Transnational Social Practice from Below: The Experiences of a Chinese Leneage

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Bibliography

Abbreviations


TYXX Taoyuan Xiangxun (Newsletter from the Land of Peach Blossoms) the 48th, 08,01, 1998; the 55th, 08,01,2001, the 35th, the 42nd, 1998, the 54th, 08,11, 2000, the 57th, 18, 06, 2001.


YWZ Yongchun Wenshiziliao (Yongchun Literature and Historical Materials), the 18th, 7, October1997; and the 18th, 129, October 1998.


ZLG Zheng Lineage Genealogy

YCA Yongchun County Archives, Chinese Overseas Section, 1990.
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scales of social relationship in which many others take part beyond those actually involved in an economic transaction” (Portes 1995; Vertovec 2001). As revealed in part Three, the key role the middlemen have played in the transnational social space is that they have been able to expand the migrant actor’s relational network and to connect the relational embeddedness to broader structural embeddedness. This is because, “A network link that crosses international borders is not just another example of ‘acting at a distance’, it may also represent a qualitative disjuncture between different regulatory and socio-cultural environments” (Dicken 2001: 96). Therefore the group of middlemen who possess the required conditions is needed to act as go-between.

As one specific case study this dissertation is limited, but it may be able to shed new light on the relevant discussions. It demonstrates that in a long-term perspective, Southeast Asian Chinese border-crossing practice is the product of the interaction of historical and current logics that constitute the twofold perspectives of our vision. When we place our subjects’ activities against this background, we can clearly see the dynamic interaction of four elements: government, market, social network and personal experience.