in the Current Situation

citizens' participation in governance has increasingly moved online and the initiative for social mobilization on key issues of public concern has shifted away from statelinked agencies and media. The strength and resilience of online public sphere is measured against the impact and mobilisational effect on policy and public opinion in the Vietnamese context, where independent political expression of any kind was only recently broadly absent. On the other hand, the idea that the party-state would play a role of an outsider to the social media, thereby, would not respond to the information or policy debate provided on the cyberspace is a political myth. Indeed, the party-state has become an increasingly active player on the social media to (re-)shape online speech and quietly considers arguments on the social media when making decision or policy, finding in social media a function that can help produce consent to the regime and an useful tool of surveillance on its citizens. These latter trends are intensifying. This paper explores the development,

scope, and limits of Vietnam's public sphere and explores

formation of a public sphere in Vietnam reflects tensions

its prospects for further development. Its show how

and contradictions in Vietnam's social history and its

contemporary engagement with the wider world.

ver the last two decades, Vietnam has developed

an incipient political public sphere, drawing diverse

the pluralization of political expression in a country widely

known for its repressiveness. With the rise of social media,

brands of Vietnamese into discussion of social and political issues and at times appearing to contribute to

The CPV leadership identifies 'peaceful evolution' and 'self-transformation' as threats to national security. These phenomena are evidenced by a variety of public acts, such as signing petitions for constitutional change, calls for the recognition of other political parties, recognition of other organizations than the official mass organizations, such as permitting independent trade unions etc. While understood by the CPV as a negative and dangerous phenomenon, other forces in Vietnamese society see a 'peaceful evolution' of the political system as their primary aim of activism. An outspoken, although weak and rather fragmented democracy movement emerged in Vietnam in 2005-2006. This movement was easily crushed by authorities - the end of their struggle was signaled by the imprisonment of its main leadership. After serving their sentences, several of the leading figures reemerged in the struggle for peaceful political change. A new layer of activism had been added by then. Local communities' concerns with widespread problems of environmental destruction, land grabbing, human rights, labor conditions, social insurance, the government's relations with China, had continued to cause protests movements to arise. Taking primarily a descriptive approach, this paper will map the development of 'peaceful evolution' activism. Building mainly upon interviews during several years with actors who identify themselves as part of the democracy movement, this paper will address changes in democratization activism and the political change that some of these actors envision.

Eva Hansson, PhD, Stockholm University, is a professor and Director of the Forum for Asian Studies.

Bùi Hải Thiêm, PhD, is Research Coordinator at Vietnam's National Assembly's Legislative Research Institute.

Jonathan D. London, PhD, is Associate Professor of Global Political Economy – Asia at Leiden University in The Netherlands. His recent publications include Politics in Contemporary Vietnam (Palgrave 2014) and Welfare and Inequality in Marketizing East Asia (Palgrave 2018).

Imagining Lives Beyond the Pale: Non-Economic Concerns in Vietnam

Oscar Salemink -University of Copenhagen

17 July / 9:00-10:45 / Oude Sterrewacht, B.104

Swedish Ambassador to Vietnam and China 17 July / 9:00-10:45 / Oude Sterrewacht, B.104

Vietnam - Globalized Party-State

Since its opening up to market reforms and foreign investment, Vietnam has been poster child for economic growth within the international development arena. Vietnam managed to build up commercial, export-oriented agricultural and industrial sectors which drove up the country's per capita GDP impressively, creating a class of nouveau riche and a burgeoning middle class which were - at least until recently highly consumption-oriented. Whereas not everybody benefited equally from the growth in GDP, and certain inequalities became more entrenched, economic growth also spurred on new grievances and desires that the market could not satisfy. In this paper I would like to touch on three such grievances and desires, that imply a daring to imagine a different life politically, environmentally and personally.

Politically, the Party-State keeps a tight lid on Vietnam's political and civil society, with little sign of letting up. The Party's Achilles heel is its close connection with the Chinese Communist Party, which flies in the face not just of a long history of struggle against China. In the present, however, this familiar history is compounded by the clashing claims to sovereignty over the South China Sea / Biển Đông, which excites many Vietnamese citizens in various ways. Anti-Chinese protests often carry an explicit claim that the Communist Party is weak on nationalism, in combination with an implicit claim that it does not represent the people – indeed a nationalist call for democracy.

Environmentally, an ever larger part of the urban middle classes is concerned about their environment, as was brought out by campaigns to keep Lenin Park intact (2010) and protests against tree-cutting in Hanoi (2015). In addition to concern about climate change there is increasing concern about pollution especially food pollution. One incident where

the issue of (capitalist) development, foreign (Taiwanese-Chinese) investment and pollution were brought together was the 2016 Vietnam marine life disaster, when tons of dead fish washed up the shores of Hà Tĩnh and other provinces as a result of toxic sludge released into the sea by the Taiwanese steel factory Formosa. When the spokesperson for Formosa rhetorically asked "the Vietnamese" to choose between fish or steel, many citizens responded by demonstrating with protest signs saying "tôi chon cá" [I choose fish].

Personal freedoms become more important with growing wealth, growing exposure to global discourses, and smaller families as a result of official family planning policies. While family bonds and intergenerational care often termed biết on towards the ancestors - are still very important, a younger, middleclass generation desires to live their own lives in ways that may be in contravention of familial piety. Examples are the now common practice in urban areas to have sex and/or to live together before marriage; for women to not get married, to have a divorce shortly after the wedding, or to have a child out of wedlock; for LGBTI people to live their lives more openly. These younger people thus break the constraints of familial piety and intergenerational bonds while imagining and enacting a different future.

Oscar Salemink is Professor of Anthropology at the University of Copenhagen and Adjunct Professor at the Institute of Religion, Politics and Society of the Australian Catholic University (Melbourne). Between 2001 and 2011 he worked at Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, from 2005 as Professor of Social Anthropology, and from 1996 through 2001 he was responsible for Ford Foundation grant portfolios in social sciences and arts and culture in Thailand and Vietnam. He received his doctoral degree from the University of Amsterdam, based on research on Vietnam's Central Highlands. He is currently working on global projects on heritage and contemporary arts. 2018).

ietnam's Communist Party takes an unorthodox path to a market economy, but may need to move beyond the party-state for full potential. Among other questions, we may ask, is Vietnam on a different trajectory than China, ultimately moving beyond imagined boundaries?

Börje Ljunggren - Former

Börje Ljunggren, PhD, is former Swedish Ambassador to Vietnam and China, author of The Chinese Dream -Xi, Power and Challenges (2017) and co-editor of a forthcoming volume on contemporary Vietnam.

CHAIR

Oude

Sterrewacht, C.104

Tran Nguyen Khang University of Social Sciences & Humanities, VNU HCMC

Tran Nguyen Khang -

University of Social Sciences and Humanities VNU-HCMC

17 July / 9:00-10:45 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.104 The Controversy over Soft Power between the European Empires in Colonial Countries: A Case Study of France and Vietnam

Trần Nguyên Khang, University of Social Sciences and Humanities VNU-HCMC, Vietnam

The nineteenth century history - the beginning of the twentieth century marked the global colonization of the Western empires to the rest of the world. As a result, in the second half of the twentieth century, the revolutionary movement took place very strongly on many fronts from thoughts, politics, to violent struggles, leading to the collapse of the global colonial system. The legacies of Western colonialism is a controversial debate that has not ended. There are many condemnations against the catastrophes and disasters that the European empires caused to the indigenous peoples. However, besides that, there are also positive legacies that European people left in these lands that are also worthy to consider and respect. In the current context, what legacies would contribute to the constructions of today's relations between the former empire and the former colonies as now the equal states and peoples? By using the concept of soft power in international relations, the author would like to study the relations between the former "enemies" in the new context as equal partners. In the ambiguous picture of the unspecified consequences and legacies of colonialism, what are the rays of hope that can flash in these historical relationships? What is the soft power that the former imperialists may have and can take advantage of in their relationship with former colonial nations, surpassing the conflicts of enduring Post-colonialist issues. The relationship between France and Vietnam will be used as a case study to extract and analyze the complexity of post imperial-colonial relations, in which the issue of soft power deploying among these countries will be focused.

Tran Nguyen Khang is a lecturer at Faculty of International Relations, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Ho Chi Minh City. Khang got his Bachelor and Master Degree in Political Science in France (2008). In 2017, he earned his PhD in International Relations at Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam honourably. At USSH, his teaching is mainly focused on Globalization, Global Issues, Power in International Relations and Intercultural Communication. In 2016. Khang was invited as Guest Lecturer in University of Findlay, Ohio, USA. Khang's research interest now concentrate on Soft Power in comparison, which has been presented and published on domestic as well as international journals, books and conferences. In 2018, his very first book came out on "France's soft power – some theorical and pratical issues". In 2018, Khang was granted for the research fieldtrip program on Japan's soft power in this country.

"Unlearning and Learning": A Documentary on Language Learning among Varied Vietnamese Communities in the UK

Cuong Pham -Independent Artist & Nguyen Huu Su - SOAS

17 July / 9:00-10:45 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.104 **Vishnu Satya** - University **V** of Southern California

17 July / 9:00-10:45 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.104

Vietnam's Past and Its Future

Cường Phạm is a London-based researcher and community worker. He recently finished a Master's in Southeast Asian studies at SOAS, where his thesis explored the Vietnamese diasporic experience through hip-hop. He is also actively involved in the local East & Southeast Asian communities in London, working with various local refugee communities in London. Through his work at the grassroots, he has cocurated 'Record, Retrieve, Reactivate' and 'Resettled Spaces' which explored the history, memory, and language of the East Asian migration experience. Cường is also the cofounder of Indigo Magazine, a platform for new voices in/from Southeast Asia and beyond. In his spare time Cường likes to hunt down old vinyl, CDs, and cassettes concentrating mainly on sounds from Saigon, from early 1960s to 1975.

Sử Nguyễn is a researcher and calligrapher. He is currently serving as a researcher in the Department of Buddhist Studies at the Institute for Religious Studies, of Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences. His research and teaching focuses on Vietnamese Buddhism history, iconology of Buddhist arts under Lý-Trần dynasties (1010-1400) and later Lê dynasty (1533-1789), humanistic themes in the arts of the Communal house in Vietnam. Sử Nguyễn is the author of History of Vietnamese Calligraphy, (Vietnam foreign language publishing house 2017). Since 2018, Su Nguyen has been studying at SOAS, University of London.

Its aim is to draw attention to Vietnamese, Vietnam, and practices of 'Vietnamese-ness' in Europe, and to demonstrate that ties to Vietnam via Europe (and vice versa) are a labyrinth of fragmentations and complications. "Unlearning & Learning" also explores how the varied meanings attached to the Vietnamese language and the ways in which the Vietnamese language is learnt, practiced, promoted and 'kept' in/by/among/for Vietnamese communities in varied contexts in Europe can tease out issues of politics, community, belonging and identity. "Unlearning & Learning" consists of:

The making and screening of a film about Vietnamese, and people of Vietnamese heritage, from a variety of demographics, citizenships, and experiences, but particularly people based in London;

A display of archival materials taken from various UK Vietnamese community spaces which have been used to promote Vietnamese language learning; and

A presentation of Nguyen Huu Su's calligraphic work in various languages that complexly reflects Phan Le Ha's study on the experiences of international students including Vietnamese students who have studied in Europe as well as Le Ha's conversations with Su when they met in London surrounding the 'de-everything' epistemology and practice in academia.

This paper presents a microcosm of how Vietnam's past is affecting its future and how technology is playing a crucial role towards its future development. It discusses how the Vietnam's tech boom is shaping the future. The rapid growth and its investment in infrastructure and education has played a crucial role in Vietnam's development, diaspora of how it took place will be addressed. The paper will also discuss what the world can expect from Vietnam and how Vietnam will raise to the occasion in fulfill its demands.

Vishnu Satya is a Graduate Student at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California. He is interested in Asian History, its culture and its progressive growth. He is a documentarian who tracks the progressive events in and around Asia.

Vietnamese Outside 'Home' across **Europe and Asia**

CHAIR

Oude

Sterrewacht, C.102

July / 9:00-10:45

Richard Quang-Anh Tran Ca'Foscari University of Venice

Bert Becker - The University of Hong Kong 17 July / 9:00-10:45 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.102

French Indochina and the Germans (c. 1860-1914)

The paper will illuminate the long-term presence of Germans in the history of French Indochina from c. 1860 (when France seized Cochinchina with Saigon from Vietnam) to the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 (when Germans were expelled from French colonies). It will delve into the German residents' transnational connections inside the colony with French colonial administrators and private actors such as Chinese merchants, and examine their entanglements with other European diaspora communities on the South China Sea. Three main topics will be proposed: first, the background to the appointment of the first Prussian merchantconsul in Saigon (1866) symbolising an increasing presence of German traders in the colony, and the rather unknown episode of the Franco-German War (1870-71) when Empress Eugénie, the wife of Napoleon III, offered Bismarck the annexation of Cochinchina instead of Alsace-Lorraine; second, transnational interactions and entanglements of Speidel & Company (established in 1864), the most prominent German firm in Indochina, with headquarters in Paris, dominating, until 1914, large parts of export and import trades of the French colony, and operating its own rice mills; third, the situation of German shipping and shipmasters' families in Haiphong, the major port of northern Vietnam, where the local manager of Speidel & Co. was appointed German consul (1913). The proposed topics not only demonstrate the strong performance of German business in Indochina but also generally highlight increasing major disparities between France's and Germany's speeds of industrialisation before 1914. Finally, the paper will discuss the questions, first, whether there was an informal German empire in French Indochina based on cooperation and competition between multinational actors; and second, whether, in the period of estranged Franco-German relations, France's position in Indochina and her oft-quoted sphere-of-interest in South China was affected by great politics and likewise by German actors on the spot.

Bert Becker is an associate professor in the Department of History of the University of Hong Kong. He has published on the maritime and business histories of Europe and East Asia, and on the histories of Imperial Germany and Republican France. He is currently preparing a book titled "Shipping between Empires" which explores relations between colonial states and private actors in the age of empire, and also examines transnational interactions and entanglements between multiple business actors on the South China Sea.

The Presence of Germans in Colonial Indochina: The Mobility of Those Without Colonies

Ninh Thi Sinh & Nguyen Thi Nga - Hanoi Pedagogical University 2

17 July / 9:00-10:45 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.102 Caleb C Y Kwong -University of Essex 17 July / 9:00-10:45 / Oude Sterrewacht, C.102 Retelling the Stories of Vietnamese Refugee Entrepreneurs – The Entrepreneurial Ecosystems of the Refugee Camps in Hong Kong

Ninh Thi Sinh is a doctoral lecturer in modern Vietnamese history at Hanoi Pedagogical University 2. She successfully defended her doctoral thesis on the topic of revival of Buddhism in Tonkin at Aix-Marseille University (France) in 2016. She researches and has published on such topic as revival Buddhism, modern

Nguyen Thi Nga is a lecture in World History at Hanoi Pedagogical University 2 and a 4th year Doctoral Student at the Hanoi University of Education. She studies modern German history.

Vietnamese Buddhism and Buddhism

literature.

Since the reunification of the country in the late nineteenth century, Germany has always tried to reach out to the world. However, in the competition for colonial lands, the Germans were only "latecomers". In Asia, the Germans hardly had colonies, so the Germans are everywhere, throughout the colonial regions of other imperial countries. The presence of the Germans is not only in the flow of trade but also in other economic, cultural and social activities of indigenous people. That fact demonstrated the mobility of the Germans who did not have colonies. Regarding the Indochina colonies of the French, the presence of Germans there and their imprints further proved their flexibility and mobility. In this paper, we will focus on clarifying the following:

First, the mobility and flexibility of the Germans in approaching and penetrating the colonial Indochina of the French. Secondly, German imprints in trade as well as other economic, political, social and cultural activities in colonial Indochina. Third, the multidimensional impact of German activities in Indochina. Finally, the French-German relationship will be considered in a place out of continental Europe, which is Indochina.

remember vividly my first encounter with Vietnamese entrepreneurs, some decades ago, as a school boy. Crossing a flyover above a busy motorway in Kai-Tak after my English tutorial on a humid Saturday afternoon, a group of children, all looked younger than me, were playing. One showed me his toys, and muttered some Cantonese. They were from a nearby refugee camp, and my experience of duck-tours told me that he was hawking. I was fascinated by a pink telescope. "How much?". Ten fingers. I paid, kids rushed towards me with more toys. I lined them up at home, on the window sill, very pleased with the bargains.

This was not a typical scene. Hong Kong was becoming prosperous. Children no longer had to work, and preferred video games to roaming on the street. I had no idea where those toys were from - must have been toys donated by the local community.

Now, I have been doing research on displaced entrepreneurs across the world. I am fascinated by the transition nature, and how the camp structure created an incredible entrepreneurial ecosystem(EE). While an emerging literature has acknowledged the contribution of the EE to the development of entrepreneurial venture, little research exists that conceptualises the experience of displaced entrepreneurs in their interactions with the host's EE. This paper attempts to address this gap. We are gathering the collective memories of Vietnamese refugees about these start-ups. In this research, we have reviewed archival sources, including biographies, interviews in newspapers, magazines and other oral history archives held in different domains. We found that, after the initial struggle, over time, the relationship between the displaced and host EEs evolves, resulting in the simplification of the hierarchy and stronger integration with the host's EE and enhancing the dynamism and vibrancy of businesses on both sides.

Caleb Kwong is a reader at the University of Essex. His research topics include social entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship amongst refugees, internally displaced persons, and disadvantaged groups.

