

Effects of COVID on the Chinese Diaspora in the Americas

2021 International Society for the Study of Chinese Overseas (ISSCO) Conference

4-5 December 2021

Call for Papers

Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in Wuhan, China in January 2020, the world has witnessed a surge of Sinophobia. Incidents of COVID hate-crimes against ethnic Chinese and East Asian appearing persons-- such as attacks on elders in San Francisco Chinatown or exclusion of Chinese patients in Berlin clinics due to the “China virus”--immediately proliferated worldwide [<https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/05/12/covid-19-fueling-anti-asian-racism-and-xenophobia-worldwide#>]. Under the global umbrella provided by ISSCO, this conference aims to foster comparative discussions regarding regional variations in Chinese diaspora and Sinophobia under the heightened crisis wrought by the international pandemic.

Within the Americas, “hemispheric Orientalism” dates to 1635 when Mexican barbers complained in court about unfair competition by Chinese, as retold by Evelyn Hu-Dehart. As Chinese migrations to the Americas became more systematic following the Gold Rush of 1848 and labor recruitment for railroad construction (Gordon Chang), anti-Chinese rhetoric and campaigns became more widespread and systematic, culminating in the spread of legal exclusions from immigration and citizenship in 18 American nations by 1930 (FitzGerald and Cook-Martin). Even as Sinophobia ebbed with the political alliances of World War II and the Cold War, which produced immigration reforms and fostered the “model minority stereotype, racial fears of Chinese competition, foreignness, and inassimilability continued to fester. The COVID pandemic of 2020 inflamed these latent hostilities, with some political leaders adopting virulent rhetoric such as “kung flu” and fueling public blame and recriminations for the origins and spread of the disease. Sinophobic reactions have varied, however, shaped by national histories of Chinese immigration and settlement and international relations to China. This call for papers encourages research and perspectives that will facilitate comparison of heterogeneities among Chinese diasporas through the lens of different responses and interpretations to the COVID pandemic.

Information

- 1) The conference will be conducted virtually - Zoom Conference Link: TBA
- 2) The Conference will be in English and Chinese.
- 3) Conference Fees – No Fees. Presenters should preferably be ISSCO members, but non-members will also be eligible to submit paper proposals and/or participate as audience. ISSCO encourages all participants to become members of ISSCO to support our non-profit academic association. Please pay your ISSCO membership fees or sign up for membership by visiting the [ISSCO website](#).

Important Dates

- Abstract Due: Sept. 30, 2021 (Name, institutional affiliation, paper title, 250 words, in English or Chinese)

- Acceptance Notification: Oct. 15, 2021
- Conference Dates: December 4-5, 2021

Contact Persons

For further information and submission of abstract, please contact:

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- Dr [Wei](mailto:wli08@asu.edu) Li (wli08@asu.edu)

Organizers

- International Society for the Study of the Chinese Overseas (ISSCO)
- The University of Texas at Austin— Professor Madeline Hsu (Department of History and Center for Asian American Studies)
- Arizona State University—Professor Wei Li

新冠疫情 (COVID) 对美洲华侨华人的影响

2021 年 世界海外华人研究学会美洲地区研讨会

2021 年12 月4 - 5 日

征稿启事

自 2020 年 1 月中国武汉爆发 COVID-19 以来，全世界都见证了**中国恐惧症 (Sinophobia)** 的激增。因新冠引起**对华裔和亚裔仇恨犯罪**的事件--例如**旧金山唐人街对长者的攻击**或**柏林诊所因"中国病毒"而排斥华裔患者**--已经在全世界扩散 [<https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/05/12/covid-19-fueling-anti-asian-racism-and-xenophobia-worldwide#>]。

本次会议是“世界海外华人研究学会”全球论坛的一部分，旨在**针对病毒流行造成的危机加剧下对华人华侨和中国恐惧症的区域差异进行比较讨论**。

在美洲，“西半球东方主义”可追溯到 1635 年，当时墨西哥理发师在法庭上抱怨中国人的不正当竞争，胡其瑜 (Evelyn Hu-Dehart) 对此有所论述。其後随着 1848 年淘金热和铁路建设劳工招聘之后 (张少书 Gordon Chang 2019)，更多中国移民来到美洲，反华言论和排华运动变得更加广泛和系统化，最终到 1930 年美洲有 18 个国家 (FitzGerald and Cook-Martin, 菲茨杰拉德和库克-马丁) 以法律形式将华人排除在移民和公民身份之外。尽管中国恐惧症随着二次世界大战和冷战的**政治联盟**而消弱，这种**联盟**导致的移民改革造成了“模范少数族裔”的刻板印象、对中国竞争的种族恐惧、**对华人異族性和不可同化性的排斥继续恶化**。2020 年的 COVID 大流行加剧了这些潜在的排华心理，一些政治领导人采取诸如“功夫流感”之类的恶毒言论，助长了公众对这种疾病的起源和传播的指责。然而由于中国移民和定居历史以及与中国的国际关系，中国恐惧症的表现各不相同。我们鼓励通过对 COVID 大流行不同反应和解释的研究和观点进而促进**華人華僑散居境外的异质性比较**。

会议信息

- 1) 研讨会将以在线方式举行 - Zoom 会议链接：TBA
- 2) 研讨会将以英文和中文进行。
- 3) 研讨会无需费用。演讲者最好是世界海外华人研究学会 (ISSCO) 会员，但非会员也有资格提交论文或作为听众。ISSCO 鼓励所有参与者成为会员，以支持我们的非营利性学术协会。请查閱 [ISSCO](#) 网站注册会员资格并付费。

重要日期

- 摘要截至日期：2021 年 9 月 30 日（姓名、所属机构、文章题目和摘要约 250 字，英文或中文均可）
- 录取通知：2021 年 10 月 15 日
- 研讨会日期：2021 年 12 月 4-5 日

联系人

欲了解更多信息并提交摘要，请联系：

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组织者

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